

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly and promptly executed
RATES OF ADVERTISING
Legal advertisements, \$5.00 per square, first insertion;
Each subsequent insertion, \$3.00 per square.
Legal and all transient advertisements must be prepaid to insure insertion.
Advertisements for circulation, and all advertisements relating to the estate of deceased persons, must be prepaid, unless ordered by the court, and no advertisement will be published without the advertiser's name, unless it be a public notice.
Averaging bills paid within one year from the time when due, and for advertising, one percentum cash payment is required therefor.

THE GRAND ALLIANCE--HUMP DEMOCRACY AND SOUTHERN REBELS.

By several articles published heretofore, together with extracts from different party organs, we have shown that there are feelings of sympathy, if not fraternity, between the "peace" and "radical" wings of the democratic party in the North. That such feelings exist between the former and their brethren in the South, has been often stated, and can be proven by a vast array of facts. They have adopted various shifts to get rid of this question. Few of their journals have been able to enter the brazen impudence to avow their sympathy with treason and armed rebellion. Some have often adopted for their platform "a vigorous prosecution of the war." Others have favored compromise--a cessation of hostilities--a party with armed insurgents; anything to stop the effusion of blood; while all have declared themselves in favor of "the Union as it was." But through all these transparent professions the truth has shone; these hypocritical professions have been weighed and measured by an intelligent people, and the world knows that the one great object of this self-styled democratic party, is and has been, to oppose by every means within its power--covertly at all times, openly when it dared--every measure adopted for the preservation of the Union, and to offer aid and comfort to treacherous intestine foes leagued together for its destruction.

THE SANITARY FAIR.

There have been some differences among the real friends of the Sanitary cause as to the policy of holding a Sanitary Fair during the Agricultural Fair, in September. After mature consideration, however, and at the earnest solicitation of persons in different parts of the State, the Aid Society of this county issued a call for such a fair, which has been adopted in several papers. From the attention the matter is receiving in all parts, we have no doubt it will be a success. Patriotic ladies are giving their attention, and words of encouragement are coming from all directions. Arrangements are being made to establish on the fair ground, a restaurant, the proceeds of which are to be given to the cause. Besides this there is to be a department where articles of almost any possible character may be exhibited and sold at auction, or otherwise. There is, we may say, scarcely a man or woman in the State that may not, with a little thought, furnish something for this department. Here every department of our resources should be represented. Every branch of industry, from agriculture to the most accomplished mechanism, should furnish its mite in aid of this noble enterprise. Let every corner of our State be represented. Let busy fingers work, and busy minds contrive, that the pavilion may be interesting to visitors and a source of revenue to this noble charity. There will be an auction for the sale of articles at some time during the exercises, and if affairs are properly managed they may be made a source of amusement and instruction, as well as pecuniary profit. We suggest that many articles, after being displayed for premiums at the fair, might be dispensed for to the Sanitary department, and made to draw new premiums under the hammer of the auctioneer, for the benefit of the nation's bleeding defenders.

THE ARENA ON THE WORLD.

The Arena in reproducing a portion of an article from the New York World, a war democratic paper, makes confessions worthy of note. Though we have long known the fact, we do not remember before to have seen the admission made by those professing to be democrats. He announces himself a peace man and quarrels with his brethren in the ranks of the party because they are in favor of the war, or so profess themselves. Now we have always claimed that there was no honor among those who compose that party. While one portion of the party, because more popular in the latitude in which they live, proclaim themselves in favor of a prosecution of the war, another portion of the party in a different latitude, where to be in favor of the war is not so popular, boastfully denounce all efforts of those who favor the war, they do when by hook or crook there is a prospect of gain. If our memory is not at fault, this advocate of peace, who so indignantly disclaims all privilege and appropriation in the matter of this war, has but recently become a convert to the cause he now so ardently and zealously advocates, we think that recently he himself was a war democrat and approved of the war policy of the administration, but did not approve of the steps taken by the administration in the manner of it a prosecution of the war; at that time he could have readily agreed with the article quoted from him which he now differs with for some reason best known to himself. Hear him; he says: "and yet there are some professing democracy who wish to rejoice in the distinctive appellation of war democracy. We have had quite enough of hypocrisy and double-dealing." We think to us; we have had quite enough of this hypocritical double-dealing. As this matter progresses we become aware of the different phases it assumes. Why not now while you are upon this matter of confession, make a clean breast of it and let us know why you at this time advocate peace--Is it because you can no longer advocate the war and quarrel with the manner in which it is carried on? Or is it because you can more effectively advance the interests of him you serve, and work greater disaster to your government and country by assuming this now halfling for the time? This shifting and double-dealing can but bring ruin and disgrace upon those who practice it, when they are exposed, as they surely will be, for no sooner will we hear of the decision which is now being arranged by the peace demagogue in concert with the unions of Jeff. Davis, who are but upon the Canada side of the line, to be announced at the Chicago convention, than we will find these canting hypocrites ready to assume a new front.

CONSISTENCY.

A copperhead paper, published in this State, which is noted for its consistent system of falsehood and misrepresentation, and which some time since found fault with the Mountaineer, for a numerical error in giving the area of the public lands, which we suppose was merely a typographical blunder, comes out in a late issue and proceeds to give the results of the present war. The article goes far to sustain the character of that journal for truthfulness. The very first statement it makes is as brazen and reckless as it is unfounded. In fact, One million of soldiers' graves! exclaims this wonderful mathematical and geographical critic, supposing, perhaps, that a majority of its readers are as glib as he is reckless and impudent. It may be that he has not read the late reports of the rebel war department. According to that the loss by death in the rebel army up to about the 1st of January last, was about 60,000, all told. This would have a loss of nine hundred and forty thousand by death, to the Union army alone. This conclusion, however, was probably arrived at by the system of argument generally resorted to by the members of that party. They always make it a point to construe things to the advantage of the rebels. They think it impossible for Grant to capture Richmond with the large army he commands; but if Early happens to cross the Potomac, with a squad of half-starved rebel bushwhackers, they are convinced at once that he will capture Washington. We suppose this astute genius had before him the rebel reports, (if would be unreasonable to suppose he would consult any other authority) and finding the rebel loss, up to the present time, would amount to something less than a hundred thousand, at once arrived at the conclusion (perhaps by Professor Andrews' new system of multiplication), that the Union losses would make it a round million.

SOUTHERN "MEX" AND NORTHERN RENEGADES.

It is worthy of observation that the best, the greatest, and the noblest men of the South have acknowledged that slavery was an evil and a curse, and have uniformly spoken of it as a thing "to be got rid of," at all hazards. It has been reserved for Northern doughfaces to sing the praises of Jefferson, Randolph, Clay, Benton and hundreds of other great men of Southern birth, who have united in deploring the existence of this blot upon our free institutions; while Yankee renegades like Yancy, Benjamin, etc., have defended it. The opinion which the greatest and most magnanimous men of the South have had of Northern apostates from the cause of freedom, may be gathered from the following:
"Sir, John Randolph of Roanoke, 'I envy neither the head nor the heart of that man from the North, who rises here to defend slavery upon principle."
Randolph would have regarded with contempt and disgust a challenge and honorable nature, such crawling replies as the men of Northern birth, who prostitute themselves to act as lackeys of the Southern slave, may think fit to make. Henry Clay, that greatest and noblest of the sons of Kentucky, emphatically declared: "So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by any means, or through any means, or will I, in dealing with one rod of territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage."
The great Kentuckian would as soon have joined hands with a foreigner from the penitentiary as with a renegade Yankee.
Thomas H. Benton, alluding to the language of Clay, above quoted, says:
"That was a proud day! I could have wished that I had spoken the same words. I speak them now, telling you they were his, and adopting them as my own."
The following is the language of Patrick Henry on the same subject:
"Slavery is detested. We feel its fatal effects. We deplore it with all the pity of humanity. Let all these considerations, at some future period, press with full force on the minds of Congress. Have they not the power to provide for the general defense and welfare? May they not think that they call for the abolition of slavery? May they not pronounce all slaves free? And will they not be warranted by that power? They have the power to clear and sweep away slavery, and will they not do so? Let us exercise it."--Edwards' Debates, vol. 3, p. 600.
Such is the estimation in which all true men of the South hold the false and treacherous renegades of the North. Even while they accept and profit by the treason, they loathe and despise the traitor.--S. F. Flag.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

ED. STATESMAN: In addition to what you have already given to the public in reference to the address of Rev. R. Patterson, on last Friday evening, will you be kind enough to give the following items in reference to the organization effected.
Rev. D. Leslie was elected President, O. Dickinson, Secretary, and J. H. Moore Treasurer. An Army Committee was also chosen, consisting of Rev. A. E. Walker, P. H. Hatch, E. N. Cooke and S. E. May, whose business it is to draft a constitution for the society, in addition to the adoption of other measures for the interests of the work in Oregon. The collection amounted to \$131 10 in coin, \$88 25 currency and subscriptions to the amount of \$74 in coin and \$72 currency, in all \$365 33.
O. DICKINSON, Secretary.

EDITOR STATESMAN: Your readers will be pleased to learn that the people of Yamhill county are neither asleep nor inactive in the great enterprise of raising money for the suffering soldiers of the Union Army. I present you a summary view of what has been forwarded from Lafayette, just one place in the county.
Hon. A. G. Cook, (first contribution) \$100 00
Subsequently, (by committee) 200 00
By L. S. A. S. 175 00
Total \$475 00
The above money was all contributed by the "Church of God," which has been forwarded from Lafayette, just one place in the county.
The clerical gifts will be much gratified in reading the following letters from Mr. Fowler and Dr. Bellows, showing that their money is being received and expended upon the noble men who shed their blood for their country's cause.
I believe, were it necessary, the Union people of the United States would place at the disposal of the Sanitary Commission a hundred of pure gold for every barrel of precious blood cast upon the altar of our country. If so, we need not fear the result in this deadly contest for the principles of freedom contained in the constitution of our federal government.
Respectfully, E. CARLWRIGHT.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
823, Broadway, N. Y. July 28, 1864.

E. CARLWRIGHT, Rep. Lafayette, Oregon:
DEAR SIR:--It is with much pleasure that I hereby acknowledge, as desired by the general secretary, the receipt of \$200 from the people of your town to aid the U. S. Sanitary Commission in relieving the wants of the noble and patriotic soldiers who have become sick and wounded at the seat of war.
You will please accept for your will and tender to your fellow citizens this brief but most cordial expression of our pleasure in receiving this assurance that the work of the Commission is known and appreciated on the distant Pacific coast. Accept also our hearty sympathy with the patriotic sentiments of your letter.
Belongs, to whom your communication is addressed, is at present in California.
Find enclosed, Treasurer's receipt for \$200.
Yours, &c., FRANCIS EOWLER.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
San Francisco, July 28, 1864.

Mrs. J. M. McBride, President U. S. S. S. S. DEAR MADAM:--I have great pleasure in acknowledging (through Mr. A. B. Henry, and the Express of Wells & Fargo), the receipt of \$175, in greenbacks, from the Ladies Sanitary Aid Society of Lafayette, Yamhill county, Oregon, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers.
Never were there more of these open-hearted hands than now; and your bounty could not come at a more timely moment. I hope and pray that your town, so patriotic in the name, may never lose its memory of the tie that bound LAFAYETTE and WASHINGTON together, and unite those who honor their blended memories, in the warmest devotion to the country for which they both fought and gave their substance.
Yours respectfully,
HENRY W. BELLOWES,
President U. S. S. S. Com.

GEN. MEADE'S OPINION.--From a surgeon, with whom I was conversing to night, I learned that Gen. Meade had expressed himself in relation to the raid in the following language: "I said that to those people who do not rightly understand the position of affairs, this raid indeed looks gloomy; but to those whose position enable them to cover at once the entire ground, it is not one of danger, but of great benefit to us. The opinion, coming from a person in the position held by Gen. Meade, is entitled to a vast amount of credit, and I give it knowing that it will be of value to those whose hearts are at this hour failing them."--Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

THE Oregon Statesman, the oldest surviving paper published in our sister State, and one of the most ably conducted, widely circulated and influential, has come out as a daily, small in size, but vigorous and wide-awake. It is issued at the State capital, and has been the official paper of the State and Territory ever since its publication was commenced--some fourteen years since. It is sound on the Union question, and has done much to give direction to the Union sentiment of the State.--Nevada Gazette.

NAVAL.--The great screw frigate Waiyana, which is to be the great screw frigate of 1865 and the Niagara was to that of 1855, is now full under way at the Boston Navy Yard, and will be in France very soon. Her unusual size and strength entitle her to be considered the largest wooden man-of-war in the world.--She is longer than the Peris or Niagara, although not so heavy tonnage as the latter when she was launched. The Mersey, or the Duke of Wellington, in the English navy, does not carry so formidable a battery as that designed for her.

REBEL PRISONERS.--The number of rebel prisoners now in our hands is semi-officially stated to be upward of 62,000, of which about 4,000 are officers. The various depots at which prisoners are confined are becoming so crowded as to render the establishment of others necessary. The Commissary General of Prisons is now at Elmira, N. Y., superintending the removal of prisoners from Point Lookout to that place. The barracks there are expected to accommodate 13,000.

OLD AN'S CHOICE.--A gentleman in conversation remarked to President Lincoln on Friday, that nothing could defeat him but Grant's capture of Chancellorsville, to be followed by his nomination as Governor and acceptance of "Well," said the President, "I feel very much like the man who said he didn't want to die, but he had got to die, that was precisely the disease he would like to die of."--N. Y. Times.

DOINGS OF OUR SHELLS AT CHARLESTON.--Bishop Lynch, who lately ran the blockade at Charleston, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in June, by a steamer from Bermuda, on his way to Europe. During the recent federal bombardments, he says the Catholic Cathedral and church property, with his own private residence, were destroyed, amounting in value to \$200,000. The Cathedral was a new and splendid building, and was completely ruined.

ALLEGEDLY.--The San Jose Mercury says that John Grant, the highwayman, who now lies wounded in the county jail, says that he could name fifty "democrats" in San Jose and vicinity, who knew of and countenanced the organization of Ingham's guerrillas, being living there to be working in the interest of rebellion.

The first number of the Daily Oregon Statesman has come to hand. Its typographical appearance is neat, its politics sound on the Union of course. We hope it may meet with the liberal patronage and remain a permanent institution at our State Capital.--Albany Journal.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

First Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.
[PUBLIC--No. 34.]
AS ACT to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:
For contingent expenses of the southern expedition, including the extension, viz: For fuel, labor, light, and miscellaneous items, thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.
For supplying a deficiency in the current expenses of the branch mint at Denver for the current year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, two thousand dollars.
For compensation of returns clerk, from January first to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six hundred dollars.
For compensation of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri for the thirty-first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, when the office closed, one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents.
For compensation of the surveyor general of Arizona, and the clerks in his office, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
To supply deficiencies in the Department of Agriculture for the current year, as follows:
For purchase of sorghum seed, two thousand dollars.
For rebuilding shop in the propagating garden, eight hundred dollars.
For postage, thirteen hundred and twenty dollars.
For carpets, furniture, and cans for fruit, three hundred and fifty dollars.
For fuel, three hundred dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
For supplying a deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of the clerks, messengers, copyists, and laborers in the office of the Quartermaster General, one hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-six cents.
For supply of an additional Assistant Secretary of War, fifteen hundred dollars.
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase and manufacture of arms for volunteers and regulars, ordnance and ordnance stores, seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the manufacture of arms at the national armory, seven hundred thousand dollars.
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase of arms, five hundred thousand dollars.
For medical instruments and dressings, one million three hundred thousand dollars.
For hospital stores, bedding, and so forth, one million two hundred thousand dollars.
For medical and sanitary field equipment, three hundred thousand dollars.
For books, stationery, and printing, thirty-six thousand dollars.
For ice, fuel, and other comforts, one hundred thousand dollars.
For hospital clothing, forty thousand dollars.
For sick nurses, thirty-eight thousand dollars.
For sick soldiers in private hospitals, seventeen thousand dollars.
For artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen, sixteen thousand dollars.
For citizen physicians and medicines furnished by them, one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.
For hire of clerks and laborers in surveying depots, twenty-five thousand dollars.
For contingent expenses of the medical department, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.
For medicines and medical attendance for negro refugees, commonly called "contrabands," thirty-three thousand dollars.
For washing and washing machines for hospitals, where such cannot be employed, one thousand dollars.
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the subsistence of the army, six million six hundred thousand dollars.
For volunteers and drafted men, five million six hundred and eighty thousand dollars.
For employes, six hundred (and) forty thousand six hundred and forty dollars.
For women, two hundred (and) eighteen thousand four hundred dollars.
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the Engineer department.
For contingencies of fortifications, including field works, five hundred thousand dollars.
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars.
For regular supplies of the Quartermaster's department, sixteen million five hundred thousand dollars.
For barracks, quarters, &c., three million five hundred thousand dollars.
For transportation of the army, thirty million dollars.
For incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's department, two million dollars.
For transportation of officers' baggage, one hundred thousand dollars.
For clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, seven million dollars.
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the Adjutant General's department:
For purchase of books of issues, twenty-five thousand dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for fuel and equipments and recruiting in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, two million dollars.
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for clothing for the navy, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Naval Academy, thirty-eight thousand dollars.
For salary of commissioner to codify the naval laws, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.
For the purchase of machinery, five hundred thousand dollars and sixty-three, three thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents.
For additional repairs at the Norfolk navy yard, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.
For wharf, machine shop, bridge, buildings for naval stores, and other works at Fort Royal, South Carolina, one hundred and forty thousand dollars and six hundred dollars.
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for filling in the grounds for the new foundry at the Brooklyn navy yard, forty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.
For temporary stores and provisions at the Brooklyn navy yard, two thousand dollars.
For temporary stores for provisions at the Boston navy yard, two thousand dollars.

STATE DEPARTMENT.
For salary of the minister at Salvador, from April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, one thousand six hundred and fifty cents.
MISCELLANEOUS.
For salaries of clerks, messengers, watchmen, and porters, in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, and for constructing a building for the assistant treasurer at Boston, two thousand dollars.
For compensation to designated depositaries, two thousand dollars.
For salaries of designated depositary at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the clerk, watchman, and porter in his office, four thousand eight hundred dollars.
For supplying deficiency in the appropriation for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph, twenty thousand dollars.
For the continuation of the appropriation for the Treasury extension the amount of payments made out of that fund for furniture, night watch and other miscellaneous items, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
For the continuation of the grant of wing of the Treasury extension, fencing, arding, and miscellaneous items, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
For furniture, carpets, and miscellaneous items for Treasury building, twenty-five thousand dollars.
For the payment of claims due various parties for furniture and for the alterations in the office of the assistant treasurer and collector of customs at New York, and for constructing a building for the assistant treasurer at New York, one thousand dollars.
For completing the repairs of the Government

THE SANITARY FAIR.

It is true that we have already given liberally to this noble charity. Our young State has a record of which she may be proud. The advocates of the wounded soldier's cause have never called in vain upon her generous citizens. Yet, while we think of this, there are two other things which we should remember; that while we have given as much as we could from our abundance, we have not felt its loss; while others have given all, even their lives for the cause in which we feel so deep an interest. And also that the necessity for giving now is as urgent as it ever has been. So long as bloody battles are being fought, fatiguing marches made, and the blood of brave men poured out in the track of furious war, just so long must our charity continue to flow like the stream whose source is fed by never failing springs.

THE ARENA ON THE WORLD.

We think that it would be difficult for those democrats of the Oregon stripe to tell us in what part of the political world we will find them in so short a time as one month. It is as likely that at the expiration of that time they will be advocating war as peace. All this drifting about would certainly be unnecessary in serving a good cause, and unjustifiable in the one you profess. Suppose peace were concluded would you not then advocate pardon for the villains who were the authors of this conspiracy that has drenched the country in the blood of innocent patriots? Most certainly you would, or prove recreant to your duty to your democratic brethren "down in Dixie," whose representatives are giving you direction for future action now in Canada. Why not now come out and advocate peace and pardon to those in arms against the government that allows you a privilege that no other government would, of vilifying and blaspheming everything that in any manner comes to its preservation. You might as well. You are not less understood because under the cloak of hypocrisy you attempt to deceive us. That such conduct will bring upon its authors the condemnation of all good and loyal men is unavoidable.

QUARTZVILLE EVACUATED.

Persons just arrived from Quartzville report that the place has been evacuated by the miners, under the following circumstances:
Four Indians made their appearance in camp who acted rather strangely--told contradictory stories about their intentions, and did many things to excite the suspicions of the whites.--As the latter had no arms, or means of defense, they thought best to change their "base" for the present, and retreated towards the valley. The four red-skins were captured, but one of them escaping, the others were released.--Whether these Indians were really hostile, or merely innocent stragglers from the Warm Spring reserve, is not known.

A NEBRASKA.

A short time ago we called the attention of the city authorities to the fact that in the rear of Seovill's Livery Stable there existed a filthy hole, in nowise calculated to conduce to the health of those living in the vicinity. The stench from this place, which is caused by the drain from the Bennett House, which certainly keeps a supply of unwholesome matter there, is very disagreeable. There is a committee of health looking into the municipal directors of the city, who are certainly very negligent in this matter. We respectfully call their attention to this matter once more.

FOR THE SANITARY FAIR.

Hon. A. J. Borland has shown the editor of the Mountaineer a specimen of quartz which weighs 23 ounces, 16 of which is pure gold. Its estimated value is \$250. Mr. B. purchased it with the intention of presenting it to the Sanitary Committee, at the State Fair.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE FROM THE CORVALLIS GAZETTE OF THE 20TH INST.

James Foster, who took a load of wheat over to the bay for Capt. Dodge, brought back a good supply of oysters and fish, which were "gold-dust" as the boys say. The oysters sold for \$1, and the fish brought a fair price.

ARRIVAL.--The schooner from San Francisco, commanded by Capt. Wigan, arrived at Yaquina Bay last Saturday. She will be loaded with oysters and return in a few days.

EX-SHERIFF ALEXANDER'S TROOP.--The 221 bushels of wheat, the yield of two acres of the Lindley farm, was sold for \$150.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

An Artillery Company has been organized at the Falls, and the following officers elected:
Chas. White, Captain; E. F. Humason, First Lieutenant; P. A. Mauldin, Second Lieutenant; G. H. Ramsey, Orderly Sergeant; W. E. Patten, First Sergeant; E. D. Marshall, First Corporal; J. J. Burgess, Second Corporal; Anton Lauer, Bugler.

CHAMBERSBURG.

This town, recently broiled by the rebels in Pennsylvania, had a population of over five thousand. It is the county seat of Franklin county, situated 45 miles southwest of Harrisburg, and is connected by railroad with Pittsburg and Philadelphia. It had cotton and woolen factories, iron foundries, flour and paper mills, a fine court house, a bank, a large academy and female seminary, eight churches and five newspaper offices.--The buildings were mostly of brick and stone, and the town presented an appearance of neatness, comfort and prosperity. Its fate was like that of the pleasant towns of Italy when they were visited by the ruthless and barbarous Vandals.

CHAMBERSBURG.

This town, recently broiled by the rebels in Pennsylvania, had a population of over five thousand. It is the county seat of Franklin county, situated 45 miles southwest of Harrisburg, and is connected by railroad with Pittsburg and Philadelphia. It had cotton and woolen factories, iron foundries, flour and paper mills, a fine court house, a bank, a large academy and female seminary, eight churches and five newspaper offices.--The buildings were mostly of brick and stone, and the town presented an appearance of neatness, comfort and prosperity. Its fate was like that of the pleasant towns of Italy when they were visited by the ruthless and barbarous Vandals.

CHAMBERSBURG.

This town, recently broiled by the rebels in Pennsylvania, had a population of over five thousand. It is the county seat of Franklin county, situated 45 miles southwest of Harrisburg, and is connected by railroad with Pittsburg and Philadelphia. It had cotton and woolen factories, iron foundries, flour and paper mills, a fine court house, a bank, a large academy and female seminary, eight churches and five newspaper offices.--The buildings were mostly of brick and stone, and the town presented an appearance of neatness, comfort and prosperity. Its fate was like that of the pleasant towns of Italy when they were visited by the ruthless and barbarous Vandals.

CHAMBERSBURG.

This town, recently broiled by the rebels in Pennsylvania, had a population of over five thousand. It is the county seat of Franklin county, situated 45 miles southwest of Harrisburg, and is connected by railroad with Pittsburg and Philadelphia. It had cotton and woolen factories, iron foundries, flour and paper mills, a fine court house, a bank, a large academy and female seminary, eight churches and five newspaper offices.--The buildings were mostly of brick and stone, and the town presented an appearance of neatness, comfort and prosperity. Its fate was like that of the pleasant towns of Italy when they were visited by the ruthless and barbarous Vandals.

CHAMBERSBURG.

This town, recently broiled by the rebels in Pennsylvania, had a population of over five thousand. It is the county seat of Franklin county, situated 45 miles southwest of Harrisburg, and is connected by railroad with Pittsburg and Philadelphia. It had cotton and woolen factories, iron foundries, flour and paper mills, a fine court house, a bank, a large academy and female seminary, eight churches and five newspaper offices.--The buildings were mostly of brick and stone, and the town presented an appearance of neatness, comfort and prosperity. Its fate was like that of the pleasant towns of Italy when they were visited by the ruthless and barbarous Vandals.

CHAMBERSBURG.

This town, recently broiled by the rebels in Pennsylvania, had a population of over five thousand. It is the county seat of Franklin county, situated 45 miles southwest of Harrisburg, and is connected by railroad with Pittsburg and Philadelphia. It had cotton and woolen factories, iron foundries, flour and paper mills, a fine court house, a bank, a large academy and female seminary, eight churches and five newspaper offices.--The buildings were mostly of brick and stone, and the town presented an appearance of neatness, comfort and prosperity. Its fate was like that of the pleasant towns of Italy when they were visited by the ruthless and barbarous Vandals.

CHAMBERSBURG.

This town, recently broiled by the rebels in Pennsylvania, had a population of over five thousand. It is the county seat of Franklin county, situated 45 miles southwest of Harrisburg, and is connected by railroad with Pittsburg and Philadelphia. It had cotton and woolen factories, iron foundries, flour and paper mills, a fine court house, a bank, a large academy and female seminary, eight churches and five newspaper offices.--The buildings were mostly of brick and stone, and the town presented an appearance of neatness, comfort and prosperity. Its fate was like that of the pleasant towns of Italy when they were visited by the ruthless and barbarous Vandals.