

Franklin Repository.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863.

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WITHOUT assuming to speak authoritatively for Gov. Curtin, we feel safe in saying that the use of his name in connection with the nomination for President or Vice President is not in accordance with his wishes. We have reason to know that he earnestly desired to retire from the exhausting labors and anxiety of political struggles when the President tendered him a foreign mission, and that his assent to the use of his name before the Pittsburg Convention was most reluctantly given, and only when it became a duty so manifest and imperative that he could not disregard it.

But called, as he has been, to the Executive chair for another term by the people, and charged with the responsible duties of maintaining the honor and prosperity of his great State; of wielding its mighty power for the preservation of the Republic, and of caring for its heroic sons who are bravely fighting the murderous foes of the government, he will not willingly surrender the sacred trust while remorseless treason scatters widespread its desolation and sorrow. No man can more than himself appreciate the proud honor conferred, and the solemn duties imposed upon him by the late election, and he will fully vindicate the one; meet all the high exactions of the other, and leave to those who need honors more, the struggles of ambition.

THE NEW SENATORS.

Of the Senators holding over for the next session, ten are Union men and twelve Democrats; and of the eleven chosen at the late election, seven are Union and four Democrats—making the next Senate, if full, stand 17 on the right side to 16 the other way.

JEREMIAH NICHOLS, just re-elected in Philadelphia, entered public life in 1860, when he was chosen to the Senate over Hon. Samuel J. Randall, now Democratic M. C., in a district deemed almost hopelessly against us. It embraces Billy McMullin's 4th ward, the Navy Yard, then in Democratic hands, and the interest Democratic elements generally; but by his personal popularity he triumphed over all by some 300 majority. His term in the Senate was signalized by unfaltering fidelity to the cause of the government, and rare efficiency in sustaining the interests of Philadelphia; and he has just been re-elected over a confessedly strong competitor by nearly 1,000 majority. He is in the prime of life and until he entered the Senate had devoted his energies to mechanical pursuits.

DR. WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, of Chester, takes the place of Mr. Serrill, of Delaware. He acted with the Democratic party until the Lecompton infamy drove him off with Hickman and others. He supported Lincoln in 1860, and has since acted earnestly against his old political associates. He is a physician by profession; a gentle man of high culture and unblemished character, a little on the shady side of fifty, and will make a most faithful and respected Senator.

H. B. BEARDSLEY, of the 8th district—Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—is of course of the Democratic persuasion, and he must be intensely coppery if he fitly represents his people, unless the gentle hints of the late elections have penetrated that region. He is from Wayne county—was its Representative in the House in 1860, but was run out the next fall. He is a man of moderate abilities and fair character—we believe a lawyer by profession, and has seen probably a little over two score years. He succeeds Hon. Henry S. Mott, of Pike.

DAVID MONTGOMERY, of Northumberland, is the successor of Hon. Frank Bound, in the district composed of Snyder, Northumberland, Columbia and Montour. He has represented his county several sessions in the House some years ago, but will bring the Senate very little in the way of liberal ideas. He is a man of some shrewdness; a blind devotee of party, and will be content to follow faithfully if the leaders are ever careful to subordinate everything to Democratic success. He is a farmer by occupation.

DAVID FLEMING, of Harrisburg, succeeds Hon. A. R. Boucher in the Lebanon and Dauphin district. He is a member of the Harrisburg bar of fair standing, but, we believe, has never been in a representative position before. He will take a high rank in the Senate as a clear headed, efficient business legislator, and will be pointed and forcible in debate. He is probably forty-five and of course a Union man.

BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS and JOHN M. DUNLAP are the new Senators from Lancaster, in place of Messrs. Heistand (of the *Examiner*) and Hamilton. Mr. Champneys will be the oldest member of the Senate—probably not less than sixty-five; but he is still a vigorous and industrious man and will make an efficient Senator. He has filled many important positions before—was Senator twenty years or so ago as a Democrat, and was once Attorney General under Porter. He acted with the Democratic party until it became faithless to the government, when he espoused the Union cause and was elected to the House last year on the Union ticket. His colleague,

Dr. Dunlap, is a physician by profession, and we believe commences his legislative career with his term as Senator. He is a gentleman a little past middle life, well informed on the political questions of the day and will make a quiet but eminently useful Senator.

GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER, of Bedford, succeeds Mr. Stutzman in the Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon district. He was chosen to the House in 1861 in the Representative district composed of Bedford and Somerset, but was ousted by Hon. John Cessna on the ground that Bedford had a constitutional right to a separate representation. Mr. Cessna had a majority over Mr. Householder in Bedford, but the majority for Householder in Somerset gave him a majority in the district and he was returned as chosen. He held his seat but about two weeks, when Cessna took his place. The next year he was presented for Senator for the unexpired term of Mr. Wharton, but failed in the nomination. This fall he was again presented by Bedford county, was nominated, and elected by the largest majority ever given to a local candidate in the district. He is a gentleman of liberal education and intelligence, is an earnest Union man and will make a good Senator. He is a farmer and about forty years of age.

JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland, succeeds Dr. Fuller in the Fayette and Westmoreland district. He is a member of the Greensburg bar, young in years and by no means old in wisdom. He will probably devote his first session to enlightening the Senate with the ardor of a Sophomore, and be surprised in the end at the little he has learned of his thirty-two associates. He will steadily vote everything that is labelled Democratic.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, of Washington, succeeds Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence in the Washington and Green district. He is an old political sinner of fair exterior, and will bring more legislative experience to the Senate than is possessed by any other member of that body. He entered the House about twenty-five years ago, and served several years; was speaker of the celebrated "Hopkin's House," at the time of the Buck-shot war in 1838; was beaten for Congress by Hon. John H. Ewing in 1844; was elected Canal Commissioner in 1852; again chosen to the House in 1861 and re-elected in 1862. He now comes to the Senate with a popular majority against him of over 200 in his own county and less than the party vote in Green. He is a farmer by occupation; a man of more than ordinary ability; a bitter narrow Democratic partizan, and one whose attainments have fallen far short of his ambition. He has made various flights towards the Gubernatorial chair, but the Hopkin's party generally consisted of Mr. Hopkins himself, and he usually declined before the nomination for the sake of harmony. He is a man of nearly sixty.

THOMAS HOPE, of Venango, succeeds Mr. Robinson in the district composed of Venango, Mercer and Lawrence. He is an old legislator—was in the Senate some fifteen years ago as a Democrat; but now returns as a staunch Union man. He is a man of fifty, or thereabouts; is an intelligent and upright citizen, and will prove a faithful and useful Senator. We believe that he is now engaged in the oil trade.

Such is a hasty glance at the new Senators. If the Democrats could elect a Speaker, they would probably take Mr. Hopkins; but as they can't, they may support another. Hon. JOHN P. PENNY, of Allegheny, the present Speaker, will doubtless be continued in the chair. He has already served five consecutive sessions, and stands confessedly at the head of the Union Senators. He is as unobtrusive as able, and has never sought preferment; but his eminent fitness in all respects recognized alike by political friend and foe, will make him the speaker. It is not only due to him, but also to the noble county he represents, and we hazard little in predicting his success.

THE FALL WORK.

With the election held in Maryland on Wednesday last, the Fall work is ended. During the past year twenty-four States have voted, electing State officers, and representatives to the National Legislature; and excepting New Jersey they have elected Union administration men to office, all with respectable, some with overwhelming majorities. As we have said the work is done, and it can scarcely be that a movement so unanimous as well as comprehensive should fail to produce commensurate results.

The National Union party can find much to delight and encourage it in contemplating the work. The war for the life of the Republic has been raging now two years and a half, apparently with variable success. Victory seemed to perch now upon one banner then upon the other; whilst all the time the Union armies were daily and hourly encroaching upon the States in rebellion and rescuing them out of the hands of traitors. After two years and a half of this sublime struggle—because a struggle for National life is perhaps the most sublime spectacle the mind can contemplate—the people of the North meet and render their opinion of the war, and of Abraham Lincoln whom they have entrusted with its prosecution. By a preponderance of twenty-three sovereign States to the single State of New Jersey, they declare that they are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that they endorse and approve the measures adopted by the President and his Cabinet for the attainment of that end.

Specifically this verdict of the people means that they desire peace, and are determined to have it; that there is but one way to secure this blessing—to conquer it. To that end if it weakens the traitors in arms to deprive them of their negroes, the people say to the President, "Take them from them." If the negroes can and are willing to fight in the Union armies,—and it does seem to us that they have a mighty interest in it—the people say to the President, "Arm them and put them in the ranks." The verdict of the people means that the Republic must live as long as anything less than the Republic remains to be sacrificed for it. The Rebellion must be ground to powder, and if slavery aids rebellion then slavery must be crushed, that the government of our fathers may live.

But this is by no means all. By these elections throughout the Northern States the people have rebuked the traitors and copperheads in our midst, and given them a warning they will not dare to slight. They have strengthened the hands of the President and his Cabinet in their arduous labors, and have inspired their hearts with encouragement and hope. They have cheered the brave soldiers on the frontier by their determination to assist them to fight the battles of freedom at home as well as in the field. They have declared to England and France, by these elections that the North is by no means discouraged at the chilling antipathy displayed by these powers towards this struggle; but on the contrary, the people of the loyal States are encouraged to persevere to the end, firm in the belief that the cause of civil liberty must triumph.

The future historian of this war will be obliged to record strange facts. For example, it will be written that the traitors of the South and the Copperheads of the North both strove to accomplish the success of the Copperhead ticket. The former however did it with the avowed intention that they would thereby accomplish their triumph; the latter declared that its success could alone save the country. Does it require much discrimination to determine which were sincere in their declarations? By the triumph of the Union ticket both have come to grief; and the distress of the traitors in arms is no less genuine than that of those who enjoy and abuse the privileges of the loyal free States.

The success of the Union ticket, though not unexpected, is no trifle to them in this time of want and poverty. Fondly and lavishly had they feasted their imaginations on the store houses and barns of Pennsylvania, and tenderly had they sighed for her flesh pots, when they remembered that it was a good land, and abounded in much corn and meat. But Pennsylvania and every other loyal State is henceforth forever closed against them. The people have so decreed it. The beginning of the end has already come. Let them and their coadjutors of the North take warning before it is forever too late and flee from the wrath to come.

Does the *Spirit* still find consolation in the prospect?

THE DRAFT for this district was completed last week, after a most patient, faithful and laborious discharge of the responsible duties it imposed upon Capt. Geo. Eyster, Provost Marshal; J. T. McIlhenny, Commissioner, and R. S. Seiss, M. D., Surgeon. The official duties of the Provost Marshal have been of the gravest character, and it is gratifying alike to his many friends and to the public, that he has more than met every reasonable expectation in the high degree of courtesy, promptness and integrity which marked all his actions. In the many delicate questions presented for his decision, few errors of judgment have been attributed to him, and he has won the confidence and respect of all parties by his strict impartiality and his fidelity to the people and the government. Equally faithful in their less responsible positions have been his associates on the Board. All have received from the public, in the midst of intense political excitement, the tribute due only to the highest official competency and honesty.

THE Raleigh (N. C.) Standard appealed to the Conservatives of that State to attend the polls at the late election, and vote against the "Destructives," as it calls the original secessionists. In alluding to the defeat of the Copperheads at the late elections in the North, it says that "the last ray of hope for the South from the North has departed;" and it concludes that "the Southern people stand alone with the world against them, and they had better make peace with Providence or the North very soon!" The Standard had evidently not seen the *Spirit*, in which despairing traitors are cheered with the assurance, that the rebellion "is receding in the pride of its strength to-day and pressing our armies back from all its borders!"

We have glorious news from the Union armies at all points, and especially from the gallant Army of the Potomac. We give in another column the details of the brilliant movement of General Meade, by which he routed Lee's army completely and captured nearly two thousand prisoners, and several batteries. At last accounts Meade was promptly pursuing the retreating rebels. The entire army is across the Rappahannock, and Gen. Kilpatrick has occupied the heights of Fredericksburg. Our advices from Gen. Grant are entirely satisfactory. His lines of communication are now free from interruption, and he will soon be prepared for an advance movement into Georgia.

BRIEF WAR ITEMS.

A large number of refugees from Alabama and Georgia have arrived in Nashville.

Gen. Butler has left Lowell, Mass., to take command of the Eighteenth Army Corps and the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina.

The capture of the blockade runner Sir Robert Peel off the Rio Grande, is complained of the British Government as an unwarrantable seizure.

All the able-bodied troops under command of the military Governor of Washington are to be sent to the field, and their places supplied by the new levies.

The rebel Gen. Wheeler's report of the raid upon the communications of the Army of the Cumberland admits a loss of one thousand men and three pieces of artillery.

Rebel guerrillas are said to be very active in western Kentucky. A few days since they captured two trains of cars near Mayville. We have no possession of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Indian troubles on the Upper Missouri have again broken out, in spite of the recent victory of Gen. Sully. The Indians are said to be four or five thousand, which is doubtless an exaggeration.

Over eight thousand recruits have been obtained since Gen. Burnside entered Knoxville. Two regiments of these are composed of men from the parts of Georgia and North Carolina bordering on East Tennessee.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter on the 30th is reported by the rebel papers the heaviest that has yet taken place. From Wednesday till Thursday evening, 1,215 shots are said to have been thrown against the fort.

A few days since a fight occurred at Lawrenceburg, Tenn., between the 14th Michigan Cavalry and a force of 400 rebels. After some time engaged in skirmishing the rebels retreated, leaving eight men on the field. On our side only four were wounded.

Gen. Thomas telegraphs that since the attack of the 28th inst., the rebels have not disturbed him. Hooker took one hundred and seven prisoners, and captured a thousand Enfield rifles. His loss was three hundred and fifty-men killed and wounded.

The accounts of the late battle at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, are still indefinite. It is certain that Marmaduke was repulsed with considerable loss. It is said that Price's force has retreated beyond the Red river, his cavalry only occupying Arkadelphia.

Of the 1,276,000 soldiers raised for the war since it was commenced, 200,305 have been furnished by Pennsylvania. Of this number, 151,257 are three years' volunteers. The six New England States together have raised 186,642, over 12,000 less than Pennsylvania alone.

An Arkansas refugee reports the rebel forces in Arkansas to be very badly equipped, demoralized and deserting. Eight or ten private citizens were cruelly murdered by Marmaduke in the presence of their families, and two of the officers of Blunt are said to have been hung. Hon. Mr. Grand, formerly a Secessionist, has issued an address to the people of Arkansas. He was among the first to be meadowed, but frankly confesses the error of the past, and gives the people the advice to come back to their allegiance.

Full details of Gen. Hooker's recent movements have been received. On the 26th ult. he crossed the Tennessee at Bridgeport, and moved up to Shell Mount. Thence he marched up Running Water Valley to White side, and crossed the Raccoon Mountains to Coosahatchie, in Lookout Valley. From there he marched northward to the base of Lookout Mountain, and formed a junction with two brigades sent from Chattanooga to occupy the south bank of the river at Brown's Ferry. This movement gives us the control of the river from Bridgeport to Brown's Ferry. Our loss in this movement was thirty killed and 300 wounded.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

Advance of the Army of the Potomac.

A BATTLE AND A VICTORY.

SERIES OF BRILLIANT COMBATS.

Capture of a Battery.

Precipitate Flight of the Rebels Across the Rappahannock.

1,800 REBELS TAKEN PRISONERS.

The Entire Army Across the Rappahannock.

FEDERAL LOSS VERY SMALL.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS TO CULPEPPER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1863.

The movement of Meade's army yesterday was a general one, for which ample preparation had been made. The army was formed in two grand columns. The right grand column, comprising the Fifth and Sixth Corps, was under command of Gen. Sedgwick, and the left grand column—the First Second and Third Corps—was under Gen. French.

The movement commenced early yesterday morning towards the Rappahannock, and it was arranged that French would cross at Kelly's Ford and Sedgwick at Rappahannock Station. The Rebels in force had occupied our old works at Rappahannock Station, on both sides of the river, and strengthened them materially. Sedgwick, near Rappahannock Station, encountered the Rebels late yesterday afternoon, drove them before him in fine style and captured 1200 prisoners.

French's column also encountered the enemy and had a sharp engagement, near

Kelly's Ford, capturing six hundred prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

Among the prisoners are four or five Colonels and many officers of lesser rank. This is the substance of the news received here to-night, but it is generally believed Meade followed up his advantage to-day, and his whole army is well over the river.

The movement as commenced indicated an attack on both flanks of Lee's army simultaneously, and a battle has occurred to-day if Lee was determined to dispute the crossing of the river.

LATER.

It is confidently reported at a late hour that Lee commenced a precipitate retreat this morning along his whole line, and that Meade is advancing in two grand columns in rapid pursuit. No fighting of consequence took place to-day, the Rebels evacuating their works on both sides of the Rappahannock, those on the north side retreating across Kelly's Ford, aged about 60 years.

On the morning of the 31st ult., Peter W. Sprague, first daughter of Ferdinand and Susannah Socks, aged 1 year, 3 months and 10 days, and on the 31st ult., Mrs. SUSANNAH, wife of Ferdinand Socks, aged 31 years, 6 months and 20 days.

On the 29th ult., near Waynesboro, Va., Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Ferdinand Socks, aged 21 years, 6 months and 20 days.

On the 28th ult., near Waynesboro, Va., Mrs. ANN REED, wife of Ferdinand Socks, aged 22 years, 6 months and 20 days.

On the 27th ult., near Waynesboro, Va., Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Ferdinand Socks, aged 23 years, 6 months and 20 days.

On the 26th ult., near Waynesboro, Va., Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Ferdinand Socks, aged 24 years, 6 months and 20 days.

On the 25th ult., near Waynesboro, Va., Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Ferdinand Socks, aged 25 years, 6 months and 20 days.

On the 24th ult., near Waynesboro, Va., Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Ferdinand Socks, aged 26 years, 6 months and 20 days.

On the 23rd ult., near Waynesboro, Va., Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Ferdinand Socks, aged 27 years, 6 months and 20 days.

On the 22nd ult., near Waynesboro, Va., Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Ferdinand Socks, aged 28 years, 6 months and 20 days.

On the 21st ult., near Waynesboro, Va., Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Ferdinand Socks, aged 29 years, 6 months and 20 days.

On the 20th ult., near Waynesboro, Va., Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Ferdinand Socks, aged 30 years, 6 months and 20 days.

On the 19th ult., near Waynesboro, Va., Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH,