

Franklin Repository

CHAMBERSBURG

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 2, 1863.

UNION STATE TICKET.

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

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY, T. JEFFERSON WILLS, Chambersburg. WILLIAM A. GRAY, Fulton. FOR PROTHONOTARY, M. SHANNON TAYLOR, Chamberg. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, HENRY STRICKLER, Antrim. FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS, WM. G. MITCHELL, Southampton. FOR COUNTY TREASURER, JAMES G. ELDER, St. Thomas. FOR COMMISSIONER, HENRY GOOD, Quincy. FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN DEBLER, Chambersburg. FOR AUDITOR, WM. STAMBERSON, Washington.

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

REBEL RETALIATION.

Retaliation has become a familiar term in rebeldom. We have had it in numberless stump, legislative and congressional speeches—in Jeff. Davis' proclamations issued about once a quarter—in acts of the rebel Congress, and in every rebel journal at stated periods—all threatening remorseless butchery if our government did not do or undo some important thing.

The first formal declaration of vengeance was made by Davis when the rebel pirates were captured and condemned to death. A long letter was sent by Davis to the President by the first flag of truce of the war, informing him that if the pirates were executed, an equal number of Bull Run captives, and officers of the highest grade to be found, would be put to death by way of retaliation.

Soon after, Gen. McNeil was charged with the duty of clearing Missouri of the hands of rebel cut throats who infested the Southern border, stealing, murdering and despoiling everything before them. Porter's guerrillas were the only rebel organization then in that section, and they had kidnapped and murdered an old citizen solely because he remained loyal to the government.

His next tilt was at Gen. Butler. When the Gen. took possession of New Orleans, he found every act of leniency abused until his power was threatened with open contempt. In insolent violation of his public orders, a rabid secessionist attempted to start a revolution by tearing the U. S. flag from the Mint.

his fate. It became a question whether rebel lawlessness or Gen. Butler should be supreme in the city, and the prisoner was hung at the time appointed. From that hour all parties understood that Gen. Butler was equal to the preservation of peace and order, and outlaws found their occupation gone. His famous order directed against shameless female traitors was made a pretext for measureless abuse of General Butler. The women of New Orleans had become so insolent that the city was in constant danger of breaches of the peace by their studied insults to soldiers and the flag. To arrest it he issued an order, strictly following an ordinance of the city, declaring that women who openly insulted soldiers without provocation, should be treated as "common women of the town plying their 'vocation.'" The penalty, by the laws of New Orleans, for such offences, was confinement in prison or guard-house.

Some months ago Col. Straight started into Alabama at the head of a Cavalry raid, and was captured. As he had learned from rebel statesmen that negroes were "chattels" like horses and other movable property, he took them at their word and appropriated negroes with other chattels during his march. About the usual period having arrived for Jeff. Davis to take another spasm of vengeance, he ordered Col. Straight and his officers to be placed in solitary confinement with the view of handing them over to the State authorities to be tried for negro-stealing and inciting insurrection, the penalty for which is death.

Recently Gen. Burnside caught two recruiting officers within his lines in Kentucky, in open violation of his orders declaring that such offences would be punished by death. He tried, convicted and shot them, and has not been troubled with rebel spies or recruiting officers since. Soon after Jeff. was again seized with a passion for blood, and he proclaimed that two Union officers must die to avenge the two rebels who insolently invited death by defying Gen. Burnside's orders.

After all that has been said about retaliation, it will be seen that it plays its part in the war only on paper. No government or assumed government, can afford to execute innocent men because another belligerent power has, with the formality of recognized rules of war, taken the lives of lawless desperadoes; and Union officers have a special guarantee of safety against Jeff's periodical outbreaks of barbarity in the fact that we hold five to one of their officers as prisoners.

The Union Convention of Cumberland county will be held on Monday next.

The Repository, we are sorry to see, don't like York, and not to put too high a price upon it is an uncomfortable bad humor with her people. This thing is distressing enough as it stands, and the prospect of improving it is dreary indeed—for we cannot induce the hope that the acrimonious temper of the Repository will be sweetened by the returns from York in October.

INSATIABLE Ape! will not less suffice? York county may give the half of 4,000 for Judge Woodward, or even more. It is blessed with several non-accepting school-districts, which will of course vote for him with a degree of unanimity equalled only by their hostility to free schools and to the government, and as its chief town purchased a treaty of peace with Jeff. Davis' General, when Pennsylvania was invaded, it is doubtful whether its adherence to the government is not limited to the arbitrary geographical lines which happen to mark it as loyal instead of rebel soil.

JEFF. DAVIS has issued nearly a score of bombastic proclamations threatening the direct vengeance upon negro troops and their officers in the Union service, although he was always using them in a small way himself, and would have used thousands more but for the fact that they generally landed in our lines as deserters.

We will now have tested the tendency of the slaves. If they love slavery they will fight for it—if they love freedom they will turn upon the power that calls them to fight for their own enslavement and strike their deadliest blows. In this crowning folly of treason, the last hope of slavery dies out in the Western World.

THE Lancaster Intelligencer insists that Gov. Curtin is not a patriot because he "has neither son, nor relative of any kind in the Union army, so far as we know." It is true that Gov. Curtin has not a son in the army.

dog some years ago, as a reference to the files of the Intelligencer of 1860 will abundantly establish. Of his other relatives in the service, to profess ignorance of them is to confess ignorance of some of the most gallant and brilliant achievements of the war. Gen. Gregg, and his two brothers, all of whom have won immortal honors, are immediate relatives of Gov. Curtin, and nephews bearing his own name, have gained promotion on the field for their heroism.

AT LAST the rebels have done a humane act, according to our own account of it, and the Spirit is in a paroxysm of delight. A Richmond paper states that when Major Robert Morris, of the 6th Penna. Cavalry, died in Libby Prison, instead of throwing his body into a pool of quick-lime, and taking his skull for a drinking cup and his bones to be carved into fancy rings and other trinkets to be presented to the appreciative female chivalry of the South, as was the custom in the beginning of the war, the body of the Major was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, and was attended to the grave by the captive officers of his regiment.

We do not know whether Col. Carter was refused a resting place in our Cemetery or not. We know, however, that he was decently buried, and that all the kind offices due to a stranger, foe as he was, were discharged by our citizens; and every act that humanity and kindness could dictate has been performed by our people to the rebel sick and wounded here;—while the testimony of every one who has shared the apartments of Libby Prison or Castle Thunder, is concurrent as to the studied brutality and neglect practiced by the rebels to our prisoners.

THE Union State Convention of Minnesota have nominated Col. Stephen A. Miller for Governor, and C. D. Sherwood for Lieutenant Governor. For the other State officers the present incumbents were re-nominated.

THE Union Senatorial Conference for Bedford, Somerset and Huntingdon, met at Bedford last week, and nominated Geo. W. Householder, of Bedford county, for Senator, after balloting 220 times.

THE Union men of Crawford county have nominated Henry C. Johnson for Assembly, William Davis, Jr., and W. S. Crozier for Associate Judges, S. G. Krick for Sheriff, John B. Compton for Prothonotary, J. F. Morris for Register, O. H. Hollister for Clerk, and James Z. Foster for Treasurer.

THE Democrats of Montour, Columbia and Sullivan nominated John E. Ellis and George D. Jackson for Assembly; George D. Butler is the Democratic candidate for Prothonotary in Montour.

TRUE to its traitorous instincts, the Patriot and Union, the central organ of Judge Woodward, cannot conceal its satisfaction at the burning and sacking of Lawrence, and the horrible butchery of 180 citizens, by the notorious rebel guerrilla Quantrell and his gang.

LIEUT. JOHN STEWART, late Adjutant of the 126th Regiment, has been appointed Chairman of the Union County Committee, and he has called a meeting at his office on Saturday next to start the campaign.

THE Union Convention of Fulton county have nominated William A. Gray for Assembly, A. J. Cline for Prothonotary, and Benjamin Greenland for Commissioner.

WE surrender our columns this week to the list of drafted men, to the exclusion of several interesting letters, and the usual variety of news. The draft was orderly conducted, and will be peaceably and promptly responded to throughout the district.

THE Democrats of Fulton county have nominated Wm. Horton, old member of the Legislature, John A. Robinson for Prothonotary, and Jacob Lake for Commissioner.

THE Union ticket in Indiana county is John W. Huston for Assembly, E. P. Hilbrand for Prothonotary and James R. Daugherty for Sheriff. It ought to come in by about 2,200 majority.

PHILADELPHIA. Union Ratification Meeting—Speech of Major Wayne McVeigh, Chairman of the State Democratic Nominations—Union Nominations—The Weather. Correspondence of The Franklin Repository.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29, 1863. The Union ratification meeting, at Benn Square on Wednesday evening, was an immense demonstration. N. B. Browne, a life long Democrat and Post Master of this city under Buchanan, presided at the main stand.

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The Union State Committee are fully organized, and ready for the important labors which they feel are before them. Our friends from the country will do well to call at the rooms on Chestnut St. above Sixth.

Information received at the rooms from all parts of the State, indicates that our friends are alive to the importance of the contest, and that the few remaining weeks of the campaign will be employed in thoroughly organizing our forces for the struggle at the polls.

everywhere triumphant, and when the Union forces are battering at Charleston, the birthplace of secession, the people of Pennsylvania will throw themselves into the hands of the Copperheads, and virtually declare in favor of a suspension of hostilities, and a compromise with traitors in arms.

The Democracy have made their nominations for City offices. They would not have attracted much attention, as no intelligent man believes they have the slightest chance of success, if the convention had not distinguished itself by the nomination of John Brodhead for Treasurer.

The weather within the last few days has been delightfully cool, and many of the absentees are returning from the sea shore, and other places of retreat. During the heated term there were about one hundred deaths from sun stroke, which is said to be twice the number of any previous season.

Gen. Burnside at Kingston, and will soon attack that place. The 14th army corps has been transferred by General Grant to the army of General Banks.

It is understood that Major Gen. Hooker is soon to be assigned to the command of a corps. The widow of Admiral Foote died in New Haven, on Wednesday evening, after a long illness.

Governor Pierpont has announced that he has established the seat of Government for Virginia at Alexandria. The rebels are reported to be in force at Rome, Ga., and along the line of the Georgia railroad as far as Cleveland.

Indiana, at the call of her executive, mustered 61,000 men in forty-eight hours to prevent the rebel Morgan's depredations within the State.

Gen. Blair had mined one of the Vicksburg posts and was about to explode it when it was found that the rebel had countermined and carried off the powder. Two rebel soldiers lately got into Norfolk, and after taking piles of notes of what they saw, were arrested while passing our lines.

Gen. Schofield announces the capture of the Rebel Gen. Jeff. Thompson and his Staff, at Pocahontas, Ark., by Col. Woodson's cavalry. Several bands of guerrillas were routed and 100 prisoners taken.

It was Fleet Captain George W. Rodgers commanding the Catskill, and not Commander John Rodgers, of the Weehawken, who was killed on the Catskill during the attack on Fort Wagner on the 17th inst.

On Saturday afternoon five deserting substitutes, who had been recaptured, were executed in the presence of a large portion of the Army of the Potomac. They were all foreigners, and were of three religious creeds, Catholic, Protestant, and Hebrew.

A detachment of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain Gerry, while making a reconnaissance, encountered the Rebels at Leetown, Va., and captured a number of prisoners, returning safely to Martinsburg without the loss of a man.

Fitzhugh Lee crossed the Rappahannock on Monday, six miles below Fredericksburg, but was driven back by General Curtis, with a loss of three engineer officers prisoners and a number of men killed and wounded.

Uncle Sam is turning his attention toward indemnity just now. A Cincinnati dispatch says that over 100,000 bales of cotton belonging to the Rebel Government have been seized at and near Natchez. That pile is worth, at New-York prices, over \$24,000,000.

Quantrell's Guerrilla band is being scattered to the winds by the Federal troops from the various districts contiguous to Lawrence. They are being hunted down, and compelled to abandon nearly all the property that was stolen by them from the people who resided along the line of their late raid.