The Franklin Repository.

BY M'CLURE & STONER. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865. VOL. 72.--WHOLE NO. 3,714.

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THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY is published every Wednesday morning by "THE REPOSITORY ASSOCIATION," at $2 50 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $3 if not paid within the year. *All subscription accounts* MUST *be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for *in advance*, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and TEN CENTS per line for subsequent insertions. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half-year or year. Special notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements. All resolutions of Associations, communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged fifteen cents per line.

☞ *All Legal Notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial Sales, are required by law to be advertised in the* REPOSITORY—*it having the* LARGEST CIRCULATION *of any paper published in the county of Franklin.*

JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPOSITORY OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Steam Power and three Presses, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

☞ Mr. John K. Shryock is our authorized Agent to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements, and receipt for the same. All letters should be addressed to

M'CLURE & STONER, Publishers.

Coal, Lumber, &c.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS!
ATTENTION!

The undersigned have now on hand, at their PLANING AND FLOORING MILL, a large supply of Sash, Shutters, Doors and Blinds for sale, or *made to order.*

Mouldings of all descriptions, from half inch to 8 inches, on hand.

Plain and Ornamental Scroll Sawing neatly executed.

Also—Wood Turning in all its branches. Newel Posts, Banisters, Bed Posts, &c., on hand.

A large supply of Dressed Flooring for sale.

Also—Window and Door Frames on hand or made at short notice. HAZELET, VERNON & CO.,
febl tf Harrison Avenue, Chambersburg, Pa.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

100 TONS OF TIMOTHY HAY
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.

200 WALNUT LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.

100 ASH LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.

100 LARGE CHERRY LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
and all kinds of Produce bought by GEO. A. DEITZ, at his Warehouse above the Railroad Depot.

STOVE AND LIME COAL
for sale cheap, by the ton or half ton.

OAK AND HICKORY WOOD
by the cord or half cord.

OAK AND HICKORY WOOD,
sawed and split for stove use, by the cord or half cord.

WINDOW AND DOOR SILLS,
of Oak, Walnut and Pine, always on hand.

WINDOW AND DOOR-FRAME STUFF,
and all kinds of LUMBER, such as Oak and Pine Plank; Oak, Walnut, Pine and Hemlock Boards; Flooring Boards, Joists, Scantling, Shingles, Paling, Laths, &c.

BEST OF ROOFING SLATE
always on hand, and roofs put on by the best Slaters, who have drawn medals for their superior workmanship.

CALL AT DEITZ'S WAREHOUSE,
above the Railroad Depot, and *buy cheap.* [dec21

LEONARD EBERT & SON,
COAL AND LUMBER MERCHANTS.

We have on hand all kinds of Coal and Lumber, and are prepared to furnish Bill Lumber to order at short notice, all at the most reasonable terms. Our stock of Lumber consists of

White Pine 2 inch Plank,
" " 1½ " select Plank.
" " 1½ " Plank.
" " 1 " select and Culling Boards,
" " ¾ " Boards,
" " ½ " Siding (6 inch,)
" " Best River Shingles,
" " Worked Flooring,
" " " Siding,
" " Joist and Scantling, all sizes,
Hemlock Joist and Scantling,
" Boards,
Yellow Pine Boards, Joist and Scantling,
Paling and Plastering Laths.

We have also always on hand a good supply of all kinds of Coal for stoves and lime-burning. Also a superior article of Broadtop Coal for blacksmiths. The public are invited to give us a call, as we will endeavor to give satisfaction to all that call.

Coal and Lumber furnished on the cars to any station on the Franklin Railroad.

☞ Office on Second St., in the rear of the Jail Yard, Chambersburg, Pa. LEO. EBERT & SON.
july27-tf.

STEAM SAW MILL.—The undersigned have erected and in operation a Steam Saw Mill at the South Mountain, near Graffenburg Springs, and are prepared to saw to order Bills of WHITE OAK, PINE, HEMLOCK or any kind of timber desired, at the shortest notice and at low rates. One of the firm will be at the Hotel of Sam'l Greenawalt, in Chambersburg, on Saturday the 24th inst. and on each alternate Saturday thereafter for the purpose of contracting for the delivery of lumber. LUMBER DELIVERED at any point at the LOWEST RATES. All letters should be addressed to them at Graffenburg P. O., Adams Co., Pa.
dec14-1y MILTENBERGER & BRADY.

☞ Small lots of Lumber, Shingles, &c., from our mills can be procured at any time at
W. F. EYSTER & BRO'S,
Market Street Chambersburg.

SMALL, BENDER & CO.,
York and Goldsborough, Pa.,
LUMBER DEALERS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS,
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, &c.,

Keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of seasonable Lumber, viz:—Joist and Scantling, Weatherboarding, dressed Flooring, Siding, Laths, Shingles, Palings and Fencing.

☞ White Pine and Oak Bills, sawed to order at the shortest notice. All communications should be addressed to YORK, PA. [sep28-1y

BUILDING LUMBER.—The undersigned is prepared to saw all kinds of Building Lumber at the lowest market price. R. A. RENFREW,
GREENWOOD MILLS, Fayetteville P. O. dec28-1y

Watches and Jewelry.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

Having just opened a well selected assortment of goods in my line, directly

Opposite the Post Office, on Second Street,

where my old and I hope many new customers will find me during business hours. My old stock having been reduced very *suddenly* on the 30th of July last, I was compelled to buy an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

which are of the latest styles and patterns, consisting of Gold and Silver (Imported and American)
Gent's and Ladies' Watches,
Jewelry of fine and medium qualities,
Silver Thimbles,
Napkin Rings,
Fruit and Butter Knives,
Gold Pens of fine quality,
Pocket Cutlery,
Razors, *Strops* and Brushes,
Silver Plated Spoons, Forks and Butter Knives,
Jett Goods,
Pocket Books,
Ladies' Purses,
Nail and Tooth Brushes,
Redding and Pocket Combs,
Lead Pencils,
Morocco Satchels,
Large and Small Willow Baskets.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Violins,
Flutes,
Fifes,
Banjos,
Tamborines,
Accordeons,
Flutinas, &c.

The assortment of CLOCKS is large and of every variety.

I have on hand the HENRY REPEATING RIFLE, which can be fired *fifteen times* in that many seconds. Everybody should have one for self defence.

The public are invited to call and examine them.

PISTOLS on hand and orders filled for any kind that may be wanted. Cartridges of all sizes kept on hand.

From long experience I can adapt Spectacles to the sight of the old as well as middle aged. SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames always on hand.

Having the *agency for the sale* of the celebrated BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFE, manufactured by Farrell, Herring & Co., I will fill orders at the manufactures price. All information in regard to them given.

The public are invited to call and examine the stock.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at low rates to suit the times.
dec14 EDWARD AUGHINBAUGH.

ELI HOLDEN, INVITES THE ATtention of every reader of this paper, which includes many thousand of his old patrons and acquaintances, to his unusually large and beautiful variety of AMERICAN & Imported WATCHES, CLOCKS, and elegant designs of JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c.
ELI HOLDEN,
oct26-1y 708 Market Street, Philadelphia.

TO DYSPEPTICS.—Having been afflicted for a number of years with Dyspepsia, I was advised to try DR. WISHART'S MEDICINE for that disease. I derived great benefit and recommended it to quite a number of my friends and who were also much benefitted by it, and whose testimonials can be had if necessary. I have been appointed by Dr. Wishart as Agent for the Sale of his Medicine, wholesale or retail.
W. G. REED,
nov23 *Repository office*, Chambersburg Pa.

JOB PRINTING, in every style, done at the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY

Candidates' Cards.

COUNTY TREASURER.—MAJ. JOHN HASSLER offers himself as a candidate for the office of County-Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention.
St. THOMAS, March 22 1865.

COUNTY TREASURER.—At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for the Office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention [QUINCY, March 22.] WM. FLAGLE.

A. M. CRISWELL will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention.
GREEN TOWNSHIP, May 3d, 1865.

TREASURER.—Samuel F. Greenawalt offers himself as a Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention. CHAMBERSBURG, March 15.

WM. H. BROTHERTON WILL BE A candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention.
WAYNESBORO, June 7, 1865.

SHERIFFALTY.—At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin County, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention.
GUILFORD TOWNSHIP, March 29.* F. W. DOSH.

SHERIFFALTY.—Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention. DAVID EBY.
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP, March 22.

SHERIFFALTY.—I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention. THOMAS M'AFEE.
MERCERSBURG, Pa., March 22, 1865*

SHERIFFALTY.—Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention. D. M. LEISHER.
CHAMBERSBURG, March 15.

SHERIFFALTY.—Capt. JNO. DŒBLER, of Chambersburg, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention, march15.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—SNIVELY STRICKLER will be a candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the decision of the next Union County Convention. Greencastle June 7th, 1865.

D. WATSON ROWE WILL BE A candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the decision of the next Union County Convention. may31.

Hotels.

EASTERN INN.—The undersigned having lately purchased the large and commodious Brick Building of Rev. S. R. Fisher, in connection with his present place of business, on the corner of Main street and Ludwig's Alley, is prepared to accommodate BOARDERS by the day, week or month. He is amply provided with STABLING to accommodate the traveling public. Having a large LIVERY STABLE connected with the Hotel, *guests and the public generally* can be furnished with Horses and Carriages at any moment. Persons visiting Chambersburg with their families will find this the most comfortable Hotel in the county, as it has been refitted with entire new Furniture, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. The TABLE is amply supplied with *all the luxuries of the season, and the BAR, which is detached* from the Brick Building, will always be furnished with choice and pure liquors. Every attention paid to the comfort of guests. [oct12[S. F. GREENAWALT.

BROWN'S HOTEL.—This Hotel, situated on the corner of Queen and Second Streets, opposite the Bank, Court Room, and County Offices, and in the immediate neighborhood of Stores, Shops, and other places of business, is conveniently situated for country people having business in Chambersburg. The Building has been greatly enlarged and refitted for the accommodation of Guests.

THE TABLE will always be furnished with the best the Market can produce.

THE BAR will be supplied with pure and choice Liquors.

THE STABLE is large and attended with a good and careful Ostler.

Every attention will be rendered to make Guests comfortable while sojourning at this Hotel.
febl JACOB S. BROWN, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL.—This old and well established Hotel is now open for the accommodation of Guests

The Proprietor having leased the three-story block of buildings on Queen Street, in the rear of his former stand, is prepared to furnish GOOD ROOMS for the traveling and *transient custom.*

HIS TABLE will sustain its former reputation of being supplied with the best the market can produce.

HIS BAR, detached from the main building, will always have choice and pure Liquors.

Good warm STABLING for fifty horses, with careful ostler.

Every attention will be made to render guests comfortable while sojourning at this Hotel.
jan18 JNO. FISHER, Proprietor.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—The subscriber would respectfully announce that he has so far completed his Hotel building as to be enabled to open his BAR, which he has supplied with a stock of fine and choice Liquors.

He has also erected in connection with the Hotel a large and convenient STABLE, and is now prepared to furnish Stabling and Provender for any number or Horses.

Attached to the Stable (under cover) are a pair of HAY AND STOCK SCALES, to which the especial attention of Farmers, Drovers and Butchers is invited.
june7 DANIEL TROSTLE.

DAVID H. HUTCHISON has become the Proprietor of the UNITED STATES HOTEL, near the Railroad Depot at HARRISBURG, PA. This popular and commodious Hotel has been newly refitted and furnished throughout its parlors and chambers, and is now ready for the reception of guests.

The traveling public will find the United States Hotel the most convenient, in all particulars, of any Hotel in the State Capital, on account of its access to the railroad, being immediately between the two great depots in this city. [Harrisburg, june 17, 63-tf.

STATES UNION HOTEL, OPPOSITE the Lebanon Valley and Pennsylvania Railroad Depots, Harrisburg City, Pa. This convenient and pleasant Hotel is now kept by the undersigned, late of the Indian Queen in Chambersburg, and he invites the patronage of his old friends and the public generally. Terms moderate.
oct5-tf JOHN W. TAYLOR.

Silver-Mining Company.

SILVER! SILVER! SILVER!
COMMONWEALTH MINING CO.
VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA.

Capital, $2,000,000—20,000 *Shares*, $100 *each.*

6250 shares in the Treasury, to be sold, or so much as is *required, to raise the necessary working capital*, the mine now being worked with the most promising results.

2000 shares of stock, or so much thereof as has not been sold, are offered for sale to raise money to purchase machinery, and to extend the work of developing the mine.

Forty dollars per share, for full paid, and not subject to assessment. It is not expected that more than this amount will be sold below par, thus offering great advantages to first purchasers of this stock, which is offered in the most entire confidence that we have one of the richest Silver Mines in the world, and that every share of stock will be worth its face in gold in one year from this time; that dividends will be paid monthly within one year; that there is nothing offering whose capital can find a more safe and profitable investment, and that the funds to be raised will be ample for the full development of our inexhaustible mine, leaving two-thirds of the stock still in the Treasury, to be divided by the stockholders or held for their benefit.

The management of the Company has been committed to a Board of Trustees composed of well-known, energetic business men, in whom the stockholders may repose implicit confidence.

All desired information regarding this Company will be furnished upon personal or written application to the President, Daniel W. Vaughan (Vice President American National Bank), of New York, C. S. Brown, 80 Broadway, Demarest & Baldwin, 171 Broadway, N. Y., or to W. Bacon, Esq., 117 Front street, N. Y.
DAN'L W. VAUGHAN, Pres't.
WILLIAMSON BACON, Sec. and Treas.
Office, 80 Broadway, N. Y.

Stock for sale at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, or at the office of the Company. july5-3t.

Dentists.

DENTISTRY.—REMOVAL.—W. B. HAYCOCK, SURGEON DENTIST, has removed his office to the room lately occupied by Nixon's Drug Store, on SECOND STREET, *half-way between the Methodist Church and Seller's Hotel*, where he is prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry with care and attention. Prices low and satisfaction guaranteed. july5-7t.

DR. H. R. FETTERHOFF, SURGEON DENTIST. Office one door West of the Telegraph Office, Greencastle, Pa.

All work entrusted to him will be promptly attended to and warranted. may17-6m*

DR. N. SCHLOSSER'S DENTAL OFFICE on Second Street, one square South of the Market House, over Mitchell's Shoe Store aug21

Wants.

TEACHERS WANTED.—The Board of Directors of the Mercersburg Independent School District, will employ SIX TEACHERS, male and female, to teach the schools of said district during the term which will commence about the 1st of September next.—Those applying must come recommended by the County Superintendent. Good wages will be paid. By order of the Board. A. J. NORTH, President.
Attest: JNO. A. HYSSONG, Clerk. [June21 4t

TEACHERS WANTED.—The School Directors of Antrim township will meet at Adams' Hotel, in Greencastle, *on Monday, the 7th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of employing 20 TEACHERS to take charge of the schools of said township. The County Superintendent will be present to examine Teachers. THOMAS GILLEN, Pres't.
F. B. SNIVELY Sec'y. july5-3t*

Franklin Repository.

RUST IN WHEAT.

Rust *(Uredo rubigo vera)* has been fearfully destructive in its ravages on the wheat crop in many sections this season. In the immediate vicinity of Chambersburg there is scarcely a field that has escaped its withering blight, in some instances utterly destroying the grain and in others damaging it in various degrees. We noticed one field, in good soil south of the town, in which the straw was perfectly black and no grains formed in the heads at all save in exceptional cases and then but imperfectly developed; and in nearly if not quite every field within a circuit of three miles the rust has made its work with more or less destructiveness. Rich and poor land; high, low and rolling; good and bad farming; early and late sowing—all seem to have been visited with the fatal scourge. We have wheat on low, strong limestone land; on tumbling-stone and on slate—on old and new land; on heavy and light, and not one field escaped the rust. None of it is totally destroyed; but between the rust and the milk-weevil we have lost fully one-half the promised yield, and will have both inferior grains and straw.

But while the immediate vicinity of Chambersburg is thus affected, we believe that the rust has not prevailed generally throughout the county. In Green, Montgomery, Washington and Antrim it has not been seriously destructive, and we believe that the Northern part of the county has in a great measure escaped also. Why there should be rust on the most fertile farms around Chambersburg, and the country five miles distand measurably or wholly escape it, is most unaccountable; but when it is considered that the enemy is but imperfectly understood, none of its apparent freaks or singularities need excite surprise. When the origin of rust is perfectly mastered, a remedy will probably appear; but we must confess that just at present it seems to defy all human investigations for an effectual remedy. All we know of it is that it is a mushroom of the family of the *uredines*. It developes upon both surfaces of the leaves, upon the stubble and upon the heads with the appearance of little oval points, pulverulent, projecting, at first yellowish in color and afterwards becoming black, when its work of destruction is complete. The little streaks which at first form in parallel lines at the side of the fibers, finally spread and run together, forming large patches.

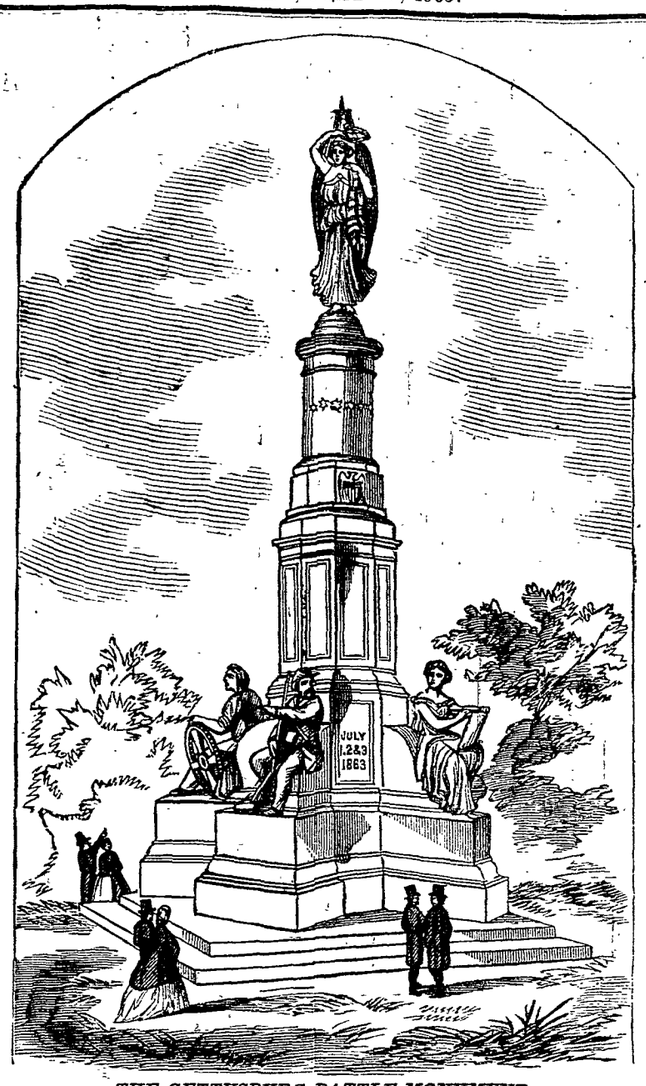
If the streaks formed by the rust be attentively examined upon the stalk, and particularly upon the leaf, the epidermus or exterior coating of the plant, it will be found that the sap escaping through the split gives birth to the mushroom. Whether it is raised from the ground by the rains, carried through the air by the winds, or absorbed in the earth with the nourishing juices of the plant, is not a settled question. It almost invariably shows itself when a hot sun suddenly succeeds protracted rains. It is at the time when the evaporation of the water left upon the stocks and leaves, going on too rapidly, occasions cracks in the vitreous varnish which covers all parts of the growing stock, and thus permits the sap to deflect from its ordinary course, that this enemy fastens upon the stock; but whether the mushroom is formed by the mere sap escaping, or whether the sap is thus transformed by exterior causes, we do not pretend to determine. Certain it is that as soon as the surface varnish of the stock is broken or split, the sap, or vital nourishment of the grain, escapes and flows down the outside of the stem instead of reaching its proper destination to perfect the head, and both stock and grain languish or die. The leaves quickly begin to dry up and the crop ripens prematurely with a partial or total loss of the grain. Excessive heat and moisture alternating evidently are the immediate causes of the development of rust; but the primary cause or causes, which must be fully understood before a remedy can be assured, have yet to be mastered by the scientific agriculturist.

The experience of wheat growers has established the fact that in sections where there is a natural humidity of the soil and frequent mists, the rust has been most destructive. In some sections of South Carolina the cultivation of wheat has been entirely abandoned in consequence of the prevailing mist and dampness of the soil, while in the vicinity of the sea the rust *seldom effects the wheat crop injuriously.* But the action of the rust in this immediate section this year seems to defy all previously *accepted rules touching its origin.* We have it on high, light, dry land as well as on heavy moist land; and the abundance of lime in the land seems to have been powerless to arrest it. Fields but recently limed have shared the same fate as lands not limed at all, thus dispeling the long accepted theory that lime is one of the most succesful foes of the rust.

The theory laid down by the best writers on the subject is that silicious or sandy soil best resist rust, and for that reason the application of lime, ashes &c., to the soil has been invariably recommended as a protection against this remorseless agent of destruction. The vitreous material or shining varnish that coats the stock and leaves is of the same material as glass, and is the resisting power to the escape of the sap from the stock in its passage from the roots to the head. The greater the thickness of this glossy coat and the stronger the stock, the greater will be its resistance to the moisture or other atmospheric influences which cause it to crack and present false issues to the sap. It is therefore naturally held that this layer of vitreous material will be stronger in proportion as the soil itself contains or is supplied with the elements of its composition. By giving the soil lime, ashes or sea-weeds, the materials which enter into the composition of the glassy surface of the stock and leaves, a greater quantity will necessarily be absorbed and the plant thus be enabled to resist the rust more successfully. This theory, it must be confessed, has not proved reliable this season; but we regard it nevertheless as a wise one inasmuch as it would be but good farming even if rust was unknown. Bad as the rust has been in some of the well-limed lands, it might have been much worse had the soil been deficient in that quality.

Another rule deemed reasonably certain to protect wheat from rust is early harvesting—or rather early sowing and the cultivation of early varieties so as to make early harvest; but it too has failed this year. The wheat crop has not been so nearly ripe by the middle of June for many years as it was this year, and yet the rust has attacked it almost without regard to its advanced state. We believe that the white wheat has escaped it rather better than the red, perhaps because it is a little earlier; but it was by no means proof against the destroyer. We had a large field of it on rather high and well limed land, and it is half destroyed by rust. We cannot, therefore, since all precautions have failed this year, pretend to offer any certain remedy for rust; but there are several general rules which may be adopted with the assurance that they will do good generally if they do not combat the rust with entire success. Sow no wheat that has been rusted in even the least degree, and stubble no ground that has rust this year. Whenever it is practicable lime fallow ground, and give ashes with the barn yard manure to oats stubbles. Sow only clean seed from fields which have entirely escaped the rust, and in selecting it look well to early varieties. Late wheat can scarcely escape rust in this section, and if it should, it will pretty certainly breed the milk-weevil in untold numbers. With this precaution we may not entirely escape rust; but it will give the best assurance we can suggest against its return to devastate the golden fields in 1866.

LONG DRESSES.—"We do not see one lady in ten walking in the streets," says a venturesome contemporary, "without a constant fidgeting with the long skirts of her dress. Some pin them up in regular spaces giving them a rumpled appearance; others wear pages, or an elastic cord just below the waist, pulling up the dress just as our grandmothers used to do when they went to scrub the kitchen; others frantically seize the sidebreaths, holding them in front, having the appearance of a desperate determination of sitting down the first *convenient opportunity.* Some walk on, letting their dress hang, are suddenly brought upon the front breadth stumble, flounder, pull up, and try it again. Now all this could be avoided. Modesty and respect for the opinion of mankind demand a reformation in this matter. If ladies would use *a quarter of a yard less in the length of their dresses*, they would save the amount the goods costs and as much public observation."



THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE MONUMENT.

We give herewith an accurate engraving of the design adopted for the proposed Monument to be erected in the Soldiers' National Cemetery on the battle field of Gettysburg, the corner stone of which was laid on the 4th inst., with most imposing ceremony. The design is by James G. Batterson, of Hartford, Conn., and the monument is to be executed in marble or bronze, but we would suggest that the latter be employed in its construction, and that the metal be mainly supplied by cannon captured from the rebels during the war. There are several precedents for this—one, well known, being the Napoleon column, in the Place Vendome, Paris, the material for which was supplied by the cannon captured by French soldiers from the enemies of France; just as, some years later, the Achilles Statue in Hyde Park, London—a votive offering to the Duke of Wellington, "from the Women of England"—was made from French cannon taken by the British troops, in the six-years' Peninsula campaign and at Waterloo.

The superstructure is sixty feet high, and consists of a massive pedestal twenty-five feet square at the base, and is crowned with a colossal statue representing the Genius of Liberty. Standing upon a three-quarter globe, she raises with her right hand the victor's wreath of laurel, while with her left she gathers up the folds of our national flag under which the victory has been won.

Projecting from the angles of the pedestal are four buttresses, supporting an equal number of allegorical statues, representing respectively War, History, Peace, and Plenty.

War is personified by a statue of the American Soldier, who, resting from the conflict, relates to History the story of the battle which this monument is intended to commemorate.

History, in listening attitude, records with stylus and tablet, the achievements of the field, and the names of the honored dead.

Peace is symbolized by a statue of the American mechanic, characterized by appropriate accessories.

Plenty is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and fruits of the earth, typifying peace and abundance as the soldiers' crowning triumph.

The panels of the main die between the statues are to have inscribed upon them such inscriptions as may hereafter be determined.

The main die of the pedestal is octagonal in form, paneled upon each face. The cornice and plinth above are also octagonal, and are heavily moulded. Upon this plinth rests an octagonal moulded base, bearing upon its face, in high relief, the national arms.

The upper die and cap are circular in form, the die being encircled by stars equal in number with the States whose sons contributed their lives as the price of the victory won at Gettysburg.

THE TWO PRESIDENTS.

Hon. John W. Forney delivered the Oration before the Literary Societies of Dickinson College on the 28th ult. His subject was "The Two Presidents," Lincoln and Johnson. Like all Mr. Forney's productions it is eloquent in diction and his tribute to the Presidents is as eloquent as it is just, while his vindication of President Johnson's policy is replete with wisdom and patriotism. We give the *concluding portion of the address:*

It would seem as if it was intended that these two men should be brought closely together, in the last few weeks which made the one a glorious martyr and the other the chief of a great people. When the day of the second inauguration of Mr. Lincoln approached, Governor Johnson was at Nashville, engaged in his efforts to reorganize Tennessee and bring her back into the Union. He telegraphed me, asking if his presence was absolutely necessary, adding that his heart was in his work, and that he would rather aid in sending his adopted Commonwealth back to the hearth-stone of the old Union than to be Vice President of the United States. On consulting with mutual friends, and especially with Mr. Lincoln, it was decided to insist upon his presence. How warmly the departed sage regarded "Andy Johnson" a hundred instances might be cited to illustrate. His knowledge of the citizen, the Senator, and the military governor was sufficient to inspire confidence; and the terrible sufferings of the hunted and outlawed refugee made Andrew Johnson the object of his keenest sympathy. They were at Richmond almost on the same occasion, and reached Washington a few hours apart from each other—in time to hear the great intelligence that closed the rebellion. I am not of those who think that when two men, whom God seemed to have made almost copies or counterparts—whose lives were so alike, and whose patriotism so equal and so genial—are suddenly severed by the bolt of death, it is a dispensation to be received if not with something like satisfaction, at least with a very ready resignation. I accept the decree. It would be most impious to quarrel with the inscrutable fate that permitted it, and I thank Heaven that we have, in Andrew Johnson, a patriot so tried and so true, and so ready for the fierce emergencies of the future. But the loss of Abraham Lincoln cannot be replaced. It was as if some great orb had fallen from eternal space into everlasting chaos, jarring the whole earth, and making the very pillars of the skies to tremble. Our country is not destroyed, but he who saved it died in the effort of saving it, and can no more be replaced than the mother who gives her own life for that of her offspring. And how beyond all price is the example of Abraham Lincoln. It has almost revolutionized parties. Not one strong word that Mr. Lincoln said when he entered office, and maintained when he was most violently assailed, has ever been mollified and explained, but rather literated and strengthened; yet is it true that long before the assassin stole away his life, he had *almost* conquered antagonism and dumbfounded envious faction itself. I may be answered that, "Success wins sometimes more than virtue;" and this is true of vulgar minds. But Lincoln's victory was in this: he never let go the helm. Dark, thick, and tempestuous were many of the heavy hours of the past four years; but the star of hope shone steadily on the altar of his heart. The darkest month of the year 1861 was the month of April; the darkest part of the year 1865 was the middle of the month of April. The rebellion broke upon us in the first and ended in the last. The earliest martyrs to the cause of liberty gave up their lives in April, four years ago; and the most illustrious martyr of the century gave up his life in April of 1865. We were unprepared for war in April of 1861; we were prepared for peace in April of 1865; and when the faithful recorder shall come to compile the materials, for the illustration of the close of this mighty struggle, he will be overawed to note that a month which commenced with such fair prospects should have so gloomily ended. Early in the month, the first fruits of Grant's masterly strategy were gathered. On the 2d of April he announced the triumphant success of our armies, after three days' hard fighting. On the 3d of April, he sent word to the President that he had taken Petersburg and Richmond, and was in full pursuit of Lee's retreating army. On the 6th of April Sheridan, and Humphreys and Meade and Wright reported the continuous triumph of their conquering columns. On the 9th of April General Grant telegraphed the Secretary of War that Lee had surrendered the army of Northern Virginia upon the terms proposed by himself.

On the 11th of April, full of gratitude to God, forgiveness to his foes, and love for all, Mr. Lincoln spoke from the windows of the Presidential mansion these words which, precious as his last on earth, sound like the syllables of inspiration as we read them now. The rejoicing thousands had called upon him the evening before, but that he might weigh and condense his opinions he asked for time to deliberate. On the 12th we had another day of jubilee, and on the 13th the night was set apart for special illumination. Never did the political capital of the nation shine more resplendently in the robes of light. It was as if Peace and Reconciliation had joined hands over the graves of the illustrious dead—as if war and woe had fled to the extremest shades. The next was Friday, the 14th of April—another morning of happiness. But what a night! As I go back to that dreadful recollection, I go back to the frightful agony that made millions mourn. I was in Richmond when it was announced that Mr. Lincoln had been murdered. It seemed to me as if Nature had taken a pause—as if, between the fading night of war and the dawning blushes of peace stood our farewell sacrifice—as if having just learned to love, to revere, to depend upon him, to place our cares and hopes in his keeping, as in a sacred repository—he should be called away. As Elijah was swept from earth to Heaven, so was our deliverer taken from us. If there is a solace for such a calamity, it is that he died without shame, in the midst of his glory, and at the very threshold of the temple of a rescued and purified Republic.

Nothing is more wonderful than to see how the President gone, and the President here agree on the questions of the day—the very issues, in fact, which Mr. Lincoln may be said to have died in the very act of solving. Long years ago Andrew Johnson denied the right of any State to secede from the Union. He insisted that rebellion could not destroy a State government This doctrine, universally accepted by loyal men from the first day of the war, is now cheapened by some who would hold it in abeyance to secure an imaginary party advantage. As it is the very kernel of the nut—the very gold of the mine—in fact, the vital spirit of the Government—for which our soldiers fought and our statesmen deliberated—it is worth something to know exactly where these two representative characters stood in regard to it. Mr. Lincoln, on Tuesday evening, the 11th of April, 1865, *in the last speech he ever made, thus met* the question, in terms substantially identical with the words of Johnson in the Senate in 1860 and 1861, and in the Presidential canvas of 1864:

"We all agree that the seceded States, so called, are out of their proper practical relation with the Union; and that the sole object of the Government, civil and military, in regard to those States, is to again get them into that proper practical relation. I believe it is not only possible, but in fact *easier to do this, without deciding or even* considering whether these States have ever been out of the Union, than with it.

"*Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had ever been abroad.* Let us all join in doing the acts necessary to *restoring* the proper practical relations between these States and the Union; and each forever after *innocently* indulge his own opinion whether, in doing the acts, he brought the States from without into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it. The amount of constituency, so to speak, on which the new Louisiana Government rests, would be more satisfactory to all, if it contained fifty, thirty or even twenty thousand, instead of only about twelve thousand as it really does.

"It is also unsatisfactory to some that the elective franchise is not given to the colored man. *I would myself prefer that it were now conferred on the very intelligent and on those who serve our cause as soldiers.* Still the question is not whether the Louisiana government, as it stands, is quite all that is desirable. The question is 'Will it be wiser to take it as it is, and help to improve it; or to reject and disperse it?' Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relation with the Union *sooner by sustaining* or by discarding her new State government?"

Referring to his former views the new President who succeeded Mr. Lincoln, said, in his speech to the Indiana delegation, on the 22d of April, 1865:

"Upon this idea of destroying States my position has been heretofore well known, and I see no cause to change it now, and I am glad to hear its reiteration on the present occasion. Some are satisfied with the idea that States are to be lost in territorial and other divisions; are to lose their character as States. *But their life breath has been only suspended, and it is a high constitutional obligation we have to secure each of these States in the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of Government.* A State may be in the Government with a peculiar institution, and by the operation of the rebellion lose that feature; *but it was a State when it went into rebellion, and when it comes out without the institution it is still a State.*"

The question of colored suffrage, which Mr. Lincoln would give to "the very intelligent," and "to those who serve our cause as soldiers," is thus met by President Johnson, in his address to the South Carolina delegation, on Saturday last: "I will again say to you that slavery is gone. Its status is changed. There is no hope you can entertain of being admitted to representation, either in the Senate or House of Representatives, till you give evidence that you, too, have accepted and recognized that that institution is gone. That done, the policy adopted is not to restore the supremacy of the Government at the point of the bayonet, but by the action of the people. While this rebellion has emancipated a great many negroes, it has emancipated still more white men. The negro in South Carolina that belonged to a man who owned from one to five hundred slaves, thought himself better than the white man who owned none. He felt the white man's superior. I know the position of the poor white man of the South, compelled to till the barren, sandy, and poor soil for a subsistence. You cannot deny how he was, in your eyes, of less value than the negro. Some here in the North think they can control and exercise a greater influence over the negro than you can, though his future must materially depend on you. Let us speak plainly on this subject. I too am a Southern man; have owned slaves, bought slaves, but never sold one. You and I understand this better; we know our friends are mistaken, and I tell you that I don't want you to have control of these negro votes against the vote of this poor white man. I repeat, our friends here are mistaken, as you and I know, as to where the control of that negro vote would fall. When they come to talk about the elective franchise, I say let each State judge for itself. I am for free Government; for emancipation; and I am for emancipating the white man as well as the black man."

It will be seen, therefore, that President Lincoln, while recommending that "the very intelligent" negroes, and those who have fought for the flag, should vote does not once propose that Congress shall take charge of the subject. All is left to the States. President Johnson takes the same ground in stronger language. He believes if Congress could confer the right of suffrage upon the South Carolina negroes, their former masters would control them; and he emphatically declares that he does not desire this to be so, used as these votes would be against the poor whites of the State, and for the benefit of the aristocracy of the soil. I might add many other sustaining thoughts. The danger of giving to Congress the right to regulate suffrage now is that it may be used hereafter to enable a mere party majority to oppress a State or section. In all the so-called seceding States, save two, the white population exceeds the colored; and in most of them largely so. The white people of those States, with almost entire unanimity, are intensely hostile to the principle of negro suffrage. However unreasonable or unjust this hostility may be, it is a *fact* which stares us in the face, and with which the Government is compelled to deal. If, in reorganizing these States preparatory to their full reinstatement in the Union, the right of the negroes to vote should be guaranteed to them by the interposition of the General Government, would it not have the effect of so uniting the white voters, in all elections, upon candidates of their own exclusive selection that the colored voters, being in the minority, would be rendered utterly powerless? Even in the States of South Carolina and Mississippi, where the blacks are in the majority, it is by no means probable that at a first election they would be able to rally to the polls in sufficient numbers to out-vote the more intelligent though less numerous race. It would take time for them to learn that they had the right to vote; and even if aware of the right, they would scarcely have the intelligence necessary to its exercise in any effective manner. If the effect would be so to unite all white voters on the same candidates as utterly to nullify the political power of the negroes, would the men elected under such circumstances, probably be of the class most favorable to the amelioration of the condition of the colored population? These are practical considerations which it will not do to wholly ignore in our eagerness to establish abstract principles of right and justice.

But let us leave the question to time—to the care of a loyal Congress—to the vigilant fidelity of a devoted Union President, who proclaimed himself the friend of the masses of the colored race of Tennessee, and will never allow them to be oppressed by their recent masters. It will not be many days before these latter realize, by the best evidences, that the only way to secure the admission of their Senators and members to Congress is to adopt the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery, to provide for the education of the colored population, and for the payment of colored labor by a wise and generous plan, and to repeal the odious penal codes made necessary by the accursed system of slavery. Till these things are secured, they will be kept out of the halls of the nation's legislature. When they are secured, the American citizen of African descent will have a chance to fit himself for that sacred citizenship which ought never to have been bestowed upon ignorant or lazy men, white or black. Both Lincoln and