

# The Franklin Repository.

BY M'CLURE & STONER.

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## Franklin Repository.

### INSIDE OF REBELLION.

Crime only dies when it cannot live.—Throughout the whole desolated dominions of treason, the voice of lamentation and mourning is heard. Davis, the arch fiend of this wicked fraternal war, has left his capitol to heal dissensions and if possible inspire hopes in his shattered legions in Tennessee and Georgia. He issued an address to Bragg's army, imploring them to struggle on, and informed them that although they "have done much, very much remains to be done;" and in a speech delivered at Selma, Alabama, he said that they "should not look to Europe for aid, for such is not to be expected note." While with Bragg he relieved Gen. D. H. Hill from duty, and placed Breckinridge in command of the corps. He complimented Gen. Bragg, and indicates his purpose to sustain him in command, notwithstanding the declaration of the Chattanooga Rebel that "Bragg is not only no General, but that he is opposed to all Freedom—the press and personal liberty—and the most dangerous centre of power in the Confederate States."

While the battle of Chickamauga has been accepted by the North as a serious disaster, the rebel journals complain bitterly of the fruitless slaughter of that sanguinary struggle. They say that it accomplished nothing and that the victory was a barren one in all things save the loss of over 17,000 of their army. The Richmond *Whig* says that with the Union army still in Chattanooga "our victory will be without profit, and we have only to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain." The Columbus (Ga) *Enquirer* gives the official list of killed, wounded and missing at Chickamauga at 17,999.

Lee's late movement against Meade has proved a grievous disappointment to the rebels. The Richmond *Examiner* calls it a failure and acknowledges that "no explanation of the cause has yet been received from a Confederate source." It admits that Lee attempted "to interpose a corps of his army between a large portion of Meade's forces at Culpepper and Washington," and this, it allows, was unsuccessful, as "the enemy became cognizant of the plan at the moment of its execution, and retreated with sufficient deliberation to destroy all their stores that they did not carry off to the fortifications at Centerville." The same paper speaking of the Bristow Station fight says: "We lost four hundred and fifty prisoners, five pieces of cannon and were generally worsted." A correspondent of the *Whig* says that Stuart had started on a raid, "but came upon a column of the enemy's infantry near Drainesville and was compelled to return." The same correspondent gives the following doleful account of the condition of Lee's army:

"Before closing, let me say a word to our home folks about our shoeless soldiers. That word shall be simple and practical. I have seen brave men who had walked all the way from the Rapidan to Bristow Station and back to Culpepper with bare feet. And these same men had never straggled, but were always ready to meet the foe. I saw these men on yesterday morning, making their way with uncovered feet, through mud, and mire, and sleet, in the midst of a heavy rain, with as much indifference to the storm, and more of buoyancy and cheerfulness than can well be imagined under the circumstances. The Government cannot furnish these men. Shall private munificence fail? Must the men who are standing like a wall of fire between us and the foe go unremembered, when private liberality can readily supplement the governmental deficiency? Shoes and socks, too, are needed. Where are our brave women, and why do they not respond?"

The Richmond *Enquirer's* correspondent writing from Bristow Station says: "It is certainly true that Meade has managed his retreat most orderly, and that he has saved his stores, and lost but few men. Our boys have been sadly disappointed in their expectations of capture, and from more than one of them you can hear such an expression as this:—If Jackson had been along, we would have no Jackson now. Our boys, however, make the Yankees whom they capture pull off their shoes, which they at once convert to their own use."

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says that next year can be had the supply of meat next year will be much less than this year. "There are hogs enough and corn enough to make for the next year more bacon than we have had heretofore, but unless salt can be got the bacon will not be saved." The question of food is confessedly a most grave one throughout the South within rebel lines. In Richmond a vote was had recently on the adoption of an ordinance regulating the prices of household articles.

The late elections in the Rebel States have been marked by the defeat of most of the old officials—a thing most unusual in the South, and it can be explained only by the dissatisfaction of the people with the leaders who prostituted their official positions to bring about the rebellion. The Richmond *Sentinel* says that the election in Georgia has "developed a popular mania for new men," and adds that "it is more than doubtful whether any old member of Congress has been re-elected except Mr. Hastings." It says, too, that "new men have generally been elected to the Legisla-

ture" and explains by saying that "the restlessness of the people, and injustice to their old and faithful servants, is due to the croakings by which they have been made dissatisfied."

The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Recorder* says that "eighteen negroes have been lodged in Sparta jail, Hancock county, for combining and attempting to incite insurrection. They had been holding secret meetings and planning matters. In all about one hundred in number are implicated. Their operations have been extensive."

The *Examiner*, in an article on the situation in East Tennessee, says:

"Our government do not seem alive to the importance of retaining this country. The people of the Confederacy were sorely cast down by the loss of Vicksburg. The value of Vicksburg to us was nothing compared with that of East Tennessee. Vicksburg afforded us nothing; from East Tennessee and the adjacent counties of North Carolina and Virginia we are to draw the meat upon which the army is to be fed during the current and the coming years."

The Mayor of Charleston has published a notice requiring all able-bodied male free negroes in that city to report themselves for thirty days' labor on the fortifications.—Those failing to report are to be impressed. The following notice for the information of owners of slaves in Charleston is also published:

"The penalty for neglect or refusal to send a slave or slaves to work on the fortifications, according to law, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by indictment in the Court of General Sessions, and upon conviction thereof the owner or employer shall be fined in the sum of two hundred dollars for each slave or slaves he or she has so neglected or refused to send."

### GEN. ROSECRANS.

Sensation newspaper correspondents have well nigh exhausted the decalogue to find reasons for the removal of Rosecrans from the command of the Army of the Cumberland. No General shared more largely of the confidence and affections of the loyal people than did the hero of Iuka and Stone River, and they yielded to the necessity of his displacement with mingled surprise and sorrow. He has been a faithful and hitherto successful soldier; and in his retirement from active command the public will readily accept any reason therefor, that is consistent with his fidelity to his government and his character as a military leader. Like himself, we defer to the judgment of those in authority who are charged with the responsibility of directing army operations, and we doubt not that when the truth is ascertained, the reasons for the change will be satisfactory.

In his farewell order to his army, Gen. Rosecrans uses the following patriotic language:—"In taking leave of you—his brothers in arms, officers and soldiers—he congratulates you that your new commander comes to you not as a stranger. Gen. Thomas has been identified with this army from its first organization, and has led you often in battles. To his renown, precedents, dauntless courage, and true patriotism, you may look with confidence that, under God, he will lead you to victory. The General commanding doubts not you will be as true to yourselves and your country in the future as you have been in the past."

Gen. Rosecrans reached Cincinnati on the 26th ult., and was most enthusiastically welcomed by his old friends and neighbors. Judge Steyer formally welcomed him, and the General responded in a speech replete with the sentiments of a true soldier and patriot. We quote:

"I see that you have been watching with the deepest interest the contest with treason which has imperiled the Government. And I say to you, that while my heart beats with yours for the preservation of the Government under which we live, and under which we hope to die, I must remember my duty to that Government. I must remember, also, that you have some doubt why the Government sent me here. Let us ever bear in mind my friends, that it is our duty to yield ready and perfect obedience to our Government at all times, and grant it the privilege of issuing orders for which we must presume it has good reasons until we know the contrary. [Cheers.] Therefore, I hope there is no disposition among you to stifle your feelings, but to wait for further light. To prevent any misunderstanding I will state here, that since the battle of Chickamauga, the President has written me personally to express his satisfaction as what was done. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Some very kind friends, excellent friends of mine, of the Cities of New York and Washington, seem to be posted up in regard to my health. [Laughter.] The Army of the Cumberland thinks differently—it thinks I am well enough; so I do myself. [Laughter and cheers.] One of my New York friends has published to the world that Gen. McCook and Crittenden have conspired against me. Now, I have the assurance from them to-day, that they regret the use of their names in any such dishonorable connections. [Cheers.] As to the quantity of opium I have taken, you will have to excuse me—I refer you to my druggist. [Laughter.] I have nothing further to say than this—that if anything gives me hope for the future of our country, it is the noble and self-sacrificing spirit manifested by the people, who, in spite of the weariness of war—of the loss of friends and relatives, of children, fathers and brothers, and all that war entails—are devoted and unyielding. [Cheers.] They are still convinced that if there is any hope for this country in the future, it is in the unity and preservation of our Government. [Cheers.] For that I live, and for that I expect to die. [Long and continued applause.]"

A correspondent of the *Pittsburg Commercial*, writing from Cincinnati, says that "Gen. Rosecrans looks extremely well, a little thinner and older than a year ago, but in no way broken down. His friends predict that he will soon be in as important a command as that from which he has been removed to obviate certain difficulties which could not be removed without displacing him."

### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—Here we give a correct list of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The Senate will stand 17 Union to 16 Democratic; but Senator White, of Indiana, is a Major in the military service; was captured when Milroy evacuated Winchester, and is still a prisoner in Richmond. Should he not be exchanged, the Senate will stand a tie, but the Union men have the organization with Hon. John P. Penny, of Allegheny, as speaker, and Geo. W. Hausfners, of Philadelphia, as clerk, so that there will be no delay at the meeting of the legislature. New Senators are marked with a star (\*):

SENATE.	
1st District—Philad.	15th—Dauphin and Lebanon
Jeremiah Nichols, U.*	David Fleming, U.*
C. M. Donovan, Op.	W. M. McSherry, U.
Jacob Geary, U.	16th—Berks and Luzerne
George Connell, U.	B. C. Chappens, U.*
2d—Chester and Delaware	John M. Dunlap, U.*
W. Worthington, U.	17th—York
3d—Montgomery	A. Heisterkamp, Op.
J. C. Smith, Op.	18th—Adams, Franklin & Fulton
4th—Harrisburg	Wm. McSherry, U.
William Kinsey, Op.	19th—Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon
5th—York and Northampton	G. W. Householder, U.
G. W. Stein, Op.	20th—Blanco, Columbia and Clearfield
6th—Berks and Luzerne	W. A. Wallace, Op.
Heister Clymer, Op.	21st—Indiana and Armstrong
7th—Schuylkill	Harry White, U.*
Bernard Kelly, Op.	22nd—Westmoreland and York
8th—York and Northampton	John Latta, Op.*
Henry H. Stinson, U.	23rd—Washington and Greene
9th—York and Northampton	Wm. Hopkins, Op.*
W. J. Turrell, U.	24th—Allegheny
10th—Lebanon	John P. Penny, U.
11th—York and Northampton	J. L. Graham, U.
12th—York and Northampton	S. E. Wilson, U.
13th—York and Northampton	25th—Berks and Butler
14th—York and Northampton	C. C. McCandless, U.
15th—York and Northampton	26th—Lawrence, Mercer and Adams
16th—York and Northampton	Thomas Hoge, U.*
17th—York and Northampton	27th—Erie and Crawford
18th—York and Northampton	Morrow B. Lowry, U.
19th—York and Northampton	28th—Erie and Crawford
20th—York and Northampton	Forest and Elk
21st—York and Northampton	C. L. Lambertson, Op.
22nd—York and Northampton	
23rd—York and Northampton	
24th—York and Northampton	
25th—York and Northampton	
26th—York and Northampton	
27th—York and Northampton	
28th—York and Northampton	
29th—York and Northampton	
30th—York and Northampton	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
1. Philadelphia	11. Crawford and Warren
2. Berks and Luzerne	12. York and Northampton
3. Lancaster and York	13. York and Northampton
4. York and Northampton	14. York and Northampton
5. York and Northampton	15. York and Northampton
6. York and Northampton	16. York and Northampton
7. York and Northampton	17. York and Northampton
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91. York and Northampton	92. York and Northampton
93. York and Northampton	94. York and Northampton
95. York and Northampton	96. York and Northampton
97. York and Northampton	98. York and Northampton
99. York and Northampton	100. York and Northampton

Union majority..... 1

RECAPITULATION.	
Union	17
Democratic	16
Union majority	1
† Contested.	

On Wednesday afternoon the rebels made a slight demonstration against the Sixth Army Corps, engaged in reconstructing the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Major Cole has just returned from a scout up the Shenandoah valley, having captured a portion of Imboden's wagon train, with its guard, a rebel major and two other officers. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, left New York the first of the present week, for New Orleans, via the Mississippi river. He takes a command under Gen. Banks, and expects to winter in Texas. Gen. Buford's Cavalry Division was attacked by the rebel infantry, near Bealton Station, on Tuesday, and was forced to fall back on our infantry near Germantown. Although the skirmishing continued for several hours there were few casualties. The rebel papers expect soon a renewal of operations from the besieging forces before Charleston. Gen. Gilmore, it is said, has his batteries perfected, and will ere long reopen upon the city. A boat reconnaissance to Fort Sumter was driven off.

Sharp is returned by the vote of Fulton. We learn that both will be contested to establish, according to the Democratic construction of the constitution, the right of Franklin and Armstrong to be represented by members of their own choice. With Messrs. Nill and M'Kee admitted, the Union majority would be eight in the House and nine on joint ballot.

A telegram in the papers from Cairo, Ill., states that a Union Member of Congress has been elected in Texas. It says: "A strong Union feeling began to manifest itself in Northern Texas about the time the news was received of the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Secret Union organizations were formed, a number of men holding situations under the confederate government becoming active members of them. As the result of this movement, at the August election, Morgan, the Union candidate for Congress in the 1st Congressional District, comprising nineteen northern counties in the State, was elected."

The next Legislature of Ohio will stand as follows: Senate, twenty-nine Unionists to five opposition; House, eighty Unionists to seventeen opposition; Union majority on joint ballot, eighty-seven. The official home vote of Ohio gives John Brough, the Union candidate for Governor, 61,752 majority. To this the soldier vote will add probably 25,000 or 30,000 more, making his majority between 80,000 and 100,000. The total vote of the State is 435,427.

Judge M'Callum was defeated for Assembly in Yehango county by 250 majority. A deserved rebuke to a man who after resigning from the Army, gives his support to the opposers both of the Government and that Army.

The *Erie Observer*, a rank copperhead sheet, says: "Our Democratic exchanges promised their readers that the 'Curth' would fall on the second Tuesday of October. It has fallen, but unfortunately it has left us on the outside."

NEBRASKA, on the 13th ult., held an election for members of the Legislature. The House will stand 27 Unionists to 12 Democrats; the Council 8 Unionists to 5 Democrats.

West Virginia follows Pennsylvania and Ohio, and elects, by large majorities, Blair, Brown, and Whaley, unconditional Union men, to the next Congress.

The Philadelphia *Daily News* has run up the following ticket:

For President in 1864—Abraham Lincoln. For Vice President—Andrew G. Curtin.

BALTIMORE, on the 21st ult., held an election for City Councils, resulting in the success of all the unconditional Union candidates.

The Ohio *Eagle* says the Democratic State ticket "is beaten from 40,000 to God only knows what."

### BRIEF WAR ITEMS.

A full regiment of colored cavalry will soon be organized at Vicksburg.

Gen. Halleck has been to Centerville to hold a conference with Gen. Meade.

Gen. Averell, with six thousand cavalry, is at Cheat Mountain, in Western Virginia.

Gen. McPherson has occupied Canton, Miss., after beating the enemy and taking two hundred prisoners.

Gen. Wilcox, formerly in command of the Department of Indiana, is now in command of the post at Cumberland Gap.

Gen. Milroy has been fully exonerated by the Court of Inquiry which lately tried him for abandoning Winchester in June last.

The indications seem unmistakable that our armies are about to assume a vigorous offensive in all parts of the general campaign.

The Orange and Alexandria railroad has been repaired thirteen miles beyond Manassas; and trains are running to Catlett's station regularly.

The *Mobile Tribune* of the 3d inst. admits that four thousand rebel prisoners were exchanged by Gen. Rosecrans after the battle of Chickamauga.

Large numbers of refugees, mostly British subjects, are daily coming into our lines from the south. In many cases they are accompanied by deserters.

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Burnside, in East Tennessee, is still active, and but a few more raids on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, beyond Abingdon, will make sure his occupation of East Tennessee, and prevent, for some time to come, any movement from Lee's army to Southwest Virginia.

Provost Marshal General Fry telegraphs to Governor Seymour the correct quota of New York under the proclamation of 17th of October, as 60,371, and its deficiency is 47,651, so that the whole number to be raised to avoid a new draft will be over 106,000.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 27th says that on the morning of the 26th the batteries in Forts Wagner and Gregg opened with eleven guns on Fort Sumter. The firing continued seven hours, during which time the forts and monitors threw 260 shells. The only response made was from Fort Moultrie.

In a recent march from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap the brigade of infantry under Col. Fitzroy de Courcy made sixty miles in fifty-two hours. This is the best exhibition of military pedestrianism that has been chronicled during the war, and the President has directed the Secretary of War to present his compliments to the heroes of this expeditious feat.

Gen. Banks' base of supplies is now at Iberia, Louisiana, which disproves the rumor that he had sailed with an expedition to the Rio Grande. The available rebel force in Texas will not exceed ten thousand men, and these have been thrown toward the Louisiana line. Discontent and destitution were said to prevail. As a last resort, it was reported the rebel Texans would ask French protection. Disturbances were continually occurring between the Mexicans and Texans. Five Union gunboats were at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

An official dispatch from Gen. Thomas, dated the 29th of October, says that in the fight of the previous day the enemy attacked Geary's division, posted at Wauhatchie, and broke into his camp. They were driven back in gallant style. Howard, while marching to relieve Geary, was attacked in the flank. He immediately threw two regiments forward, and took two commanding points which had been held by the enemy. He then drove them across Lookout creek at the point of the bayonet. Gen. Thomas gives great praise to the men of the Tenth and Eleventh Corps.

### CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

GOT. CURTIN'S PROCLAMATION.

PENNSYLVANIA SS. In the name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the Seventeenth day of Oct. inst., has called for 400,000 REBELLION THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States; And whereas by information received this day, the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required:

Now, Therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of this Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States, under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence for any deficiency that may exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania, existing under this call, will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals recruiting and mustering offices, in their respective cities, towns and counties. Let us obtain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity in coming to the aid of our country, that the rebellion, already crushed and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

A. G. CURTIN, By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of Commonwealth.

### THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

PENNSYLVANIA SS. In the name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his Proclamation, bearing date on the third day of Oct. inst., has called for 400,000 REBELLION THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States; And whereas by information received this day, the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required:

Now, Therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend that the people of Pennsylvania do set apart and observe the said day according to the custom especially return thanks to Almighty God, for the gathered harvest of the fruits of the earth.

For the prosperity with which He has blessed the industry of our people.

For the general health and welfare which He has graciously bestowed upon them.

As for the crowning mercy which the blood-thirsty and devastating enemy was driven from our soil by the valor of our brethren, freemen of this and other States.

adjournment of the Legislature—the discharge of that Committee—and the election of the district, which secured a vote, and gave a United States Senator to the Copperheads—the same who boasted publicly in the Senate Chamber that he had torn up half a dozen copies himself in the presence of the Executive himself—the same who declared, as publicly, a good deal less than a year ago—although holding the position of an Adjutant General—that we could not whip the rebels—that the war was but an idle expenditure of money and blood—that it ought to be stopped, and that, if we did not do it ourselves, he hoped that foreign powers would intervene to do it for us—the same whose wine sellers, fish ponds and game preserves—all fruits, no doubt, of Legislative toll—were thrown open to Pittsburgh Lee—and his stud seized, notwithstanding according to report, as public property—and the same who fled ingloriously upon the second raid, leaving not his shield—but the defenceless women, and children, of Chambersburg behind him.

With this history, it could be scarcely expected, of course, that he could take much pleasure in the contemplation of the parties whom he has been attacking here. We give him credit for an instinctive aversion to all that is honest and loyal in the State. His best trait, indeed, is his extreme candor, in not even making pretension, so far as we know, to the former quality. We should suggest, however, after a career so brief and yet so incredibly successful—considering the wages—that he might now afford to make his peace with his conscience—like the robber barons of the olden time—by aiding the State in the charitable contributions now suggested by the insane of Western Pennsylvania, by founding a hospital himself; for those who were mad enough to admire—and quote him—He assures us of the State's munificence. It is to be feared that he has drawn too largely upon its resources, to enable it to indulge in that way as heretofore. He would hardly have quit public life so long as there was a mite left in the Treasury. It would be some reparation, however. And then he might afford, like Falstaff, to "live cleanly hereafter—forewear thin potatoes, and addid himself to sack."

We can truly say that among all the objections made to Gov. Curtin, there was none so formidable as his association with the now editor of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, as the vote of that county very plainly shows. For his worst acts, this man has been invariably responsible. He has, indeed, been his evil genius throughout, and no higher compliment could be paid to the vitality of the Governor, than the fact of his being able to survive the association, aggravated as it was, by the friendship of a few of the weaker but not less ambitious spirits of the same class, who affected to be leaders here. It is true to himself, and would administer the government honestly and successfully, for the future, he must shake such fellows off. They would ruin any man, and any party.

Coming o'er the new-mown meadows, With a basket in my hand, Trips a little blue-eyed maiden Like a lay from fairy land; Quickly o'er the brooklet crossing, Singing such a merry strain— Ah! I know by my heart's beating, It is darling Bessie Lane.

In the school room I am sitting, Dreaming all the livelong day Of hopes so fair, which, like dew-drops, Life's rough winds shall sweep away. My heart is full of happiness, And I try to read in vain, For my eyes are ever turning To my darling Bessie Lane.

Going home, the evening shadows Mingling with the sunset's gold, Made sky and vale and woodland seem Fair as Paradise of old. Earth never has seemed so beautiful, (Strange how it has changed since then—) As when I was homeward going With my darling Bessie Lane.

Quickly past that golden summer With its toils and short-lived joys: Like morn's mist seen in the sunshine, Seem the days when we were boys, Th' reapers had their joy in striving 'Gainst 'ring in the golden grain— I was reaping joy in loving Little darling Bessie Lane.

One wild autumn day, while playing With the color'd maple leaves, Tying them in little bundles, Calling them my harvest sheaves— They told me, a wild horse rushing, His nostrils spread, mad with pain, Stamped his hoof upon the forehead Of my darling, Bessie Lane.

I had seen the fiery lightning Tear apart a forest tree; But 'twas not half so terrible As this fearful tale to me: For I could see, oh! how plainly, One her brow the blood-red stain, While her blue eyes looked so fondly— Oh! my darling Bessie Lane.

Alas! that I should hear the rumbling Of the falling clamy clay, Sounding on the little coffin Where my darling Bessie lay. Still to me that sound is carried, Far across life's troubled main, Sad requiem for th' hopes I buried, With my darling Bessie Lane.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, (Mourners' Organ.)

### PORTRAITS OF THE PEOPLE.

BY THOMAS WILLIAMS, M. C.

We understand that the editor of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY has been airing his patriotism very freely since the election, at the expense of the *Gazette* and the *Dispatch*, and sundry of our most prominent citizens. We do not know, however, whether he grounds his right so to do, upon the success of his own exertions in Franklin county, where the party unfortunately has scarcely survived its Legislative experience, with such representatives as himself. A few more like him—and he is not without one or two admirers, and imitators here—and we should have been in the same category ourselves.

That editor will be better known here as the same Col. M'Clure who engineered the bill for the repeal of the tonnage tax—the composition of the Hopkins Committee—the

composition of the Hopkins Committee—the

composition of the Hopkins Committee—the