

Franklin Repository

CHAMBERSBURG: Wednesday Morning, Aug. 12, 1863.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Centre. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, DANIEL AGNEW, Beaver.

JOHN K. SHRYOCK is authorized to receive subscriptions and contract for advertisements in the Repository in the Eastern cities.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union men of Franklin County, without distinction of party, who are willing to unite in a cordial support of the Administration in the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding such elections, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 15TH, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., and ELECT DELEGATES to meet in COUNTY CONVENTION, in Chambersburg, on MONDAY, AUGUST 17TH, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to nominate a COUNTY TICKET, to be supported by the Union men of Franklin county at the next general election. GEO. EYSTER, Chairman Union Co. Com. Aug. 1, '63.

GOVERNOR CURTIN.

The nomination of Gov. CURTIN, at Pittsburg, by more than a two-thirds vote, in the face of the skill and appliances employed to compass the selection of a new and negative man, is a tribute to the Union candidate for Governor such as has rarely if ever been awarded to an Executive officer in Pennsylvania. Some four months ago, for reasons personal to himself, he formally withdrew from the contest, and we are well assured that none regretted more than himself the necessity, as unlooked for as it was imperative, that compelled him to become the Union standard-bearer, or disregard a high and holy duty to his country in an hour of deepest peril.

The administration of Gov. Curtin stands out in bold relief in the history of administrations, with none but itself its parallel. Called into power when the dark clouds of fraternal conflict overshadowed us, it had first to withstand the treachery of the faithless, who came in the name of Peace to betray the Republic; and then it had to grapple with appalling, bloody war—a war that aimed with paralytic hands at the vitals of the parent government—a war that has entombed in untimely graves, amidst a Nation's tears, full thirty thousand of Pennsylvania's noblest sons. It came, too, in the deep shadow of financial gloom, when the timid and perfidious alike sought transitory peace and prosperity over the ruins of our Free Institutions.

It has done its work. How well, let the fame of Pennsylvania from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; from the Peninsula to Vicksburg; from Roanoke to New Orleans and Port Hudson, inscribe its matchless fidelity to a bleeding country's cause.—Scarcely a battle-field but is crimsoned with the blood of our heroic men; scarcely a record of noble deeds and daring sacrifice, but weaves old Pennsylvania in the chaplet of honor.—How bravely her sons have fought; how nobly died; how her wounded have been ministered to and solaced by the often unseen but ever present official hand; how her martyrs have found graves in the homes of their kindred—all these stand as historic monuments of the ceaseless care, the patriotic devotion of ANDREW G. CURTIN to his country and to its defenders. His great State has, in the dignity of its patriotism, answered every call of the government, in peace and with proverbial promptness, and in the darkest hour in the history of this bloody drama, when traitors swept in triumph over the patriot army and almost clutched the National Capitol in their murderous embrace, Pennsylvania alone was ready to rescue it, and her now famed Reserve Corps was the only unbroken, undaunted column that stood between treason and its crowning victory.

It was the brilliant, the faithful record of Gov. CURTIN's administration that triumphed at Pittsburg.—When the light of day is about to dawn upon the Republic as the legitimate fruits of the unfaltering Executives of the loyal States, and when financial prosperity has taken the place of disaster and gloom, the popular heart pointed to the re-nomination of our present Executive with a distinctness and earnestness that no combination could defy. In obedience to the call of the loyal men of Pennsylvania he is again before the people for their suffrages. The responsible trust has been accepted, and unless Pennsylvanians shall turn upon themselves with suicidal hands, when

the Old Flag is about to wave again over a United Republic, he will be chosen by the largest popular majority ever cast in the State.

—LOYAL MEN! the battle cry is Forward for the Union!—Forward for the Flag!—Forward for Victory!

GLOOM IN REBELLION.

Never before in the history of the war have the traitors of the South so widely felt the utter hopelessness of their bad cause as now. From one end of the so-called Confederacy to the other, there comes up a universal wail of despondency, and the archfiend of the bloody drama pleads as if in the midnight of despair to have himself sustained still a little longer in his career of crime. He has issued a long proclamation, in which he whines piteously to his lesser comrades in treason to rally to their shattered and despairing ranks, and complains that there is a want of alacrity in responding to the call for men. He grants an entire amnesty to all deserters who may return to the ranks in twenty days.

The Richmond papers are now discussing the probable fall of Charleston. They seem to have recognized the hand-writing on the wall, and most reluctantly are preparing to give up the hot-bed of treason. The Enquirer thinks that the loss of Charleston "will be a fatal blow to the Confederacy." So Jeff. Davis said of Vicksburg some months ago, and considering that several other equally fatal blows have been dealt at Helena, at Port Hudson, at Gettysburg, at Tullahoma, &c., how many lives has the bogus Confederacy? The truth is it has received its death blow, and wants but a little laying out and a first-class funeral, and the rebellion will be a matter of history. The Enquirer has a significant article on "our domestic traitors"—the men Vallandigham didn't see when in the South—and complains that men boldly demand peace and propose submission. It says that what the South wants is "the firm resolution to perish rather than submit upon any terms whatever." The Savannah News is alarmed about Georgia, and insists that unless the people respond with more heart to the call of the Confederacy, Georgia will soon be under Federal rule. The Augusta Constitutionalist thinks that the rebel armies "may be forced to fall back and that invasion will extend itself" and recommends the destruction of all provisions which cannot be removed. The Montgomery Advertiser complains that the Southern people have lost their spirit, and asserts that their companies for home defence, although full on the rolls, do not muster a squad of men. Pemberton's army, paroled by Grant, has pretty much deserted, and the rebel papers are denouncing Pemberton relentlessly because he opened the way for their desertion. The Mobile News says that "Pemberton's army is dispersed and the Texas and Alabama troops have crossed, and the Mississippi river is lost beyond recall." A Memphis dispatch says that all the late rebel papers "denounce the spirit of the people for crying for peace and a return to the Union." The Mobile News says that the people of East Tennessee "have nothing to eat and their sufferings in all other respects are equally severe." Gen. Lee publishes an appeal to his deserters to return and be forgiven, and one of the Southern papers exhorts the ladies to discountenance every man who is not in the army.

The Richmond Examiner seems to regard the destruction of the rebel armies as probable, and is putting the best possible face on that last extremity. It says that if their "great armies are destroyed" they will carry on guerrilla warfare on land and on sea. The Enquirer still cries for the blood of Sawyer and Flynn, and denounces Davis as cowardly for not promptly executing them. The Dispatch says that "the capture of Morgan's men is a distressing blow to the Confederacy, and denounces the raid as a "rash and fool-hardy." Indeed on all hands, the tone of the rebel papers, and of rebel officers in their proclamations and orders, is that of utter despair, and, however unwillingly they virtually confess that the vital power of the rebellion is broken. Let Union men North stand shoulder to shoulder, and soon we shall again bless the Union of our fathers, re-united and strengthened in the bonds of Unity and Peace.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

Gov. Seymour and his "friends," who enjoyed the luxury of free killing, robbing, burning, &c. for several days in New York, have succeeded in several things, although they did not quite stop the draft. They demonstrated beyond all doubt that as long as mere empty professions were required, Gov. Seymour could be classed with the qualified supporters of the government; but that as soon as he was called upon to lend a helping hand to maintain the supremacy of the laws, and avert the ruthless butchery and robbery of his own people, he was ready to throw his whole official power against the Union cause. Had he uniformly maintained that the support of the law was the first duty of the citizen, there would have been no riots in New York. It was his well understood sympathy with the lawless, that emboldened the thieves and murderers of that city to array themselves against the government, in order to glut their infernal appetites without the fear of restraint. Gov. Seymour deliberately chose his position in the premises, and the rioters exemplified its legitimate fruits; and to-day over an hundred citizens of New York fill untimely graves, nearly two millions of damages must be paid by the city, and the prisons must be crowded with the victims of Gov. Seymour's teachings.

The New York papers of Thursday contain a large list of the claims and claimants for damages suffered during the riots. By the laws of New York the municipality must compensate all citizens for losses of property destroyed by mobs; and the "friends" of Gov. Seymour who were not in the riots, together with the supporters of law and order, must alike be taxed to remunerate the people who were the sufferers by the riots. Even the negroes, who were apparently the special objects of the hatred and brutality of the rioters, have their just claims against the city, and a number of lawyers, of the highest standing, have voluntarily proposed to see that they shall have ample justice in the courts. Thus while the rioters may be enjoying the rude music of the shuttle, the lap-stone &c., at Sing-Sing, the negroes will be receiving at the hands of the courts the restitution due to them. Nearly two millions are already presented against the city for damages, and the amount to be paid can scarcely be less than that sum when all the accounts are adjudicated. Men are sometimes willing to pay dearly for amusements; but it is not likely that Gov. Seymour will be expected by his "friends," outside of scioned thieves, to repeat the entertainment this season, even though he could present the play with new stars and improved scenery. Two millions of money; over an hundred funerals; scores of new inmates of the penitentiary, with a few capital executions, not to speak of reputation lost, ought to satisfy any ordinary taste for the thrilling, at least until the dog-star ceases to reign.

The courts of New York seem to consider Gov. Seymour's "friends" as outside of all regular meetings.—Scarcely have the riots ceased, until retributive vengeance falls upon the rioters. On Thursday last Theodore Arnold was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years; Wm. Watson for ten years; Michael Doyle and John Conroy for fifteen years, and scores will shortly follow them. Besides these, there are a number of the leaders incarcerated in jail awaiting their trial for murder, and many will doubtless be convicted and sentenced to death. Such is the fate of the humble instruments who obeyed the teachings of traitors high in authority. Where are the master-hands who touched the rude chords and flung them upon society a horde of lawless men? Perhaps Gov. Seymour may heed the silent but terrible appeal to his conscience, when he is called upon to give his official signature to the death warrants of the men he has, more than any other human power, directed to disorder and death.

KENTUCKY.

The rebels have ever looked with a longing heart upon Kentucky, and have made some most desperate struggles to receive it in the deadly embrace of secession. Breckinridge, upon whom the State had lavished its honors with an unsparring hand, basely betrayed her people, and attempted by every possible fraud to accom-

plish what the honest voters steadily refused to sanction; and her Executive was steeped in treason, and only ceased his efforts to carry her out when he was driven from office by the decisive declaration of the people in favor of the Union.

Since then Kentucky has vibrated like the unsettled needle, because of faithless or timid Union men who attempted to lead her loosely in the rear-guard of the Union cause; but whenever the ballot-box could utter the sentiments of her sons, they have declared for the Union without condition or qualification. So they did two years ago; again a year ago, and now they have chosen a straight-out Union Governor for four years, by some 30,000 majority, and every member of Congress is squarely for the government, and implacably against treason, whether in armed traitors or in Northern sympathizers.

Thus progresses the good cause in the South, while petty and treacherous politicians North are seeking to array the great loyal States against the administration and the government. Kentucky, with her slavery, declares in thunder-tones for the unconditional restoration of the Union; for a vigorous prosecution of the war; for the employment of every means to suppress the rebellion, and for the enforcement of the laws and policy of the government. Such is the position of Slave Kentucky. Can Free Pennsylvania falter with such a patriotic example before her?

THE Democrats of Maine have nominated Bion Bradbury for Governor, and declared in their resolutions that the rebels should be "welcomed with all their dignity, equality and rights unimpaired" back into the Union "should they show a disposition to return." Hadn't they better propose to pay Jeff's little debt, remunerate him for all the negroes lost in his army while fighting the defenders of the Union, and appolize for the rudeness of Banks, Grant, Meade and Rosecrans in impairing their "dignity" by flogging or capturing them at Port Hudson, Vicksburg, Gettysburg and Tullahoma? Of course the Maine Democracy declare the conscription "unjust and oppressive;" but they don't say whether they regard it as "unjust and oppressive" to the people of the North, or to their chivalric friends in rebellion who are to be welcomed back with their dignity unimpaired. It cannot be doubted that the draft most seriously threatens new humiliations upon the "dignity" of the murderers of our heroic soldiers, and the Maine Democracy mean to arrest it—if they can! When Bion is elected Jeff. may rejoice; but as that is not likely to be within the next thousand years or so, the "dignity" of the rebellion had better look elsewhere in time for a wet-nurse.

Let every Union voter bear in mind that the Delegate elections will be held on Saturday next, between the hours of two and six in the afternoon. The place to begin the work of forming a good ticket is at the primary elections. With prudent, reliable men in the Convention, we cannot fail to have our strongest and most acceptable men selected.

Every indication points to a bitter contest in Franklin county. The Democrats are emboldened, by the distractions and supineness of our friends last fall, to make a desperate effort to elect their entire ticket at the next election. If they shall do so, it must be because full eight hundred Union men fail to do their duty. Let the work of organization begin now; let us have the strongest ticket that can be selected, and we have but to will it, and from eight hundred to one thousand majority can be given for it.

THE nomination of Hon. DANIEL AGNEW, of Beaver, as the Union candidate for Supreme Judge, was a most fortunate one. He stands confessedly first among the common pleaders of the State, and his spotless character, and eminent Judicial ability will adorn the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania.

H. L. PALMER has been nominated by the Democrats of Wisconsin for Governor. He will be next to the man who shall be elected.

In Richmond, in less than 24 hours after Jeff. Davis had issued his conscription proclamation, a wholesale conscription was commenced.



Union State Convention.

PITTSBURG, August 6.—The Union State Convention assembled this morning, at 11 o'clock, at Concert Hall.

Gen. C. P. Markle, chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order. James Campbell, of Schuylkill county, nominated H. D. Maxwell, of Northampton, as temporary chairman.

Thomas Marshall, of Allegheny county, nominated Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington. Hon. E. M'Pherson, of Adams, was unanimously elected Secretary.

The Convention then proceeded to enroll its delegates. H. D. Maxwell (the Curtin candidate) received 75 votes, and Geo. V. Lawrence (opposite) 45 votes.

Mr. Maxwell then took the chair, and in a few remarks thanked the Convention for the honor, and made an earnest appeal for unity of action, imploring the Convention to nominate a man who would do honor to the State, and sustain the cause in which we are engaged to save the Union from the rebel foes who now threaten it. (Applause.)

SENATORIAL DELEGATES. Philadelphia—John M. Butler, William B. Mann, C. A. Walborn, C. T. Jones, Chester and Delaware—Wayne M'Veigh, Montgomery—Charles Kugler, Bucks—Dr. Carey, Lehigh and Northampton—H. D. Maxwell, Berks—George J. Eckert, Schuylkill—Henry Huhn, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Contested.

Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—Contested. Luzerne—J. H. Scranton, Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Warren—Stephen Wilson, Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—Stephen Gould, Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia—R. J. Clarke, Cumberland, Juniata, Perry and Mifflin—E. C. Stewart, Dauphin and Lebanon—T. T. Worth, Lancaster—Geo. M. Klure and F. Myers, York—Stephen Kieffer, Adams, Franklin and Fulton—Dr. S. E. Duffield, Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—H. G. Wharton, Blair, Columbia and Clearfield—John Patton, Armstrong and Indiana—A. W. Taylor, Westmoreland and Fayette—Smith Fuller, Washington and Greene—Ezra W. Sairs, Allegheny—T. Marshall, R. B. Carnahan, Beaver and Butler—D. L. Imbrie, Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—William Francis, Wm. Waugh (one vote), Erie and Crawford—C. C. Ashley, Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk—J. N. Hetherington.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES. Philadelphia—James W. Blaylock, Geo. Schaffer, John R. Ott, Jas. B. Gillingham, Geo. Moore, Jr., B. H. Shoemaker, H. A. Gray, M. H. Dickerson, J. M'Manus, Geo. De Haven, Alexander Cummings, A. C. Harmer, Barton Jenks, W. J. P. White, Delaware—E. Darlington, Chester—Leonard Roberts, S. Ringwalt, J. Strawbridge, Montgomery—W. L. Williamson, John H. Brighurst, W. Shoemaker, Bucks—Joseph Eli, Stacy Brown, Northampton—William H. Thompson, John Horner, Lehigh and Carbon—George Leisenring, J. Runk, Monroe and Pike—Wm. Davis, Wayne—M. L. Tracy, Luzerne—Washington Lee, S. P. Longstreet, P. Driesbach, Susquehanna—C. F. Reid, Bradford—George Landon, M. O. Mercer, Wyoming, Sullivan, Montour and Columbia—J. B. Monroe, P. M. Osterhauser, Lycoming and Clinton—Henry Johnston, Centre—E. Blanchard, Mifflin—M. Bowie, Union, Snyder and Juniata—John J. Patterson, John Bilger, Northumberland—J. Youngman, Schuylkill—J. H. Campbell, O. D. Luthers, Dr. J. H. Youm, Dauphin—J. J. Shoemaker, J. H. Nisley, Lebanon—Anthony S. Ely, Berks—Henry Hartman, Wm. H. Strickland, E. L. Grissmer, Lancaster—Geo. D. Mehaffey, O. H. Dickey, D. M. Kreider, J. H. Stehman, York—Wm. Moore, C. Klinefelter, Cumberland—Lemuel Todd, Adams—Edward M'Pherson, Franklin and Fulton—Alex. K. McClure, William W. Sellers, Bedford—A. King, Jr., Somerset—E. Scull, Huntingdon—George Taylor, Blair—S. S. Blair, Cambria—Cyrus Elder, Indiana—James Alexander, Armstrong and Westmoreland—D. Barclay, C. P. Markle, Thos. F. Gallagher, Fayette—B. F. Hellen, Greene—Hiram Smith, Washington—Geo. V. Lawrence, William M'Kenna, Allegheny—Alex. Hyland, J. L. Graham, R. P. Nevin, W. B. Negley, W. J. Gilmore, Beaver and Lawrence—E. L. M'Guffin, J. H. Robinson, Butler—H. M' Coy, H. Grant, Mercer and Venango—Harvey Robinson, S. D. Power, Clarion and Forest—George Means, Clearfield, Jefferson, M'Kean and Elk—A. P. Heighold, Dr. J. P. Hilton, Erie—John P. Vincent, James Sill, Crawford and Warren—D. A. Finney, Thos. Struthers, Potter and Tioga—Olmstead E. W. Davis, Perry—Jesse Kennedy.

The Convention adjourned at 1 1/2 P. M., and re-assembled at 3 1/2 P. M.

Mr. A. K. McClure offered the following: Resolved, That all resolutions submitted to this Convention, relating to candidates or a declaration of principles to be adopted, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate, and that no member of this Convention shall be permitted to speak longer than ten minutes at one time, nor more than once on the same subject.

Mr. T. Marshall thought they might as well not allow any one to speak at all. He

could not imagine why they wished to refer the matter to such a committee, and he hoped the resolution would not be pressed.

Colonel McClure said he offered it to facilitate matters, that such resolutions were common, and if the member objected he would not press it.

Mr. George Lawrence desired to promote peace and harmony, but the opinion of members could not be suppressed, and he desired the fullest freedom of expression and debate.

Mr. McClure said that he did not wish to be misunderstood or misrepresented. If the resolution was objectionable to members he would withdraw it.

The resolution was withdrawn. The committee on organization reported the following officers: President—Colonel Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, Vice Presidents—John M. Butler, of Philadelphia; John B. Stokes, of Philadelphia; William B. Mann, of Philadelphia; George De Haven, of Philadelphia; Stacy Brown, of Bucks; Charles Kugler, of Montgomery; Peter L. Luther, of Schuylkill; Edward Darlington, of Delaware; C. P. Waller, of Wayne; L. L. McGuffin, of Mercer; K. Blanchard, of Centre; Joseph H. Nisley, of Dauphin; D. L. Imbrie, of Beaver; George Taylor, of Huntingdon; James Alexander, of Indiana; Joseph A. Scranton, of Luzerne; D. M. Kreider, of Lancaster; George W. Mehaffey, of Lancaster; Robert F. Clark, of Columbia; Dr. E. E. Grissmer, of Berks; S. Kieffer, of York; J. D. Patterson, of Juniata; Dr. S. E. Duffield, of Fulton; James Sill, of Erie; Hiram Smith, of Green; M. Osterhauser, of Wyoming; Alex. Hlands, of Allegheny; Wm. B. Negley, of Allegheny; Dr. Heighold, of Jefferson; Colonel Gallagher, of Westmoreland; Colonel W. H. Thompson, of Northampton; Simon J. Power, of Tioga; Hon. S. S. Blair, of Blair. Secretaries—Edward M'Pherson, of Adams; J. P. White, of Philadelphia; Wm. H. Strickland, of Berks; Edward Scull, of Somerset; Wm. Wall, of Mercer; Wm. L. Williams, of Montgomery; Anthony S. Ely, of Lebanon.

The report was adopted. Mr. Lemuel Todd (President), on being escorted to the chair made a brief and patriotic address. James L. Campbell moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge. Hon. W. M'Kenna, of Washington offered the following resolution: Whereas, An antagonism at once deplorable and bitter has sprung up between the friends of the two leading candidates, both of whom have rendered conspicuous services to the country; and Whereas, The existence of this feeling will impair the efficiency of either as a candidate, and endanger the success not only of the gubernatorial nomination, but of the Judicial and Legislative also; therefore, Resolved, That the sense of this Convention is that the best interests of the country, and of the Union party of the State, require the nomination of an acceptable candidate, whose removal from the recent disturbing causes, will give greater promise of a cordial, united, and successful support; a duty at all times imperative, but doubly so at the present crisis, which demands of every good citizen the surrender of every local feeling or prepossession when required for the public good. On a motion to postpone its consideration, 84 voted for its postponement, and 45 against it.

Mr. Campbell then nominated Governor Curtin. Dr. Fuller, of Fayette, nominated Hon. Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia. John M. Butler nominated John Covode; Alex. King nominated Francis Jordan, of Bedford; F. Gillingham nominated F. Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia. Mr. Kennedy, of Perry, nominated J. H. Moorehead; James Veich was also nominated. Mr. O. J. Dickey said the Old Guard of Lancaster had nominated him. [Applause.] The resolution of Mr. McKenna was again brought up and debated at length. Hon. J. M. Butler withdrew the name of Hon. John Covode, in order to create harmony. A vote was then taken on adopting Mr. McKenna's resolution, as follows: For McKenna's resolution, 46; against the resolution, 80. A motion to adjourn was made, and voted down, as follows: Yeas 8, nays 100. Messrs Jordan's and Veich's names were withdrawn. A ballot for Governor was then taken, as follows: Curtin.....95 H. D. Moore.....18 Penny.....14 Brewster.....3 Moorehead.....1 The Convention then took a recess till 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

All the names but that of Judge Agnew being withdrawn, he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for Supreme Judge. The committee on resolutions, reported the following series: The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, disclaiming all partisanship, and knowing no cause but that of the country, declare for themselves and their constituents: First, Their inflexible purpose to maintain, by every necessary effort, service and sacrifice, the National Union, as the first, highest, most solemn, and most overshadowing of all political duties. Second, That the rebellion which threatens the existence of the Union was without cause, was conceived in wickedness, organized in perjury, and developed by reckless violence, is stained with every crime, and detestable in object, and infernal in purpose, and must be suppressed by the people of the United States, at the destruction of whose liberties and the overthrow of whose institutions it is injuriously aimed. That in this momentous contest there are and ought to be two parties—one which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing all the laws thereof, and in protecting the principle upon which the Government rests, and is therefore at once the party of law, liberty, and patriotism; the other which cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety, and preserving its life, and is therefore the parent of mobs, the enemy of order