

Franklin

BY M'CLURE'S POWER

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

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Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

Harrisburg, May 5, 1864.

The legislature has adjourned, and the people will breathe more freely. It has been in session for four months, and after devoting the first half of that time to doing worse than nothing, it devoted the last half to passing bills on the high of unpopularity. But few of these chapters have passed so many bills. Corporation powers were sought and obtained for every conceivable enterprise. Oil companies; mining companies; coal companies; railroad companies; and others "too numerous to mention" have been passed; and if all pass in operation, hundreds of millions of additional capital will be invested in needless enterprises. The collection of unpopulated land fees is required, and the middle class have been severely taxed. The bill relating to military damages fell for want of time. It had passed the House and had 21 yeas to 12 in the Senate, but it was defeated for want of a two-thirds vote on the suspension of the rules.

Quite an exciting session was had on the military claim bill, and the afternoon, when the Senate adjourned, was marked with thrilling incidents. When the bill was before the Senate, Senator Lowry made a most fierce attack upon it, denouncing it as infamous. When he closed, he declared in an excited and violent manner, in conversation with Senator Hopkins and others, that the bill was a corrupt measure; that money was being used to pass it, and with all the force of his eloquence, he insisted that if a committee were given him to investigate the matter, he would not rest until he had procured a dollar for every dollar of the bill, and as an indignation against the integrity of the bill directly reflected upon him, a short settlement of the matter with Lowry was expected when the Senate adjourned. In the mean time, Johnson filibustered to defeat the bill, and got into a personal passage with Clymer, and the excitement was worked up to fever heat. Clymer declared that Johnson had deliberately flouted him, and when called to order he repeated it with peculiar emphasis. As he sat down, Johnson rose to the floor and talked the session out on the pretext of giving his reasons for voting, and as the clock struck five the orders were called and the Senate adjourned. As soon as the adjournment was declared, Clymer walked nervously to Johnson, and M'Clure, with deliberate look and step, but manifest ostentation of purpose, walked up to Lowry. Clymer's passion burst and he extended his arms in giving Mr. Johnson the important information that he was a deliberate traitor. Johnson probably differed with Clymer on the subject; but did not say so, and Clymer walked away apparently regretful that nobody was hurt. Clymer was without a foe-man, and having accomplished the object of the reconnaissance, he withdrew in order.

Not so, however, with M'Clure and Lowry. M'Clure, who was known here for five years as the imperturbable legislator—the man who never gave way to passion, was evidently a victim on Monday of last week—the day before the army was defeated in a manner strongly bordering on the premeditated, that he would wait until noon the next day, the hour for final adjournment, for Mr. Lowry either to establish or retract his charges, when he would, if Mr. Lowry should fail, give the Erie Senator a lesson on the proprieties of life that would be eminently wholesome. Lowry when this confronted, attempted to equivoicate and qualify; but M'Clure called up Hopkins and demanded to know whether Lowry did not positively charge that he was the author of the military bill. Nearly a score of Senators clustered around the parties, and all joined Hopkins in declaring that Lowry had made the charge distinctly, and that he must establish or retract it. Lowry was completely cornered, and with well affected indignation he attempted to fall back upon his extreme rights as a Senator, and he informed M'Clure that if he attempted to raise him to the floor for words spoken in the Senate he would kill him—whereupon M'Clure, not having the fear of death before his eyes, informed Lowry with an earnestness that impressed Lowry most profoundly, that if Lowry did not, before the final adjournment, either establish or withdraw the charge of corruption, he would horse-whip him before he left the capital grounds after the close of the session. Lowry immediately retreated out of the Senate, declaring that he would kill M'Clure.

As the closing scene of the drama would likely come off during or after the night session, there was quite a crowd in attendance. Mr. Clure sat in his old seat, and Lowry came in just as the Senate was called to order, evidently disturbed in mind. He had gone one step

too far in this unwholesome folly, and had gripped one man too many. Hopkins at once offered the resolution for a committee, and called upon Senator Lowry to vindicate himself. He rose manfully unshaken, and asked that the resolution be withdrawn. He said that he had made declarations, in the heat of passion, which he should not have made; that he had no information to justify the charge and that he could not prove anything. Clymer saw that he was determined not to say whether or not he believed the charge, and he took the floor and demanded to know whether Lowry had any information which led him to believe that improper influences had been used, or attempted to be used, to pass the bill. Lowry saw that he could not evade the issue—that he must either take the responsibility or squarely admit that he had made the charge wholly in the wrong and that he had nothing to justify the belief of any improper actions on the part of any one. He therefore said that the resolution be withdrawn, and it was done. M'Clure and his bill was vindicated and Lowry had a lesson which it is hoped may be of advantage to him hereafter.

The House was a regular bear garden the last few days and nights of the session. Bills were passed with lightning speed, and the Speaker, Mr. Smith, another as "Fatty Smith" put them through after the fashion of a brickbat. Several members were evidently slightly fuddled all the time, and the proceedings were anything but dignified. It was a harvest for "snakes" in little bills, and many a serpent slipped through without notice. Most of the members have gone to-day, and Harrisburg is distressingly quiet again. HORACE.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

From Captain McDowell's Battery—Our Franklin County Soldiers—The People of Tennessee.

CAMP BATTERY B, INDEPENDENT PA., May 4, 1864. Considerable time having elapsed since our Battery returned to the seat of war, and a good many of our boys being from your town and vicinity, I thought a few lines from one of us might prove interesting to some of your readers.

After we left Chambersburg it was but a few days until we landed at Chattanooga, Tennessee. We remained there about three weeks, and then took the cars for Clarksville and Tennessee, where we were on our way to the front. We received Battery H, 4th U. S. Artillery. It is a splendid battery. They are all light mounted Napoleon guns, and I can assure you we have the material in our Battery to handle them right. We are now attached to Major General Stanley's famous Division, of the 4th Corps, commanded by General O. O. Howard. The battery has been in a fight, and I cannot say anything remarkable about it, but I can say that the boys are far behind the times, particularly in education and many of the arts. They are a free and obliging set of people, and put me much in mind of the Italians. They appear to live only for the present, and think little about the future.

The health of the boys has been very good, with the exception of four or five cases of small pox, from which, however, they were all cured. Our number, viz: Charles Peters, of Erie county, Pa.

The boys are all anxious to try the new gun with such material as our Battery is now composed of, and a commander as brave and true as S. M. McDowell. You may ever expect to hear good report from us. OLD SOLDIER.

GEN. MEADE'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

Major Gen. Meade issued the following patriotic address to the Army of the Potomac on Monday of last week—the day before the army was defeated in a manner strongly bordering on the premeditated, that he would wait until noon the next day, the hour for final adjournment, for Mr. Lowry either to establish or retract his charges, when he would, if Mr. Lowry should fail, give the Erie Senator a lesson on the proprieties of life that would be eminently wholesome. Lowry when this confronted, attempted to equivoicate and qualify; but M'Clure called up Hopkins and demanded to know whether Lowry did not positively charge that he was the author of the military bill. Nearly a score of Senators clustered around the parties, and all joined Hopkins in declaring that Lowry had made the charge distinctly, and that he must establish or retract it. Lowry was completely cornered, and with well affected indignation he attempted to fall back upon his extreme rights as a Senator, and he informed M'Clure that if he attempted to raise him to the floor for words spoken in the Senate he would kill him—whereupon M'Clure, not having the fear of death before his eyes, informed Lowry with an earnestness that impressed Lowry most profoundly, that if Lowry did not, before the final adjournment, either establish or withdraw the charge of corruption, he would horse-whip him before he left the capital grounds after the close of the session. Lowry immediately retreated out of the Senate, declaring that he would kill M'Clure.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4, 1864.—SOLDIERS!—Again you are called upon to advance on the enemies of your country. The time and the occasion are decisive of opportunity by your Commanding General to address you a few words of confidence and encouragement. You have been recognized, strengthened and fully equipped in every respect. You form a part of the several armies of your country—the whole under the direction of an able and distinguished general who respects the confidence of the Government, the people, and the army. Your movement being in co-operation with others, it is of the utmost importance that no effort should be left unpaired to make it successful.

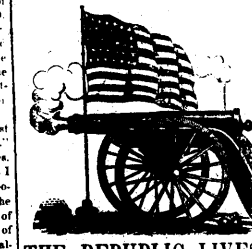
SOLDIERS!—The eyes of the whole country are looking with anxious hope to the blow you are about to strike in the most sacred cause that ever called men to arms. Remember your homes, your wives and children; and bear in mind that the more your countrymen are overcome the more they will be returned to enjoy the benefits and blessings of peace. Bear with patience the hardships and sacrifices you will be called upon to endure. Have confidence in your officers and in each other. Keep your ranks on the march and on the battle-field, and let each man earnestly implore God's blessing, and endeavor by his thoughts and actions to render himself worthy of the favor he seeks. With clear conscience and strong arms, actuated by a high sense of duty, fighting in defense of the Government and the institutions handed down to us by our forefathers, if true to ourselves, victory, under God's blessing, must and will attend our efforts. Ours, M. M.

Major-General's Command.

—The Union men of Berks have elected Levi B. Smith and Edward C. DeLong as delegates to the National Convention, with Wm. M. Balfour and Col. Wm. Trexler as alternates. All are for Lincoln.

THE GRAND ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

Scene of the Great Battles between Gen. Grant and the Rebel Forces—Richmond and its Railroad Connections—The Flank Movements upon the James River and the Peninsula—Petersburg and its Environs.



THE REPUBLIC LIVES!

The Great Struggle with Treason!

TWO DAYS OF TERRIBLE CONFLICT!

THE REBELS DRIVEN AT ALL POINTS!

Lee Leaves his Dead and Wounded on the Field!

General Grant Advances toward Richmond!

GEN. BUTLER DEFEATS BEAUREGARD!

He Severs the Rebel Lines South of Richmond!

The Rebel Generals Jenkins and Jones Killed!

LONGSTREET MORTALLY WOUNDED!

The first great struggle for Richmond took place between Lieut. Gen. Grant and the rebel Gen. Lee on Thursday and Friday last, and the battle of Friday was the most desperate and deadly of the war. General Grant moved on Tuesday night across the Rapidan, toward Chancellorsville, and Lee, operating with Orange Court House as his base, threw his forces upon General Hancock's corps on Friday afternoon with terrible fury; but Hancock held his ground firmly until night—the loss being great on both sides. On Thursday night Gen. Burnside reached Grant by a forced march from Manassas, and on Friday morning the whole of Grant's army was in line of battle. As early as six o'clock the conflict began; and General Lee hurled his forces now against one wing, then against another, and at last against the entire line; but desperate as was the valor of his men, the effort was fruitless save in the fearful harvest of death. Like rocks of adamant the Union lines were held throughout the

imaginary struggle, and at last Lee was compelled to recede from Grant's invincible columns, and the day closed with Grant in possession of the field; of the most of the dead and wounded of the enemy, and SUBSTANTIALLY VICTORIOUS! He had received and withstood with unbroken lines the exhausting shock of the foe, and was left master of the field. The enemy's dead in our hands are estimated at 8,000, and their wounded at 10,000. Beyond the wounded, but few prisoners were lost on either side.

Gen. Grant had severed his communications with Washington when he moved, and we are without official dispatches from him; but the Secretary of War has furnished the people with every important item of information as soon as it was received by the Department. It will be seen that Gen. Grant has advanced to the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and established his lines with Washington by the Aquia creek road. By reference to the map we give, the substantial fruits of his triumph are seen when it is noticed that he has advanced over the battle-field to Spotsylvania and the Fredericksburg Railroad, and Lee has surrendered the ground and retired. Where he will next stand, it is useless to speculate; but the fact that Gen. Butler has landed at City Point, on the South of the James River, defeated Beauregard, cut the Petersburg Railroad, and now threatens Richmond from the South, while Sigel is threatening Lee's rear by his movement from Winchester, will probably compel Lee to retire toward Richmond so as to be able to defend it at every point.

We subjoin the dispatches of Secretary Stanton, and such other reliable information as has come to hand up to the hour of going to press:

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1864.

We have no official reports from the front, but the Medical Director has notified the Surgeon-General that our wounded were being sent to Washington, and will number from 6,000 to 8,000.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac has made requisition for seven days grain and for railroad construction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retiring. This indicates Gen. Grant's advance, and affords an inference of material success on our part.

The enemy's strength has always been most felt in his first blows, and those having failed, and our forces not only having maintained their ground, but preparing to advance, lead to the hope of full and complete success.

It is designed to give accurate official statements of what is known to the Department, and to withhold nothing from the public.

HARVEY M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, May 8, 5 P. M.

We are yet without any official dispatches from the Army of the Potomac except those referred to this morning from the Medical Director and Chief Quartermaster, and having additional news received by the Department from another source. It is believed no fighting has taken place yesterday. A part of the wounded arrived in ambulances this morning at Rappahannock Station, and are on the way to the Railroad.

A dispatch from Gen. Butler, just received, and which left him yesterday, states that a diversion had been made by his forces on the Railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, and had succeeded in destroying a portion of it, as to the connection; but that he had proceeded some severe fighting, but that he had proceeded. He heard from a Rebel deserter that Hunter was dangerously wounded; Pickett, also; and Jones and Jenkins were killed. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Sherman.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRD DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, May 9th.

Dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Grant have just been received by the War Department. Our army was in full pursuit of the enemy toward Richmond. We have 2,000 prisoners. Our forces occupied Fredericksburg at 8 o'clock last night. The hospital for our wounded is established there. Supplies, nurses, physicians and attendants have been ready for two days, and have gone forward. The wounded are estimated at 19,000.

Hancock passed through Spotsylvania Court House at daylight yesterday. His headquarters are at 90 miles south of the battle-field. We occupy Fredericksburg. The 22d New York Cavalry held that place at 8 o'clock last night. The depot for our wounded is established at Fredericksburg.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FOURTH DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, May 9th—4 P. M.

Dispatches have just reached here direct from Gen. Grant. They are not fully deciphered yet, but he is "on to Richmond." We have taken 2,000 prisoners.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Dispatches from Gen. Meade—Lee has receded from the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad—Hancock has passed through Spotsylvania Court House at daylight yesterday. His headquarters are at 90 miles south of the battle-field. We occupy Fredericksburg. The 22d New York Cavalry held that place at 8 o'clock last night. The depot for our wounded is established at Fredericksburg.

A bearer of dispatches from Gen. Meade's Headquarters has just reached here. He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday, and our army commenced pursuit on Saturday morning. The Rebels are in full retreat from Richmond by the direct road. The latest news received by the War Department from Gen. Hancock was rapidly passing by the left to Spotsylvania Court House—Heavy marching from that direction was heard at Aquia creek yesterday.

The Victory Announced in the Senate—The Union Army Forwarding. WASHINGTON, May 10th.

In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Callahan read a telegram from the Secretary of War, as

follows: Dispatches have been received from Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade. They were "on to Richmond." Lee was in full retreat, with Sigel, Hancock, Warren and Burnside close on his heels.

Evening Telegram has the following list of killed and wounded: Col. Child, 2d Penn., killed; Capt. Bryson, 2d Penn., wounded; Capt. Briggs, 11th Penn., wounded in thigh; Col. Gwynne, 18th Penn., wounded in thigh; Maj. Darlington, 10th Penn., killed; Colonel Woodward, (son of Judge Woodward) killed. General Longstreet was taken by a bullet in the neck, and mortally wounded.

Additional Casualties—A dispatch from Gen. Grant—Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday, and our army commenced pursuit on Saturday morning. The Rebels are in full retreat from Richmond by the direct road. The latest news received by the War Department from Gen. Hancock was rapidly passing by the left to Spotsylvania Court House—Heavy marching from that direction was heard at Aquia creek yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 10th.

The Star office says that the following list of names of those who were killed or wounded in the battle of Friday, and who were reported killed, and his body in our possession:

Brig. Gen. Alex. Hays, Penn., killed; Brig. Gen. Jan. S. Wadsworth, N. Y., killed; Brig. Gen. Webb, N. Y., wounded; Col. Wilson and Maj. Pritchard, 42d N. Y., wounded; Col. Stone and Lieut. Col. Tyler, 2d Pa., wounded; Col. Lewis and Lieut. Col. Foster, 3d Pa., wounded; Col. Stone, Penn., "bullet in" leg; a private, Col. Wood, 9th Pa., killed; Col. Smith, 5th N. Y., wounded.

An official dispatch of Gen. Lee to the rebel authorities at Richmond, transmitted by Gen. Butler to the War Department, states that the rebel loss in killed is not large, but that many are wounded. He further states that he regrets to say that Gen. Longstreet is dangerously wounded, also Gen. Pagan and Hafford; and that Gen. Jenkins is killed. Gen. Jones is also reported killed, and his body in our possession.

Gen. Butler's Marching Report Richmond—The Rebels in Full Retreat—The Rebels are in full retreat from Richmond by the direct road. The latest news received by the War Department from Gen. Hancock was rapidly passing by the left to Spotsylvania Court House—Heavy marching from that direction was heard at Aquia creek yesterday.

THE HERALD SAYS: "We learn that Gen. Butler commenced his march on Richmond from the south side, early yesterday morning. One day's uninterrupted march will bring his troops to the James River, opposite the city. We may therefore expect some important news from that quarter to-day. The question is, will the Rebels be able to hold the city. The Government and a number of the rebel army were met.

The World has a report that Fort Harting has been taken, and the obstructions removed in the James River, allowing the Merrimack to go up to Richmond.

Gen. Butler's Expedition with Hancock—Gen. Lee's Wounded Wounded. WASHINGTON, May 10th.

The Herald's Report on the Battle of Friday—The Rebels in Full Retreat—The Rebels are in full retreat from Richmond by the direct road. The latest news received by the War Department from Gen. Hancock was rapidly passing by the left to Spotsylvania Court House—Heavy marching from that direction was heard at Aquia creek yesterday.

Gen. Sherman in Motion. WASHINGTON, May 10—7 A. M.

Secretary Stanton telegraphs the following to Maj. Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman received at midnight states that we are fighting for the possession of Rocky Ford Ridge and have knowledge that Gen. Thomas' position at the Chick Creek Gap and will have seven miles of Rebel territory to be won.

You will remember that on Saturday the rebels were killed near Front Hill by Gen. Thomas' position at the Chick Creek Gap and will have seven miles of Rebel territory to be won.

Delaware. [Reason is 10 miles south of Delaware, so that the rebel Gen. Johnston is completely blocked.—Ed. Her.]

Destruction of the Rappahannock Railroad. WASHINGTON, May 10th.

The Chronicle announces the completion of official dispatches by the War Department last night of the destruction of the rebel line "Albemarle" in Albemarle Sound, by the loss of the captured steamer.

The President's Address to the Royal People—Washington and Foreign Recommendations. WASHINGTON, May 10th.

Friends of Union and of the army operations through to last five days to claim our special gratitude to God, while yet remaining unobscured our most sincere prayers and reliance upon Him, without all human effort is vain. I recommend that all patriots at their homes, in their places of public worship and wherever they may be, unite in solemn thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

AN UNWARRANTED CHARGE.—Mr. Robt. commonly known as the "Red," has made his appearance in town and in various places throughout the county. It may be a source of relief to persons so afflicted to know that they can get a cure over this troublesome disease at Miller's Drug Store. Let all afflicted seek immediately to their Drug Store and get a box of Turner's Fish Ointment. Price 25 cents. It is a sure cure.

GRACEFUL.—The cheap whiskey and retail grocery, provision and variety stores, has just received a fresh supply of goods. So do not miss this opportunity to get the Groceries business alone, but do not miss a good opportunity to get a box of Turner's Fish Ointment. Price 25 cents. It is a sure cure.

When you have been every place and cannot find what you want, send for the Groceries, provision and variety stores, has just received a fresh supply of goods. So do not miss this opportunity to get the Groceries business alone, but do not miss a good opportunity to get a box of Turner's Fish Ointment. Price 25 cents. It is a sure cure.

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, May 11, 1864.

Terms—\$2 per annum in advance; or \$2.50 per month in advance. All advertisements are inserted in this paper for the first time for one month, unless otherwise directed. Advertisements for longer periods are charged for in advance. Advertisements for one month are charged for in advance. Advertisements for one month are charged for in advance.

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THE REVISING SENATORS.

Of the eleven retiring Senators, eight are Democrats and three Union. They are as follows:

- C. M. Donnan, Dem., Philadelphia. J. C. Smith, Dem., Montgomery. Wm. Kinsey, Dem., Bucks. Geo. W. Stein, Dem., Northampton. Heister Clynmer, Dem., Berks. Bernard Reilly, Dem., Schuylkill. Henry Johnson, Union, Lycoming. A. Heister Glaz, Dem., York. C. L. Lamberton, Dem., Clarion. John P. Penny, Union, Allegheny. Marrow B. Lowry, Union, Erie.

The Senators holding over stand 14 Union to 8 Democrats; and the new appointments naturally deranges the political majorities which elected those who are now about to retire. Thus, Montgomery will now elect with Chester and Delaware; York will not elect a Senator next fall in place of Glaz, as that county is now associated with Cumberland, and Senator Beecher holds over there, and there will be no election in place of Lamberton, as Wallace is in the same district and holds over also. The elections will take place next fall in the 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 14th, 21st (elect two) 25th and 29th districts. Taking the vote for Governor last fall as a basis, the Democrats should carry five of the new districts and the Union men six, which would leave the political complexion of the next Senate 20 Union to 13 Democrats. We cannot give the vote for Governor by wards in the 1st district; but it gave some 12000 Democratic majority, and will doubtless re-elect Capt. Donovan. The 5th district, which will elect in place of Smith, voted as follows for Governor:

Table with 4 columns: County, Woodward, Curtis, Union majority. Rows: Chester, Delaware, Montgomery.

The 6th district is composed of Bucks, which last fall voted 6336 for Woodward and 6286 for Curtis—Democratic majority, 570. Senator Kinsey, who retired, was chosen as a Democrat, but he has steadily refused to sanction the action of his party in periling our credit, embarrassing the government, and treacherously opposing the war. He is unqualifiedly for sustaining the war and every measure necessary to its successful prosecution; and he openly charges the prolongation of the war to the action of the Democratic leaders. He has been formally denounced by the Democrats of several of the intensely copperhead districts of his county; and it is probable that he will be a candidate for re-election as an independent War Democrat. He is most faithful, upright and intelligent man; and we hope to see the friends of the government unite in his support. If so, he will be chosen triumphantly. The 7th district voted as follows for Governor in 1863:

Table with 4 columns: County, Woodward, Curtis, Union majority. Rows: Lehigh, Northampton.

As Mr. Stein is from Northampton, the Democratic candidate will come from Lehigh next fall; and we think the chances will be rather in favor of his election. The 8th district is Berks, which voted 12,627 for Woodward and 6,605 for Curtis—Democratic majority, 6,022. Mr. Clynmer will doubtless be re-elected. The 9th district is Schuylkill, which voted 8,547 for Woodward, and 6,506 for Curtis—Democratic majority, 2,041. Mr. Reilly will therefore pretty certainly have a Democratic successor. The 14th district voted for Governor as follows:

Table with 4 columns: County, Woodward, Curtis, Union majority. Rows: Lycoming, Snyder, Union.

Senator Johnson will probably be a candidate for re-election; but Union and Snyder will most likely claim the candidate. Mr. Beck, member of the House, from Lycoming, will probably be the Democratic candidate. The 21st is a double district, and will elect two Senators at the next election. It voted for Governor as follows:

Table with 4 columns: County, Woodward, Curtis, Union majority. Rows: Blair, Centre, Huntington, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry.

We do not now know of any gentleman prominently urged for Senator on either side in the district. The 25th district is composed of Allegheny, which gave 17,708 for Curtis, and 19,083 for Woodward—Union majority, 7,655. Mr. Penny, we learn, imperceptibly declines to serve a third term; but a sound Union man will of course be chosen. The 29th district is composed of Crawford and Erie, and voted strongly for Curtis, as follows:

Table with 4 columns: County, Woodward, Curtis, Union majority. Rows: Crawford, Erie.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

A formal call has finally been issued for the "People's National Convention" at Cleveland on Tuesday, the 31st of May. It is signed by some forty-five gentlemen, headed by Senator B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and six signers from Pennsylvania—viz: Messrs Andrew Humbert, Wm. Morris Davis, E. M. Davis, William F. Johnston, and Nathaniel P. Sawyer. Of Mr. Humbert we have never heard; but that we can recollect. Wm. Morris Davis was chosen to Congress by Montgomery and part of Philadelphia in 1850, and E. M. Davis is probably his brother. William F. Johnston is widely known as one of our most successful politicians ever since, and Mr. Sawyer is simply his echo. So far as the names are concerned, they carry little political weight, and the gentlemen are really without constituencies. There are doubtless men in Pennsylvania who prefer General Fremont for the Presidency, but there is no considerable number outside of the Democracy, who wish a nomination to be made at Cleveland solely with the view of defeating the re-election of President Lincoln.

The temper of the call clearly develops the purpose of the Convention. It is not called to harmonize the Union strength of the Nation, but to distract and permanently divide it. The people through their State and district conventions have declared for the re-nomination of President Lincoln with an earnestness and unanimity unprecedented in our political history. These expressions were not the result of political managers—of office-holders and patronage; but they came spontaneously from the people and with a degree of positiveness that politicians could not thwart. Seeing this, the call for the Cleveland Convention declares its purpose to defy the clear and unequivocal expressions of the loyal people. The call insists that "the principle of one term, which has now acquired the force of law by the consecration of time, ought to be inflexibly adhered to in the approaching election," and it refuses to recognize in the Baltimore Convention "the essential conditions of a truly National Convention." The call does not declare the purpose of the Convention to be the nomination of National candidates, but "for consultation and concert of action in respect to the approaching Presidential election."

The real purpose of the Cleveland Convention is well understood; and it has the hearty sanction of every copperhead in the Northern States. Scarcely a Democratic journal is issued just now that does not magnify the strength of Gen. Fremont as a Presidential candidate, and portray the wrongs Fremont has suffered at the hands of the administration because he is deprived of a command; yet, while Gen. Fremont has a command, there was not a Democratic journal that did not denounce him as an incompetent General, and they would so denounce him to-day were the President to assign him to duty. That he will be the nominee of the Cleveland Convention, is placed beyond the possibility of doubt; and it will be for Gen. Fremont and his friends to determine whether he will sacrifice himself in a vain effort to sacrifice the great cause of the loyal people of the country.

It is idle to assume that the action of the Cleveland Convention will in any degree influence the decision of the Baltimore Convention. It will re-nominate President Lincoln, and the loyal people will re-elect him by the largest popular majority ever given to a National candidate.

Three-quarters of a century ago Maryland was taught by her noble Plinckneys and their compatriots of that day, that Slavery was at war with Freedom; that it could not survive save at the cost of all that was Republican in our form of government; and that its existence was a blot upon the fair fame of the States; a reproach upon her people. But Slavery, like the evil one of old, and the arch-devil of treason of to-day, begged to be "let

THE REVISING SENATORS.

alone," and selfishness and avarice prevailed over justice and philanthropy. Maryland became wedded to Slavery. Her statesmen made devotion to human bondage the certain way to preferment, and in June 1850, its power culminated in a Convention of Maryland slave-holders in Baltimore to devise means for "the greater security" of slave property. Conspicuous among the delegates were ex-Gov. Low, now a fugitive in rebellion without honor or a command; Bradley T. Johnson, now a Brigadier in the rebel army; John H. Sotherton, now in Richmond to escape the retribution of the laws for the murder of an officer enlisting slaves, and many others who either are or should be in the narrowing dominions of the pro-slavery legislature, and the disgraceful statute known as the anti-emanipation law.

Still not content, the insatiate despoiler must have new anti-guards, and in 1860 the Methodist Church was called upon to throw its great weight on the side of Slavery. An ecclesiastical convention was held in Baltimore, and the church was notified to repudiate the chapter against Slavery, or suffer dismemberment. The Church was faithful; but the Central Methodist Episcopal Church was founded as the advocate of what the father of the Church had pronounced "the sum of all villainies." From teaching Slavery it naturally taught treason, and to-day it is hearing the terrible thunders of Him who, in the fulness of time, has at last declared—"Vengeance is mine; I will repay it!"

In 1862 the retributive stroke against Slavery was ready to fall; and the President appealed to Congress and the border States to inaugurate compensated emancipation. Maryland rejected it. Still the withering cure plead that it might exist yet a little longer, and Maryland Representatives refused the proffered aid of Congress to restore their State to Freedom without loss to her citizens. Two years more are crowded into history, crimsoned with the blood of hundreds of thousands of victims to Slavery and its kindred crime of treason. Another convention is now in session in Maryland, with delegates just chosen by the people. Gladly would Slavery appeal to it for but another year to live; for compensation, or for its bitter dregs to be poured out gradually by apprenticeship; but its voice, once so omnipotent, is now powerless, and there is no ambition so mean as to do it reverence. From being the dictator of the policy of the State in 1850-60, it is now a pitiful suppliant before the people whose fame it has blotted, and whose soil it has enriched with fraternal blood, and its existence is limited by months and days—not years. The returning wave of justice that was borne away by the relentless current of despotism but two years ago, is restless in its sweep, and when its work shall have been done, "My Maryland," famed in the traitor's song, will rise up redeemed, disenthralled and forever FREE!

PENNSYLVANIA is now shamefully misrepresented in Congress by faithless men voting against supplies, against men, against means, and against every measure necessary to the preservation of the government. In the coming contest the Union men owe it to themselves and to their cause to be harmonious in their preliminary action, and united in their efforts to carry their Congressional districts. The Blair, Huntington and Cambria district was lost in 1862, with the Dauphin district and the Franklin district, in the face of decided majorities of Union voters; and every loyal man should resolve to redeem them, and labor untiringly to secure concert of action. In the Blair district our friends seem to think that the way to redeem their district is to quarrel as bitterly as possible over candidates; and the usually judicious Register of Hollidaysburg, now indulges in unkind reflections upon leading men who may be candidates hereafter. In addition to Congressmen, two Senators are to be elected by the Union majorities of Blair and Huntington, and every element of strength will be needed to give decisive triumph to our candidates. Let the Union men everywhere start out in the coming contest with the fixed purpose to enforce united and harmonious action in every county and every district, and we shall not again be humiliated by treacherous men filling the places of power, and wielding their positions to serve the interests of the murderous foes of our Nationality.

THE new revenue bill passed by the legislature levies duties upon the tonnage of all the railroads and transportation companies of the State, as follows: two cents per ton on the products of mines; three cents per ton on the products of forests and farms, and five cents per ton on merchandise, manufactures and all other articles. This is a wise provision, and had it been adopted two years ago, when the Senate proposed it, instead of waging a senseless war against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as the House did, we should have had fully \$1,500,000 of additional revenue now. The bill now passed will give the State fully \$750,000 of new resources, and it will be scarcely felt by any of the producing or consuming in-

THE REVISING SENATORS.

terests of the State. Additional taxes are also imposed upon banking and savings institutions, and all other companies not paying a tax on dividends under existing laws, and the Revenue Board is wisely abolished. Under this bill the revenues of the State will be increased nearly if not quite a million of dollars.

UNDER the new legislative appointments Franklin and Perry counties are connected and will elect two members. Perry is one of the most faithful of the old Democratic counties. In 1854, after having voted the Democratic ticket "for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," she gave a majority to Gov. Pollock, and although there have been fierce struggles to gain Democratic sympathy, Perry has remained true to her Democratic allegiance. In 1862 Major, Democrat, was chosen to the legislature by mere majority, and in 1863 he was beaten by Barnett, Union, by one majority. This year the soldiers will vote, and a decided Union majority will doubtless be given by Perry. The following is the vote of the Representative district for Governor last fall:

Table with 4 columns: County, Woodward, Curtis, Union majority. Rows: Franklin, Perry.

The vote in the old Representative district was as follows:

Table with 4 columns: County, Woodward, Curtis, Union majority. Rows: Franklin, Fulton.

Our new Senatorial district is very close politically. The vote last fall was as follows:

Table with 4 columns: County, Woodward, Curtis, Union majority. Rows: Adams, Franklin.

UNDER the present apportionment the following is the electoral vote of the several States which will participate in the coming Presidential election:

Table with 4 columns: State, Electoral Vote. Rows: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska.

THE following States now in rebellion, would have been entitled to fifty-four electoral votes: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Virginia (part), Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska. In the event of a vote of all these States, the whole number of electoral votes would have been 321, making necessary a choice of President and Vice President 161. If we omit the votes of the States and districts in rebellion, and include those which will enter the Union, or will have returned to allegiance, the whole number of votes will be 267, of which 134 will be sufficient to elect.

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Franklin Repository

LOCAL ITEMS.

AMERICAN DATA.—We have never witnessed more widespread and intense anxiety than was manifested in Chambersburg on Thursday last night...

ON FRIDAY MORNING the dispatches told that the fiercest conflict had commenced. It was announced that Longstreet and Hancock had joined as the battle progressed...

ON SATURDAY the telegraph was still reticent as to the fate of the Army of the Potomac. Speculation reports from correspondents of the New York press were seized by the operators...

SUNDAY MORNING came too bright and lovely to record a harvest of death. The birds sang sweetly, and the bursting buds and green fields gave hopeful promise of beauty and plenty...

THE LADIES' FAIR.—At a meeting of the ladies of Chambersburg, interested in the Christian Commission (which has for its object the supply of materials for the sick and wounded of our army...

COLOSSAL HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, with and without perfume...

REPORT OF THE MARKETS.—Chambersburg Market, May 10, 1864. Flour—White, 4 00; Butter, 22 00; Eggs, 12 00; Corn, 1 00; Wheat, 1 00; Oats, 1 00; Beans, 1 00; Potatoes, 1 00...

THE BOURGEOIS EDITION.—The annual election for Borough Officers took place on Monday last week. The Republican ticket was the only one in the field...

OUR FIELDS are green; the peach trees are in bloom; leaves are sprouting rapidly; lettuce and onions, and rhubarb are vegetating briskly...

PAROLE.—We learn from the Washington Record that Mr. P. V. V. arrived in this place last week. He was taken a prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, and up to quite recently was in Richmond prison...

A SPECIAL TERM of Court of Common Pleas will commence on Monday, the 20th inst. Judge Will be concerned as Counsel in a number of cases, Judge Graham, of Carlisle, will probably preside.

MARRIED.—WIGHTMAN-JAYNES.—On the 29th ult. the Rev. Wm. M. Patton, D. D., the Rev. J. W. Wightman, of Greensboro, and Miss Sarah Jaynes, of Washington, Pa., on the 29th ult. were united in Holy Matrimony...

DELTA.—The annual election for Borough Officers took place on Monday last week. The Republican ticket was the only one in the field, our Democratic friends for obvious reasons making no opposing nomination...

NEW FIRM.—The undersigned has associated with him in Philadelphia at present, a partner in the name of W. H. HITCHCOCK, under the name and style of METCALF & HITCHCOCK.

HAGERSTOWN BANK, MAY 10, 1864. CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against the circulation of the counterfeit notes of the HAGERSTOWN BANK, which have been issued...

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED.—To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must apply to the Post Office at Chambersburg, Pa., and pay one cent for advertising...

DIED.—LACKY.—On the 29th ult. at the residence of her father, at Canton, Ill., she died after a protracted illness of heart disease, complicated with an aneurism of the aorta...

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, MAY 4, 1864. Assets: Cash, \$100,000; Loans, \$200,000; Real Estate, \$50,000; Total, \$350,000.

STATEMENT OF D. B. FAHNESTOCK, Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners, from May 24, 1863, to May 24, 1864. Total amount received, \$100,000; Total amount paid, \$80,000.

DRUGS WANTED.—A large quantity of various medicinal drugs and chemicals for sale at low prices.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A desirable property in the city, suitable for business or residence.

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