Franklin Repository.

LOCAL ITEMS.

GOSSIP WITH OUR FRIENDS.—Who but one that undertakes to write for a newspaper can appreciate the up-hill work of setting down to scribble, when the mind is a blank, and squeeze the scribe ever so hard, the scribble refuses to come. There is no time to lose if the article (definite or indefinite) is to go into the next paper, it must be penned on the instant or not at all. The devil will have his due, so the unfortunate, harrassed editor takes his bad pen, dips into the thick ink, and upon loose scraps of waste paper, writes something, he knows and cares not what, reflecting the character of pen, ink and paper. The past week has been a gloomy one. The country at large seemed averse to resume work until our loved President had been buried. It seemed as though the funeral train was passing in front of each man's house, as though the bands were playing dead marches under every window; and the mourning badges, the craped arms, and the draped buildings forbade the usual routine of life. But the body of the nation's martyr now rests in its honored grave, while the memory of the great and good man is enshrined in the hearts of the American people; and now with a new purpose, and with a purified zeal, business will doubtless revive during the coming week.

It is remarkable how patriotic every one is now, compared with the time previous to Lee's surrender. It is hard to find any officer who feels in his boots that his country can afford to dispense with his services. I hear many talk though they would like to emigrate to Mexico or California, or anywhere South. Possibly they may meet there Mr. Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond. I saw Col. M'Clure's advertisement, offering a reward for "Smith," who burned his house; and I at once took measures to "make the money." I consulted the New York city directory to see if there were any Smiths registered; thinking perhaps he might be with some of his relations. I found several pages of that name, and intend commencing my search next Monday. It may "take me all summer," but I shall report from time to time. It will be expensive, and I hope to receive small sums of money from time to time to aid me in my undertaking. Should I succeed, I will telegraph at once, so that SMITH may have a public reception by our ladies when I bring him up "O chivalry! thy name is 'SMITH!'".

Capt. WM. H. KNIGHT reached his home in Philadelphia, last week, on crutches, with five bullet holes through his legs. Strange that he should have passed unscathed through the four years of almost constant fighting, and then in the very last battle to be *flanked* by a minie ball. Phil. Sheridan has much to answer for. I am glad to report the Captain convalescing rapidly.

Was pleased to meet Capt. JAS. R. GILMORE, direct from Hilton Head. His stories about Uncle Billy Sherman, Savannah, Fort Sumter, Charleston and the darkies are well worth listening to.

Spring has fairly opened in the city. The grass in the public parks is green and luxuriant, most of the trees are covered with leaves, and the canary birds and parrots are quite lively. In the markets is a pleasant display of spinach, lettuce, asparagus, little onions and strawberries; and occasionally one can see a dog with his tongue hanging out. We have had charming weather, interspersed with less rain and chilliness than usual. A community of frogs have just opened a concert saloon near my room; and their music is pleasant until toward bedtime. Children and cats now play *al fresco*; spring clothing is sported by male and female, and the ice dealers are quarreling with their customers. It is full spring.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1865.

THE CATTLE LAW.—We have received many inquiries and some complaints in reference to the provisions of the new law prohibiting cattle, horses, sheep and swine from running at large in this county. The law is widely misunderstood. It is not an essential departure from the principle of the law that has been in existence for many years; but it differs in its details of execution. It has been the law of all the leading agricultural counties for several years past, and no community that has tried it would be without it. Of course there are men who love to grumble, and if their way to heaven was smoothed by any new plan, they would grumble still. There are others who complain because it denies them the right to subsist their stock on their neighbors, regardless of the loss inflicted thereby; and it is possible that there are some who misunderstand the law and its operations.

Stock at large are the common pests and foes of successful and thrifty agriculture. They are a curse to owners and neighbors. They are illy fed, and poorly repay the trouble and necessary expense their owners must incur for them, and as a rule they destroy their full value for farmers each year. There is not a cow in or about Chambersburg that forages on the streets and wanders around the skirts of the town, that has not cost the farmers of the vicinity more than the worth of her head each summer season. If we had bought and given away all the town cows four years ago which hitherto have been turned out every morning to hunt their food, and thus secured immunity from their depredations, we should have made money by the operation, and such is the experience, to a greater or less degree of every farmer in this neighborhood. We don't make fences to protect our crops from our own stock, for it is not allowed to go at large; but we have that luxury to guard against the stock of our neighbors, and up to this time have found no fence maker so skilful as to protect grounds securely from their depredations. Hunger knows no law in men or brutes, and farmers find their greatest trouble usually in saving their crops from a few starved cattle which invariably defy all fences and lead droves with them to the work of destruction.

It is wrong in principle and in policy to allow stock to wander at will on the public highways. We have seen the lives of more than an hundred people periled a score of times by cattle upon railroads. Such roads cannot be closed against them as the necessities of the public require crossings, and every one should be prohibited, under severe penalties, from thus endangering the lives and limbs of passengers. It is equally pernicious in principle. No man has a right to turn his cattle out to forage upon his neighbors any more than he has to turn his children out before breakfast and tell them to steal their food. Even owners of property are not permitted to use it in their own enjoyment of it so as to do injury to their neighbors, and there is no dictate of policy or justice that warrants constant peril and frequent damage to farmers by stock running at large.

The law is far from being oppressive. It does not, as some have represented, prevent the pasturing of cattle in the mountains, as is the habit of many people in their vicinity. It does, however, require an obviously just and proper condition precedent to that. The consent of the owner of the lands to be pastured is necessary, just as it always was, and the risk is then accepted by the proper person to be consulted. The same rule applies everywhere. Any farmer may consent that stock shall run at large on his premises, and the penalties of the law are obviated. We presume that in some sections the evil is not so grave as in others, and in such localities the law will effect little or no change; but it would be best for our agricultural interests that its provisions should be enforced. It will be advantageous to all classes. Men will be amazed to find how cheaply they can keep a cow honestly and well, when they find that they cannot let them have fasts and feasts as they may happen to plunder the neighboring farms. We feed all our cattle from this time until after harvest from the lawn about our house, and feed them well—much better than if they were pastured. It takes less labor than it would require to hunt the wandering stock every day, and they are regularly fed, regularly milked, and with little cost to us and none to our neighbors.

THE BREAKING UP OF OUR ARMY.—The great volunteer army of the Union is in progress of disruption. The old Army of the Potomac has already ceased to exist as a unitary body, and the ranks of its various corps are in progress of depletion. The old army of Sherman is terminating its long battle march, which began at Atlanta one year ago, by marching into Virginia, where in a short time its body will be regularly dissolved. All over the land—in the hospitals, at the recruiting rendezvous, and in the camps—soldiers are receiving honorable discharges from the service in which they have done such noble and effective work. We suppose the month of May will not have passed before our army will be reduced to one-quarter of the strength at which it has been maintained during the last three years. It is an immence work that this American Volunteer Army has achieved. Immense suffering they have borne; sublime heroism they have exhibited. Immortal honors they have won. They return to their homes with the grand consciousness that they have effected their work, that they have crushed the rebellion, saved the Union, and won for themselves and for us, a country.

The army will be resolved into the great body of the citizens of the republic. Foreign critics—ignorant of America and the character of its people and its army—have often told us what a dangerous body this army would be to the country at large if ever it achieved victory in the South. We knew this to be nonsense; and now we will show its falsehood to the world. The men who left their farms, their workshops, their stores and their offices to don the army blue and shoulder the musket, will now doff their military costume and return to the peaceful avocations of civil life—never again to take up arms, unless their country is again menaced, when they will do it with an alacrity equal to that they have already exhibited. We welcome home our brave soldiers. Let their country receive them with pride and gratitude, and let every one do all in his power to give them place and practical aid in the pursuits and professions which they may desire to enter.

THE VANDAL GILMOR.—Capt. G. W. Fenn of the 201st Pa. Vols., who was for some time a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, gives the following account of the free-booter Gilmor in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. He says:

"On the March from Moorefield to Harrisonburg, Va., while a prisoner, I was held in charge by a detachment of M'Neil's men, and we stopped over one night at a house on the mountain, about twelve miles from Moorefield, the occupant of which is a *strong* Union man. When not too closely watched by the guard he told me of his love for the old flag and his devotion to the Government of the United States. Maj. Gilmor's battalion were then, and unless dispersed or surrendered, are now in camp about three miles from that place, and had been there for a long time, being unarmed, dismounted and without a chief, the Major being absent for night. I know to the contrary, is now in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, a prisoner of war. This old man informed me that Major Gilmor frequently stopped at his house, that he had staid there night after night, shortly after returning from the Chambersburg raid, and had repeatedly boasted that he had fired the latter place, asse ting, with all the gusto of a coward and an incendiary, that but for him that d—d Yankee city would never have been destroyed, and alleging that "he put the torch to the court house in person," that "some of the officers were chicken-hearted about it, but he had no scruples and insisted on it being burnt." In fact he claimed the entire credit of that hellish piece of business. This man was fully sustained in his assertions by his wife, sons and a daughter, who especially is an intelligent woman and fully in sympathy with the old flag. Gilmor's battalion were then running around loose, marauding and robbing, and were most heartily detested by every citizen. If Major G. is not in our hands at present, and the authorities are in earnest in their desire to mete out to him by civil law that punishment his infamies so richly deserve, I have no doubt that for a proper reward loyal Virginians would be glad to hunt him down and deliver him over. The old man's name I have and I can give his directions correctly to any one. I could add much more as to the atrocities of that same man and his gang, but will not take up your space in so doing. My informant's prayers for the success of our cause are now granted, and I know the old man and his family are happy. They were to me, a prisoner, as an oasis in the desert, and secretly done me several favors."

WE notice in the Delaware county *American* a correspondence showing that the ladies of Mercersburg made a beautiful quilt last fall, which was disposed of for $200 by subscription for the benefit of the Christian Commission, and the quilt then presented to Mrs. Major Gen. W. S. Hancock. The following is the card of the Mercersburg ladies:

MERCERSBURG, Pa., Jan. 30th 1865.

The Ladies of Mercersburg beg leave to tender their sincere thanks to Mr. James W. Carson, and through him, to the subscribers, for the interest they have taken in their enterprise. They may rest assured that they will be amply repaid by the consciousness of having contributed to the comfort of those brave men who have incurred disease and met with wounds in the service of the country we all love so much, and for which our nearest and dearest ones are imperilling their lives. Again with many thanks to all concerned, we remain respectfully.

MRS. MARGARET R. SKINNER.
MRS. M. MCKINSTRY,
MRS. ELLEN J. MCNAUGHTON.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A German called at Col. Boyd's house on Saturday evening last, and asked for something to eat. Col. Boyd took his bundle and asked him into the house; but the fellow immediately turned about and ran off. The Colonel opened his bundle and found a revolver in it, and he followed him, and captured him in a field near to town. He was lodged in jail until Monday morning, when he was conveyed to Washington. He is an intelligent man, and his conduct generally was very suspicious. He admitted that he was just from Richmond, but denied that he had been in the rebel army. A rumor prevails that Surratt was traced into Washington county, Md., by the detectives, and the military in these parts are on the alert.

PORTRAITS OF MR. LINCOLN.—The desire is wide-spread to procure a good likeness of the late President Lincoln. Very many of those offered are quite imperfect; but a large photograph we noticed at Shryock's we regard as the best that can be procured of the kind. It is a photograph copy of Ritchey's beautiful engraving Persons procuring copies can rest assured that they have a correct portrait of Mr. Lincoln.

LECTURE.—The Rev F. W. Conrad, of Chambersburg, will deliver a lecture in the Evan. Luth. Church of Fayetteville, on Thursday Evening, (the 11th inst.) at 7½ o'clock. *Subject: Christianity the moulding power of the character of Washington.* The proceeds to be devoted to the sabbath school.

LINCOLN MONUMENT.—The citizens of Waynesboro' have organized an association to raise contributions for a Lincoln Monument at Washington, of which Mr. Thos. Cunningham is Treasurer.

FROSTED.—The frosts of last week did considerable injury to the fruit. We notice that the pears, peaches, grapes and strawberries have all suffered more or less in different localities.

THE Democratic County Committee will meet at the office of W. S. Stenger, Esq., the chairman, on Saturday next, at one o'clock.

TO PURCHASERS OF ORGANS, MELODEONS, OR HARMONIUMS.—Every one having any thought of purchasing an instrument of this class now or at any future time, should send for one of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ Circulars, which will be sent to any address free of expense. This circular contains much information which will be useful to every purchaser of such an instrument, such as articles on "How to judge of a Musical Instrument," History of the Organ," "History of Reed Instruments," &c., &c. Address MASON BROTHERS, Or MASON & HAMLIN, 274 Washington street, Boston

A DIFFERENCE.—Uncle Ben has a neighbor who was in the habit of "taking a walk" of a Sunday, but after a while he joined the church. One day he met the minister to whose church he belonged. "Well, Uncle Ben," said he, "do you see any difference in brother P. since he joined the church?" "Oh yes," said Uncle Ben, a great difference. Before, when he went out to view his possessions, he wore a miserably dilapidated o'd hat, but now since he has seen the error of his ways, and become one of us, he wears a superb Beaver, purchased at the cheap establishment of FREY & FOLTZ, Second St., five doors South of the town clock, Chambersburg.

PERSONAL.

—The Rebel General Mansfield Lovell is a grand nephew of Benedict Arnold.

—Ex-President Franklin Pierce will be married next month to a second wife.

—The late President Lincoln's carriages and horses are to be sold at private vendue.

—The first Union prisoner captured in this war was Lieutenant Worden, United States Navy.

—Secretary Seward continues to improve rapidly. Mr. F. Seward's condition is very encouraging.

—B. F. M'Neil, Esq., late of Bedford *Inquirer*, has joined the Editorial staff of the Pittsburg *Commercial*.

—Judge Patterson, a son-in-law of President Johnston, has been elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee.

—Benj. G. Harris, late Congressman from Maryland, is on trial in Washington for harboring rebel soldiers.

—Wm. P. Powell, a colored man, appointed notary public for New York city, took the necessary oath of office on Tuesday.

—The first man killed in this war was Daniel Howe, of New York, at Fort Sumter, in 1861, by the premature discharge of a gun.

—All the private and official papers of President Lincoln have been carefully collected, sealed up and forwarded to Judge Davis, of Bloomsburg, Illinois.

—The Senate of Tennessee has offered five thousand dollars reward for the delivery of ex-Governor Isham G. Harris to the civil authorities of that State.

—Jeff. Davis, Benjamin, Breckinridge, and others, were at Yorkville, S. C., on the 28th ult., escorted by two thousand cavalry, well mounted. Stoneman's cavalry were one day behind in hot pursuit.

—A sculptor of some notoriety and no excess of loyalty applied to Secretary Stanton for permission to tak a cast of Booth's head. The blunt war minister replied: "Better take care of your own head."

—Charles E. Clark, the Paying Teller of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, was found to be a defaulter, amounting to about $158,000, and also a heavy sum in evidences of indebtedness.

—Gov. Curtin has appointed Dr. Geo. A. Fairlamb, of Centre county, Lazaretto Physician for Philadelphia. He is a veteran soldier—having served both as Surgeon and field officer in the army, and was severely wounded at Spottsylvania.

—The work of erecting a tomb to receive the remains of our late President, was commenced at Springfield on Wednesday, April 26th. The ground selected to receive the honored body is styled the "Mather lot." A magnificent monument will be erected.

—G. N. Sanders and Beverly Tucker have published an address to President Johnston charging him with a plan to murder Jeff. Davis. They offer to go to Rouse's Point to be tried for their crimes if the President will insure their necks from danger, and pay their expenses.

—General Jubal A. Early, on the evacuation of Lynchburg, started to Southwestern Virginia, but very soon returned, and is now confined to his bed, in Lynchburg, by an attack of rheumatism. Our last previous report from him was that he was making for the Kannawha Valley.

—Isham G. Harris, who styles himself Governor of Tennessee, on the strength of an election held somewhere outside of that State, being totally invisible to and undiscoverable by the people whom he professes to govern, they have offered $2,000 for a good look at him. It is not often that a State evinces such attachment to its leading functionary.

—Hon. William H. Kemble, the State Treasurer elect, assumed the charge of the Treasury Department on the 1st inst. He enters on the discharge of his great duties with a reputation as a financier and banker of the highest order, and we predict that he will manage the finances of the Commonwealth in a manner at once conductive to the interests of the people, and reflecting credit on himself.

—The state of Mrs. Lincoln's health is much better than it has been reported in New York papers. She is now able to give her attention to preparations for her departure to Illinois, and expects to leave Washington by the 20th instant. Her carriages, and some other property belonging to the late President, are offered for sale, and they will undoubtedly find generous purchasers. The value of the real estate left by the late President is estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars.

—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, speaking of the death of Gen. Reed, chief of Gen. Ord's staff, says: In a charge made last Friday, he was in front of his men when the Rebel General Dearing, in an attempt to cut his way through Ord's lines was discovered by General Reed, who recognizing an old acquaintance, he engaged him in a hand-to-hand conflict. Before the infantry could get a shot at him they had exchanged several shots with their revolvers, and Reed fell from his horse dead, and Dearing mortally wounded. The fight was seen by several thousand men, being in the open field, and is one of the most singular incidents of the War.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

—Jeff Thompson has surrendered his army in Arkansas to Captain Mitchell, U S, A.

—Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside resigned his commission in the army on the 15th ultimo.

—Major-Gen. Banks has arrived at New-Orleans and assumed command of the Department of the Gulf.

—General Grant is assiduously engaged in arranging matters looking to a large reduction of the military force.

—The Sixth and other Corps of the Army of the Potomac have broken camp, and are on the way to Washington.

—The War Department has ordered the printing of blank discharges in sufficient numbers to include nearly all of the army.

—The President is preparing a proclamation declaring all vessels sailing under the Confederate flag pirates. They are to be pursued, and if captured, treated as such.

—It is reported that in the approaching trials for the great conspiracy, 10 or 12 persons will be charged with murder—two of the number being women. These do not include the accomplices after the fact—those guilty of harboring the assassins.

—It will be remembered that the news of Lee's surrender and the necessity of his taking immediate flight was made known to Jeff. Davis in church. It is a remarkable coincidence that the congregation at the time were singing the hymn, "Oh where shall rest be found?"

—The Richmond *Whig*, of May 2d, states that Mosby took leave of his men at Salem, Fauquier county, telling them to disband and return to their homes, that he was bound to Texas, and did not want them to accompany him, as it might put their necks into halters. He then rode off with a small number of his old companions.

—Decidedly the most important personal capture yet made by our arms is that of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, Stephen R. Mallory, who has surrendered himself to Captain Gibson, of the U. S. Navy, at Pensacola, Florida, of which State he is a resident, having been a Senator in our own Congress therefrom before the War.

—A number of unemployed Generals will be mustered out of the service in a week or two, if they do not take the hint and resign. It is intended to retain only about 15 Major-Generals, 60 brigadiers, and 150 Colonels.

—Astounding revelations are said to be forthcoming respecting the conspiracy for the assassinations at Washington, exhibiting the perfidy and cowardly expedients resorted to by the leaders of the Rebellion. Our Consul-General in Canada has given notice to the authorities that all the criminals connected with the murder of President Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities

—The determination of Secretary Stanton and General Grant to lose no time in crushing out the last remnants of the rebellion, and bringing peace back to the whole republic, is shown in a striking manner by the orders issued so promptly to concentrate a large force in Texas, and put down Kirby Smith's power. The Fourth Army Corps has been ordered from East Tennessee to Texas, and the whole of General Thomas' army in Tennessee will follow, it is said. One army corps from Virginia has been sent to the same destination.

—How many fathers, wives, sisters, mothers, brothers will the information thrill that the War Department has ordered six hundred thousand blank discharges to be printed, besides a large number of mustering-out and other papers! To day is the day of reduction. We will reduce our expenses. We are reduning our army. We have reduced the South. Home and peace feelings are being engendered. Small fear is entertained for the future, for it can scarcely hold for us any sufferings more dreadful than those through which we have passed. The voice of Spring and the voice of Peace ascend together. Those who redeemed the Union are coming home to enjoy it.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The constitutional amendment has passed the Connecticut Legislature unanimously.

—Last Fall the Chicago Convention declared that the war for the Union was a failure on our side; this Spring Mr. Lee, Jeff. Davis and the rest admit that it is a failure on their side. Who shall decide? We make it a point never to meddle in family quarrels.

—Twenty-one States, including Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, have now, through their Legislatures, ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery. There is no doubt but that New Hampshire, Connecticut, Iowa, Oregon and California will follow their example in due season. The assent of but one more member of the Union will then be required to make the Amendment the law of the land, provided Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas are recognized as organized States. Some ex-Slave State will, in that case, have the honor of giving the casting vote for Freedom. Will it be Kentucky, North Carolina or Florida? As to Delaware and New-Jersey, they occupy the unenviable position of dogs in the manger, endeavoring to delay what they cannot hope to prevent. The Amendment will be passed in spite of them, and by the votes of States a thousand times more deeply interested in the perpetuity of the accursed institution, and more vitally affected by its abolition, than these free and semi-free menials of the Slave power have ever been, or ever can be.

INTERMENT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8, 1865.—About noon the remains of President Lincoln were brought from the State House, and placed in the hearse. The funeral procession was under Major-General Hooker, Marshal-in-chief, and Brigadier-Generals Cook and Oaks. The military and firemen appeared finely, and the guard of honor was the same as during the entire route. The procession, including the Governors of seven States, members of Congress, State and municipal authorities, delegations from adjoining States, Free Masons, Odd Fellows and citizens, including colored persons, arrived at Oak Ridge Cemetery at one o'clock. On the left of the vault in which the remains were deposited immediately on their arrival was a platform, on which singers and an instrumental band performed appropriate music. On the right was the speaker's stand.

The vault is at the foot of a knoll, in a beautiful part of the ground, which contains forest trees of all kinds. It has a doric gable resting on pilasters. The main wall being rustic in style. The vault is fifteen feet high, and about the same in width, with semicircular wings of brick projecting from the hill side. The material is limestone, procured at Joliet, Illinois. Directly inside of the ponderous doors is an iron grating. The interior walls are covered with black velvet, dotted with evergreens. In the centre of the velvet is a foundation of brick-work, capped with a marble slab, on which the coffin rests. The front of the vault is trimmed with evergreen.

The dead march in Saul was sung, accompanied by the band, as the remains were deposited. Thousands of persons assembled at the cemetery before the arrival of the procession, and the scene was one of most intense solemnity. The religious exercises were commenced by the singing of a dirge. Then followed the reading of appropriate portions of Scripture and a prayer. After a hymn sung by the choir, the Rev. Mr. Hebbans read the last inaugeral of President Lincoln. Another dirge was sung by the choir, when Bishop Simpson delivered a funeral address, which was in the highest degree solemn and patriotic, and portions of it were applauded. Another dirge and a hymn followed, when the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Gurley. The procession then reformed and returned to the city.

Our mournful duty of escorting the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln hither is performed. We have seen them deposited in the tomb. Bereaved friends, with subdued and grief-stricken hearts, have taken their adieu, and now turn their faces homeward, ever to remember the affecting and impressive scenes which they have witnessed. The injunction, so often repeated on the way, "Bear him gently to his rest," has been obeyed, and the great heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of the tomb.

REWARDS FOR LEADING TRAITORS.

President Johnson has issued the following proclamation offering rewards for the apprehension of Jeff. Davis and other rebel leaders, who it seems are implicated in the conspiracy for the assassination of President Lincoln:

By the President of the United States of America,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Honorable Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, Geo. N. Sanders, Wm. C. Cleary and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States harbored in Canada,

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of the said persons or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:

One hundred thousand dollars reward for the arrest of Jefferson Davis.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, State of Mississippi.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Gen. N. Sanders.

Twenty five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverly Tucker.

Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause a description of the said persons, with notice of the above reward, to be published.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America he eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of War.

QUANTITY VS. QUALITY.—Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla—The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity—and large doses of medicine—ERR.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The popular 7-30 loan of the government is being taken by the people with great rapidity—over thirty millions of it having been subscribed for last week. The certainty that the war is now ended seems to have removed all doubt as to the ability of the government to redeem its liabilities, and the surplus money of the people naturally takes that direction. The impression that the government will soon cease to offer its loan we regard as erroneous. In the best possible aspect of the case, the national expenditures must be largely in excess of the revenues for more than a year to come. The Southern States must be garrisoned; our great highways must be protected, and the loyal men must be afforded full protection everywhere, as they are to be charged with the government of the revolted States. To do this a large army, certainly not less than 100,000 men, will be necessary, and the cost to the government for the next twelve months, including unpaid liabilities and current expenses will not be less than $1,000,000 per day, while there will not be one-third that amount of revenues. Our customs are needed to pay our interest; our revenues from lands have been almost wholly absorbed by the Homstead law; and our internal revenue does not exceed from two and a half to three millions per annum. The government will therefore be a borrower for a year to come, though not so largely as heretofore and the Treasury Department will have the advantage of national bonds being prefered by the people to any others.

We give an interesting letter in to-day's paper from the Oil regions, written by Mr. Pomeroy, President of the Sterling Company. We do not apprehend any difficulty about restoring the Sterling well, and the developments pressed by the Company on its own valuable lands, give promise of early and decided success.

Thd Gettysburg National Bank has declared a dividend of eight per cent., and the Frst National has declared four and a-half per cent. The Chambersburg Turnpike has declared a dividend of two per cent.

Applications for National Banks at Richmond, Petersburg, Savannah and Charleston have already been made to the Treasury Department.

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

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
JOS. F. YOUNG & CO., NO. 12 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.

U. S. '81's	110¼	Eldorado	—
U. S. 5-20's	105½	Farrell Oil	—
Reading R. R. int. off.	50½	Franklin Oil	1½
Penna. Railroad	56	Great Western	—
Catawissa Railroad	10½	Germania	¾
Catawissa R. B.—Pref.	24	Globe Oil	¾
North Penna. Railroad	—	Howe's Eddy Oil	—
Phila. & Erie R. R.	—	Hibbard	—
Long Island Railroad	—	Hoge Island	—
Schuylkill Navigation	—	Hyde Farm	2¼
Schuylkill Nav.—Pref.	—	Irwin Oil	4
Susquehanna Canal	9	Jersey Well	2¼
Big Mountain Coal	3½	Keystone Oil	1¼
Butler Coal	—	Krotzer	—
Clinton Coal	—	Maple Shade Oil	19
Connecticut Mining	—	M'Clintock Oil	3½
Diamond Coal	—	Mineral Oil	—
Fulton Coal	4¼	Mingo	3½
Feeder Dam Coal	½	M'Elheny	3
Green Mt. Coal	3	M'Crea & Cherry Run	1½
Kystone Zinc	—	Noble & Delamater	—
Monocacy Iron	—	Oil Creek	—
N. Y. & Md. Coal	—	Organic Oil	—
N. Carbondale	1½	Olmstead	1½
New Creek Coal	—	Pennsylvania Pet.	—
Iron Mining	—	Perry Oil	—
Swatara Falls Coal	3½	Philada and Tideoute	—
Atlas	¼	Pope Farm Oil	—
Allegheny River	—	Petroleum Centre	1
Allegheny & Tideoute	—	Phila & Oil Creek	—
Big Tank	2	Philips	—
Brandon Island	—	Revenue	—
Beacon Oil	—	Roberts Oil	—
Bruner	½	Rock Oil	2
Bull Creek	1	Rathbone Petroleum	—
Briggs Oil	2	Sherman	½
Burning Spring Pet	—	Seneca Oil	—
Continental Oil	1½	Story Farm Oil	1½
Crescent City	½	Schuylkill & Oil Creek	—
Curtin	7½	St. Nicholas	3½
Corn Planter	3	Story Centre	—
Caldwell	4½	Sunbury	—
Cow Creek	—	Tarr Farm	—
Cherry Run	2½	Tarr Homestead	3½
Dunkard	1½	Turtle Run	—
Dunkard Creek Oil	—	Union Petroleum	—
Densmore	2	Upper Economy	—
Dalzell	5½	Venango Oil	½
Excelsior Oil	¼	Walnut Island	—
Egbert	3½	Watson	—

MARRIED.

WISE—SHANK.—On Sunday, the 22d, of April, in Antrim township, at the bride's Father, by the Rev. John Eshelman, Mr. Andrew Wise, of Virginia, to Miss Susan Shank.

BEBEE—M'INTYRE.—On the 30th ult., at the M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. S. H. C. Smith, Mr. Deloss Bebee, of Madison county, N. Y., to Miss Helen M'Intyre, of this place.

DIED.

LEISHER.—On the 5th ult., at Fifth Corps Hospital, City Point, Va., of wounds received at the Battle of Five Forks, Mr. William B., son of D. M. Leisher, Esq., of this place, of company D, 210th Penna. Vols., aged 20 years, 11 months and 25 days.

KINSLER.—On the 13th of April, 1865, in Philadelphia, of disease contracted in Salisbury (rebel) prison, Mr. Charles W. Kinsler, of this place aged 37 years.

SMYSER.—On the 22d of Nov., 1864, at Salisbury, N. C., Mr. Sacob Smyser, of York, Pa., aged 31 years, 2 months and 12 days.

POMEROY.—At a meeting of the members of Co. I, 198th Regt., held on the 28th of April, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the company to draw up resolutions expressive of our sorrow at the death of First Lieut. Andrew A. Pomeroy.

The following preamble and resolutions were accordingly reported and adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise providence to remove from our midst First Lieut. Andrew A. Pomeroy, therefore be it

Resolved, That we mourn his loss as that of a brave, efficient and Christian officer, who fell in front line of battle while nobly doing his duty.

Resolved, That we share in the affliction of his parents, relatives and friends, and tender to them our heartfelt sympathy in this their sudden bereavement.

Resolved, That while they mourn the loss of a beloved son, we also lose in him a kind and gallant officer, and one who possessed the love and confidence of the entire Company and of the Regiment generally.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be towarded to the parents of the deceased, and that they be published in the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY.

Sergt. SAMUEL SENTMAN,
Corp WALTER R. RITNER,
ALVAN E. FARR.

Shippensburg *News* please copy.

CARMAN.—Died of yellow fever, at Charleston, South Carolina, the 5th day of October, 1864, Captain James A. Carman, Co. C, 107th Regt. P. V. V. The fate of this lamented officer was indeed sad. Escaping unharmed from a dozen battle-fields and the exposures of as many campaigns; coming out unscathed from the horrors of fourteen months prison life, he must needs fall before the shafts of an infectious disease. But if his death was less glorious it was no less noble, if he sank to his grave unattended by the trammels of war or beyond the din of the conflict, his memory is no less cherished nor his loss less deeply felt. The writer had the privilege of being his messmate during his long imprisonment and with tearful remembrance he attests to his nobleness of soul, his generous disposition, his sensitive regard for the feelings of others and his unflinching love to his country.

But alas he has fallen! His Regiment has lost a brave and dutiful officer, his comrades an honorable and true friend, the State a valuable servitor and the country an honest patriot. Peace to his ashes, they are hallowed because they are consecrated to that country—the object of his love. No proud monument marks his resting place, but his memory will be ever green in the hearts of his friends—the most fitting monument for one so faithful, so gallant and true. A. W. E.

SOUTH SIDE RAIL ROAD, April 28th, 1865.

McCULLOUGH.—At a meeting of the officers of the 209th Regt. Pa. vols., held April 17th 1865, in reference to the death of Capt. J. P. McCullough, Co. D, and of which Col. T. B. Kaufman was President, and Adjt. A. R. Davison Secretary, the following Premable and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Captain James P. McCullough, Co. D, 209th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers lost his life while bravely rallying his men during the attack on the enemy's works before Petersburg, Va., April 2nd, 1865, therefore, by the officers of his Regt. it is

Resolved, That while the Country has lost a brave and noble defender, and his Regiment a faithful and efficient officer, we, his brothers in arms, have lost an agreeable companion, and a kind and true friend.

Resolved, That his qualities of mind and heart endeared him to all of us; but, that although we deeply deplore his loss, still we could not wish for him a death more glorious than dying bravely in defence of his Country while victory was crowning our arms.

Resolved, That the example of his deep and undying devotion to the cause or his Country is worthy of imitation by the bravest who are breasting the storms of battle.

Resolved, That we truly and deeply sympathize with his bereaved family and the large circle of his friends, to whom his kind nature and cheerful disposition must have endeared him.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that copies be forwarded for publication in the several papers of Franklin and Cumberland counties.

In pursuance of the last Resolution we submit a copy for publication in the columns of your paper.

JNO. B. LANDIS, Capt. Co. A.
CHAS. F. HENKEL, Capt. Co. G.
JACOB WEIDLE, Capt. Co. K.
HENRY A. BIGLER, 1st Lt. Co. F.
Committee.

NOT a Few of the Worst Disorders that Afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value. april2-3m

WHISKERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper. march1-3m.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

A CLEAR, Smooth Skin and Beautiful Complexion follow the use of Hembold's Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla. It removes black spots, pimples, and all eruptions of the skin.

FARMERS and others in want of Fish, should not fail to go to GELWICKS & BURKHART's, who keep an immense stock, bought from first hands and offered cheap.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other preparations, on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

REPORT OF THE MARKETS.

Chambersburg Markets.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 9, 1865.

Flour—White	$11 00	Butter	30
Flour—Red	10 50	Eggs	16
Wheat—White	2 00	Lard	18
Wheat—Red	1 75	Tallow	11
Rye	1 25	Bacon—Hams	20@22
Corn	1 10	Bacon—Sides	16
Oats	70	Soup Beans	2 25
Clover Seed	14 00	Washed Wool	60
Timothy Seed	4 50	Unwashed Wool	40
Flaxseed	2 50	Pared Peaches	5 00
Potatoes—Mercer	1 20	Unpared Peaches	3 00
Potatoes—Pink Eyes	1 15	Dried Apples	1 75

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1865.

Flour.—sales 300 bbls. choice Pennsylvania extra at $8 50, 200 bbls. low grade extra family at $8. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet and prices without any quotable change.

Wheat—Sales of 10,000 bushels at $1,90@2 for fair to prime Western and Pennsylvania reds, and white at $2,15@2,20. Rye is more plenty, and nominally held at $1,25. Corn—Some small sales at $1,33 for yellow, and $1,22 for white. Oats—Sales of 2000@3000 bushels at 80@85c.

New Advertisements.

FREY & FOLTZ