

Franklin Repository.

CHAMBERSBURG.
Wednesday Morning, Sept. 30, 1863.

UNION STATE TICKET.

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

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
T. JEFFERSON NILL, Chambersburg.
WILLIAM A. GRAY, Fulton.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
R. SHANNON TAYLOR, Chambs.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
HENRY SIEGEL, Antietam.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
W. G. MITCHELL, Southampton.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. ELDER, St. Thomas.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
HENRY GOOD, Quincy.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN DEEBLER, Chambersburg.
FOR AUDITOR,
W. S. AMBERSON, Washington.

WM. McCLELLAN Esq., will speak for the Union ticket at the following named places:

WELSH RUN, Tuesday ev'ng Oct. 6th.
GREENCASTLE, Wedn' " " 7th.
NEW FRANKLIN, Friday " " 9th.
SCOTLAND, Saturday " " 10th.

HON. FRANKLIN BOUND, Senator from Northumberland, and a most able and eloquent advocate of the Union cause, will speak at the following places in Franklin county:

WAYNESBORO, Tuesday ev'ng Oct. 6th.
GREENCASTLE, Wedn' " " 7th.
MERCERSBURG, Thursday " " 8th.
LOUDON, Friday " " 9th.
CHAMBERSBURG, Sat'day " " 10th.

ALEX. K. McCLURE will speak at the following places in Franklin county:

GREEN VILLAGE, Friday ev'ng Oct. 2d.
ORRSTOWN, Saturday " " 3d.
FUNKTOWN, Monday " " 5th.
WAYNESBORO, Tuesday " " 6th.
GREENCASTLE, Wedn' " " 7th.
MERCERSBURG, Thursday " " 8th.
LOUDON, Friday " " 9th.
CHAMBERSBURG, Sat'day " " 10th.
QUINCY, Monday " " 12th.

EVERY lover of loyalty and foe of treason should attend and hear Col. Montgomery, of Vicksburg, Miss., in Chambersburg this (Wednesday) evening. He is from the South—was editor of the Vicksburg *Whig* when treason culminated in fratricidal war; was imprisoned for the single crime of devotion to his country; was visited by Jeff. Davis in prison to induce him to espouse the traitor's cause, and finally he blessed the Old Flag on the Fourth of July last, when its protecting folds waved over him in Vicksburg. Let men of all parties hear him.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

UNION MEN, see that you are certainly assessed. Many votes are often lost by want of attention to assessments in season. The Union Committees of each district should see at once that the name of every Union voter is on the assessor's list unless they are to vote on age. FRIDAY NEXT, the 2d day of October is the last day for assessing, as the law requires it to be done at least ten days before the Election. Every Union man should make it his individual duty to see to this important matter.

MILITARY DAMAGES.

The people of Franklin county have suffered to the extent of not less than two hundred thousand dollars by invasion and military occupation of the county. Twice have rebel bands of plunderers penetrated into the most wealthy portions of the county, and the rebel army of Lee covered the entire county in its march and stripped the people of everything that could in any way contribute to the necessities of our foes. Many of our citizens, who are renters of farms, have been almost utterly ruined by the loss of their crops and stock, and all classes have suffered more than the people of a great State should be called upon individually to bear.

It is not to be hoped that the National Government can make restitution for these losses at present. Possibly an early termination of the war and the restoration of the Union to peace and prosperity, might bring an early and equitable adjustment of these claims; but at present it is impossible. Much as Pennsylvania has suffered, our losses are not a tithe of the losses sustained by loyal men in Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Arkansas and Louisiana. In all these States there are men who have never been faithful to the Government, but who have waited and longed for the coming of the Old Flag to restore them to freedom. They have suffered everything but death, and many of their devoted comrades have fallen victims to the brutality of treason rather than espouse the cause of traitors. Missouri, part of Kentucky, Western Virginia and East Tennessee, where the people have, as a rule, been loyal under all the varying vicissitudes of the war, are but vast fields of desolation; and if the National Government should adopt the principle of making immediate restitution to its loyal people, our finances would be so crippled that the war could not be prosecuted. Until there can be some general plan of compensation adopted by the government, we cannot hope to receive payment from that source for the losses we have sustained.

But there is a source to which the plundered people of the border counties can

justly and confidently look for restitution for damages inflicted upon them, alike by foes and friendly troops. The State of Pennsylvania is a mighty Commonwealth, and has vast means and boundless credit. She could enter the market to-day and command credit for ten or twenty millions at the highest premium given for any securities, and her vast resources and faithful people could bear the additional burden without serious embarrassment. The losses, amounting in all to a quarter of a million in the counties of Franklin, Adams, Fulton, York and Cumberland, while they fall with a heavy hand upon all the individual sufferers, and with the crushing blow of bankruptcy upon many, would be imperceptible if charged to the people of the whole State. During the last year Gov. Curtin has paid over \$1,200,000 of the public debt, and if his economical and successful administration shall be continued, as it certainly will be, our great State will be entirely free from debt during the present generation. The aggregate amount of losses sustained by our people could be paid during the next fiscal year, if authorized by the legislature, out of the ordinary revenues of the State, without even resorting to a loan, and probably a million of the old debt still be liquidated. For the State to make fair restitution to our sufferers on the border is but the simplest justice, and especially should it be done, when the State is fully equal to it without resorting to its credit for means to do so.

A State is as its accepted title fitly imports, a commonwealth. It assumes to confer upon its people certain privileges—among them protection in person and property and in all civil and religious rights. It does this upon the strength of the people, who are the fountain of power, and who in the organization of their commonwealth, pledge to each other and to all the blessings of free government. In return it is empowered to demand from all obedience to its laws, for mutual protection or common advancement; to share alike of the burdens; to make every constituent part of the great State alike sacred in all his rights; and if a foreign or domestic foe lays waste a portion of the commonwealth, each citizen is solemnly pledged to the rest to make restitution for that which the State has failed to protect. In principle, in policy, in justice therefore, compensation by the State is eminently right, and our legislature cannot disregard the claim of our people when it is properly presented for their consideration. Last winter, when the question was hastily and imperfectly laid before the legislature, there was gloom throughout the whole land. The murderous foes of the government had been successful at almost every point, and the truest-hearted patriots almost despaired of the Republic. Our finances were deranged—our National securities were hanging heavily on the market, and there was little, save the undying love for our Nationality that clung to loyal hearts as the green ivy to the shattered wall, to inspire the people of the State to assume new burdens. But now the cause of the Union has reached the noon tide of triumph—has recovered more than half the territory from the dominions of treason, and it is clear to even the timid and doubting that the Republic must live. Our next legislature, therefore, cannot hesitate, with our fresh hopes and established finances, to be just to the border counties; and we feel no hesitation in assuring the people of Franklin and adjoining counties, that a Union legislature and Union Governor will recognize their claims and make ample restitution.

The Union Conventions of Franklin and Fulton counties passed resolutions declaring in the strongest terms in favor of this principle, and Lieutenant NILL and Mr. GRAY, the Union candidates for the Legislature, are positively pledged to give their best energies to secure compensation to our suffering citizens. They will be elected we doubt not, and with their success will come an equitable adjustment of all the losses we have sustained from military occupation of our territory.

A WORD TO SOLDIERS.

There are now from ten to twelve hundred soldiers in Franklin county, who have served the cause of their country with credit and been honorably discharged. They have braved disease and the perils of battle in their devotion to the Flag of the Republic, and many bear honorable wounds to attest their heroism against the mendacious hosts of treason, while others of their comrades sleep in untimely graves as martyrs to the preservation of our liberties and the peace of our homes. Eight companies of the gallant 126th, which won for itself imperishable fame alike at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, have returned to us, save the lamented dead, whose memories are cherished in un fading gratitude in every loyal heart; and five companies of the 158th, after a term of arduous and often perilous service, are also at their homes to discharge their duties as citizens.

On the 13th of October next, these brave defenders of our common Nationality will be called upon to cast their votes for the first office in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania. They know, by actual and often sad experience, how desperate, how deadly are the minions of treason in their purpose to overthrow this government. They know how the brave soldiers in the field turn with imploring hearts to the people at home for approval, for sympathy, for earnest support. They know how it would chill the soul of the army; how it would shadow its

high hopes; how it would paralyze its strength; how it would cast a wide-spread gloom over the defenders of the Flag, while it would inspire the fading hopes and nerve the wasting strength of their rebel foes, should the great Keystone State declare for Peace by dishonorable compromise with relentless treason. They cannot, therefore, be indifferent spectators in this great, this vital struggle. With them indifference would be a crime against the cause for which they periled their lives, and a crime against the brave men who remain in the field to complete what they so nobly began. They will vote, we doubt not, and they of all others, will want to vote so as to give renewed life and hope to the Republic. They cannot vote to bring dishonor upon the graves of their fallen comrades; to bring infamy upon the wounds borne by their brave companions, and to bring disaster upon the noble veterans they left behind still rallying around the Flag and confronting the foe. They cannot vote a ticket whose success would give joy to every traitor in arms against the government, from the arch-fiend of treason down to the humblest of his followers. They cannot vote, as instructed by the *Richmond Enquirer*, which appeals to Lee to "drive Meade into Washington and he will again raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm the timid, and give confidence to the wavering." They cannot vote for a candidate for Governor who has judicially proscribed every soldier in the sacred cause of his country, and denied to him a voice in the selection of his rulers, nor for a party that, in its platform, has not a word of hope for the soldier that the right to vote shall be guaranteed him. For soldiers, who have braved the bloody foes of the government in the field, to vote for them at home would be to turn with suicidal hands upon their own honor, and upon their country's cause.

The tickets presented by the two parties in Franklin county make the issue so plain to soldiers that he who runs may read. On the Union ticket, the candidate for the legislature is a faithful and honored Lieutenant who served with untarnished credit. The candidate for Prothonotary rose from the ranks in the three month's service to a commission, and was honorably discharged at the end of his term of enlistment. The candidate for Register and Recorder fell at Fredericksburg with his arm so shattered that amputation was necessary. The candidate for Treasurer commanded the 126th at Fredericksburg, and fell so severely wounded that he must be crippled for life, and the candidate for Director of the Poor also fell in the same sanguinary engagement, and has not yet recovered from his wounds. Thus is almost every office of honor or profit conceded to the noble volunteers who gave their lives to the fortune of war to preserve our honored Nationality. On the other hand, the Democratic ticket is without a veteran soldier's name, save that of Captain McKesson, who was dismissed from the service. Can the returned soldiers doubt which of the two parties is in earnest sympathy with the brave men who voluntarily periled everything that the Republic might live?

Of the two candidates for Governor, Judge Woodward is not the friend of the Government. He denounces every measure of the administration to strengthen our armies in the field, to provide means for their payment, and to weaken our deadly foe; and his voice has yet to be raised to give hope and strength to the gallant sons of the North, who have won for themselves, for their Flag, and for their country the most brilliant achievements in the history of warfare. Gov. Curtin, the Union candidate, has devoted his whole energies to the cause of the government and its defenders. He has answered every demand made upon the State, and when his brave Pennsylvanians were once in the field his cares have just begun. In health he has multiplied their comforts; in sickness he has sojourned and ministered to them, and in death he has found them graves with their kindred. He has made their cause his cause—their interests his interests—their success his success—and there is scarcely a soldier whose heart does not leap with emotion and whose eye does not quicken with gratitude, at the mention of the honored name of ANDREW G. CURTIN.

SOLDIERS of Franklin county! Your cause and your country's cause, are upon trial before the People. Shall your patriots on the county ticket, and your patriotic and devoted Executive, receive your approval or your condemnation at the polls? Will you bring honor or dishonor upon the veterans of the Republic and its sacred Flag? Will you give joy to the loyal hearts at home and the heroes of loyalty in the field? or will you give fresh heart and hope to now despairing treason?

WOODWARD AND FOREIGNERS.

We give in to-day's paper, in German type, the platform of Judge Woodward as to the rights of foreigners, and commend it to every German in our county. It is a correct statement from the official records, and can be implicitly relied upon as representing correctly the position taken by Judge Woodward. He boldly declared that no foreigner should be allowed to vote or hold office in Pennsylvania after 1841, and gave as a reason for his motion, that they were unfitted to enjoy the privileges of citizenship. If in the face of this declaration, Germans can vote for Judge Woodward, they must show a poor appreciation indeed

of the priceless blessings they enjoy. Let no German in Franklin county deposit his ballot without first seeing Judge Woodward's record. Look to it Union men, that they are faithfully advised of it. We have the official debates for the inspection of any one who disputes the correctness of our report.

There are hundreds of German voters in Franklin county. Will they vote for a man who declares that they are unfitted to hold office or enjoy the right of suffrage? Will they vote for a man who, when revising the Constitution of our State, demanded that it should positively deny to them forever the rights of citizenship?

THE BATTLES IN GEORGIA.

At length the reports from Gen. Rosecrans have assumed a definite character, and it is clear that the Union army has been overwhelmed by superior numbers, and sought safety in the fortifications at Chattanooga. It is no longer a matter of doubt that Gen. Lee's two best Lieutenants, Gens. Longstreet and Hill, were with Gen. Bragg and had portions of their commands there; but the main reinforcements received by Bragg were from Johnston's and Pemberton's armies and from Mobile. Lee may have been weakened to the extent of 15,000 to make the demonstration against Rosecrans, but we think not more.

Rosecrans had probably 60,000 available men. His lines of communication are very long and must be kept open at all hazards, and his advance from Chattanooga, which evidently was designed as an offensive movement against Atlanta, Georgia, necessarily lengthened his lines to guard against being flanked. Bragg marshaled against him scarcely less than 100,000 men, most of them veterans in the rebel service; and had the advantage of being able to concentrate his columns against any weak point General Rosecrans might present. Thus he first assailed Rosecrans left in immense force on Saturday, and failing to turn that, massed his columns against our centre. In this he failed also, and the first day closed, after a most obstinate and deadly struggle, with perhaps nearly an equal number of killed and wounded on each side, and no substantial advantage attained. Rosecrans had repelled Bragg's fearful assaults, but was so crippled in the effort, that he had to reform and shorten his lines and prepare for the safe retirement of his army; to Chattanooga. On Sunday Bragg renewed the attack, and after varying fortunes, Rosecrans' centre was broken and his army divided. By his personal prowess, aided by the unflinching heroism of Gen. Thomas, his army was saved, and retired upon Chattanooga with the loss of twenty-five guns and about 2,500 prisoners. He took, however, nearly an equal number of prisoners, but has doubtless lost seriously in material of war.

The intense anxiety felt by the loyal people for the safety of the Army of the Cumberland may now give way to confidence. Although defeated in a pitched battle by the vastly superior numerical strength of the enemy, Gen. Rosecrans is now impregnable at Chattanooga. He has already been reinforced by Gen. Sherman's command from Grant's army, and Burnside has doubtless joined him also. Certain it is that Bragg felt unwilling to renew the attack after Sunday, and on Thursday Rosecrans moved out and reconnoitered the lines to find his adversary. The loss is estimated at about 10,000 on each side in killed and wounded, and with Rosecrans' fresh troops, the hostile armies are now perhaps about equal in strength. We doubt not that in a little time Rosecrans will renew his movement and strike a vital part of treason in Georgia.

We do not accept the theory that Lee has been seriously reduced in numbers to reinforce Bragg. He is still some 50,000 strong and a dangerous foe to assail in a chosen position. Meade has forced him south of the Rapidan, but we do not look for a general engagement between Meade and Lee at present. Meade will doubtless compel Lee to keep his army well together until the campaign in Tennessee and Georgia is determined, but until then we do not look for decisive operations by the Army of the Potomac.

The *Richmond Whig* of the 23d admits that the victory of Bragg is indecisive. It says:

"We suppress exultation at the thought of what yet remains to be done, and the possibility of losing all that has been gained by failing to complete the work."

"Situated as Rosecrans is, the victory that does not disperse or capture his whole army is a lost opportunity. If he is permitted to hold Chattanooga, then our victory will be without profit, and we have only to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain, and chiefly that the gallant Hood has sealed his faith with his blood."

"Rosecrans must not only be beaten in battle, but he must be destroyed or driven from East Tennessee; otherwise the battle had as well not been fought. If this stronghold is not wrested from him now, it will hardly be hereafter. If he holds it, he holds a point d'appui from which he may at any moment strike at the very vitals of the Confederacy. He holds a region pestilent with disaffection, that needs only the presence of a Yankee army to ripen into full-blown treason."

He holds the country that must supply meat for our army, niter for our powder-mills, and coal and iron for many of our manufacturing establishments. The possession of that country is of indispensable necessity to us. It is the prize for which Bragg is contending. Until he has won it, we can but rejoice with fear and trembling over what he has done. Should he win, it will be the superb achievement of the war."

It is a common error that Judge Woodward, in his decision disfranchising soldiers, decided that they could not vote in the State. Any soldier qualified by age and citizenship, can vote if ten days in the district and duly assessed.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

Scarcely an issue of the *Spirit* fails to revamp the falsehood that Gov. Curtin speculated off the soldiers by furnishing them shoddy clothing and unwholesome food. We have heretofore exposed this persistent defamation; but in order that every voter may justly appreciate the gross character of those misrepresentations, we give the verdict of those of adverse politics, who made a sworn report on the subject after a full examination. When the charge was first made, Gov. Curtin at once called upon Wm. Heywood, Caleb Cope and Jacob Fry, the last named the late Democratic Auditor General, and justly famed for his integrity, to make a patient and fearless investigation. They did so, and fully exonerated the Governor. But the next legislature, hoping to find some cause of complaint against Gov. Curtin, raised a special committee headed by Mr. Rex, Democrat from Montgomery (and now a candidate for re-election), and Mr. Greenbank, of Philadelphia, also a radical Democrat, and they were sworn and made a most exhausting examination of all the newspaper charges against Gov. Curtin. The result was that they found him clear in his great office, and were compelled to pronounce him faithful to all the duties imposed upon him. In the *Legislative Record* for 1862, page 909, the official report may be found, unanimously signed by the committee, and in it they testify to the zeal, patriotism and integrity of Gov. Curtin and his subordinates:

"There is no evidence, which, in any way, involves an officer of the government in improper conduct in the disbursement of the funds of the Commonwealth, or in providing for the soldiers." On the contrary, the evidence satisfied the committee, that, in every instance where any wrong was brought to the knowledge of the Executive, prompt measures were taken for its correction. The committee feel it their duty, as well as in justice to the Executive, as in honor to our whole Commonwealth, to state that, notwithstanding she has placed more men in the field than any other State in the Union, she has put them more promptly, and at a less expense per man, than either the national government, or any individual State, of whose expenditure they have any information; and the committee hesitate not to express their clear judgment that the thanks of the citizens of the Commonwealth are due to her Executive officers for their self-denying and persevering efforts to maintain her honor; and from the citizens of the United States, that, by such efforts, the Capital of the country was saved from capture by traitors, and the whole country from disgrace."

The *Spirit* will not retract of course, nor will it allow its readers to see the truth. In the face of the overwhelming testimony of its own party men, who have some respect for truth, it will persist in spreading its falsehoods before the people.

WOODWARD ON SLAVERY.

In 1837, when Judge Woodward was a member of the Constitutional Convention, he entertained views respecting Slavery which accorded with justice and humanity; but now, when the champions of Slavery have drenched a continent in blood and sought to overthrow this fair fabric of Freedom, he trundles to it with a degree of self-abasement that is humiliating in the extreme. Hear him in 1837, as his speech is recorded in Vol. 10 page 25 of the debates: "The act of 1780, which abolished slavery in Pennsylvania, has already been referred to. That act was a proud monument to the humane policy of the State, and presents a contrast with the course of England on the subject of slavery which no Pennsylvanian need blush to look on. It wiped out the stain of Slavery, and conferred on the negro what he had not before enjoyed, civil freedom. It secured to him those civil rights to which he, in common with all other human beings of whatever clime or complexion, had an inalienable right."

And on page 24 may be found the following confession:

"I believe the negro race to be capable of self-government, and if care be taken to educate them they may, in our day, present the delightful spectacle of a great, free, and prosperous people. Undoubtedly they deserve civil and religious freedom, and with proper culture are capable of enjoying it. Verily do I believe that the much wronged people of the South would add to the tide of emigration by gradually abolishing slavery, and sending their blacks to Africa, so that we might hope that our country might see the day, when slavery on her soil would be extinct."

Thus did Judge Woodward speak in 1837. In 1861, when treason, impelled by Slavery, had already hauled half a dozen States out of the Union, robbed our mints and arsenals and besieged our forts, he declared in Independence Square, that "negro slavery is an incalculable blessing," and again in the same speech he said:

"Human bondage and property in man is divinely sanctioned, if not divinely ordained."

In the same speech he said that if the South wanted to dissolve this Union, "let them go in peace!"

Men who had adhered to the manly, patriotic convictions expressed by Judge Woodward in 1837 are now contemptuously termed by him and his "friends," North and South, as "Abolitionists." Southern rebels so denigrate us, and Northern sympathizers echo it throughout the land. Was Judge Woodward wrong or right in 1837? If he was right then, before slavery had culminated in murderous treason, how much more are Union men right now when slavery and treason are the great twin sisters of crime?

THE SOLDIER VOTE.

We earnestly urge Union men to see to the assessment of every soldier in the service, who is likely to be in their respective districts ten days before the election. Assess them without regard to their political opinions, for their right to vote is unquestionable if they are ten days in the district

and duly assessed. The Union party has on all occasions demanded the right of suffrage for our gallant defenders of the Flag, while the Democrats have steadily and earnestly labored to keep them from the polls.

Let them, therefore, all be assessed, and if any of them choose to vote against the cause for which they peril their lives, let them do so—it is their right. They cannot and should not forfeit the right of suffrage by fighting our country's battles, and when they have the ten days residence in any district, and are assessed, none but a traitor would object to their voting. It is alike lawful and just, and let the Union men afford them every opportunity to cast their votes at the next election.

THE OTHER SIDE.

A few weeks ago the *Spirit* devoted a page to extracts from the *Pittsburg Gazette* protesting against the re-nomination of Gov. Curtin. Will it now be honest and fair enough to give the other side, and show to its readers why the *Gazette* with all its objections to Gov. Curtin, prefers his election to that of Judge Woodward? It reasons thus on the subject:

"If our objections to the re-nomination of Governor Curtin had been ten-fold greater, we would rather have taken him, with all his faults, than that undisguised apologist of the rebellion, whose success would not only imperil the Republic, but perhaps involve us in a bloody war at home, like that inaugurated by Gov. Seymour in New York, and so happily checked at the outset by the valor of a loyal police, and the armed intervention of the Government troops. A merely local Administration the most unsatisfactory in its economic conduct and policy, if unconditionally pledged to contribute its aid to the active and earnest prosecution of the war, without pause or respite, or negotiation, so long as there was a rebel in arms within our territory—would be a small evil in the comparison, with one prepared, like Braddury the Copperhead candidate in Maine, to withdraw our troops from the field, so soon as the Governor of New York shall be prepared to set the example. The great point just now is fidelity to the National Government, and to the cause of the Union. It is in that direction only that our peace and liberties can be endangered at present. Other errors may be tolerated, or corrected and punished, if necessary, but this is one that may convulse us with anarchy at home, and place us under the feet of that scoundrel despotism, which has flooded the land with blood, and seeks to found a new empire on the ruins of private and popular liberty. We would about as soon see Benedict Arnold himself—if he could reappear on earth—elected to the Governorship of this State, as the Judge who has publicly declared, in a premeditated and carefully studied harangue, that the South is all right, and the North all wrong; and it is precisely because we would dread this result, as the worst and greatest of human calamities, that we were anxious to avoid all risks, and desirous to secure a candidate who was entirely free from local involvements, or State objections of any sort whatever."

GREAT minds often utter the same sentiments, although thousands of miles apart and as widely different in their situations. Thus the *Richmond Enquirer*, the rebel organ of Jeff. Davis, and Judge Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor, although separated by hostile lines, almost simultaneously utter the same sentiments in behalf of the cause of armed traitors. Here they are:

"The success of the Democratic party would be no longer doubtful, should Gen. Lee once more advance on Meade. Let him drive Meade into Washington and he will again raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid and give confidence to their wavering."—*Richmond Enquirer*.

"We must arouse ourselves, and reassert the rights of the slaveholders, and add such guarantees to our Constitution as will protect his property from the spoliation of religious bigotry or persecution, or else we must give up our Constitution and Union."—*George W. Woodward*.

"Give the Democratic party power and they will restore the Union," say Democratic orators in their appeals to the people. Will they explain how it is that every State that has seceded and joined the war in behalf of traitors had a Democratic Governor and legislature? The Democrats have control of every seceded State—why don't they show the beneficent fruits they claim for Democratic successes by restoring those States to the Union?

UNION MEN of Franklin county, if there is a single district that has not been thoroughly organized, let the work be done at once. It is not yet too late to perform a work so patriotic. See that no votes are lost for want of assessment, or for want of opportunities to reach the polls. Our cause is the sacred cause of our country, and we owe it our best energies in this hour of trial. Forward, Union Men, forward!

The Union Meetings in every part of the county have been largely attended. The camp fires burn brightly throughout the Green Spot; the loyal men are earnest in the sacred cause of the government, and we feel well assured of a decisive victory. Rally around the Flag, boys! It is the only emblem of human freedom in the world, and those who would themselves be free must sustain it.

The senior Editor of the *REPOSITORY* must crave the indulgence of many private correspondents whose favors have been necessarily neglected. Many have written asking as to the condition of the State. To all such we can answer, once for all, that all signs must prove deceptive if Governor Curtin shall not have from 25,000 to 50,000 majority in the State.

NEW POSTAL CURRENCY.—The new postal currency will soon be issued from the Treasury at Washington. The new issue will be of the same denominations as at present, but of one color and of uniform size. The paper will be thinner and stronger, and bear washing like cloth.