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BY MCCLURE & STONER.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention met in the National Guards' Hall, Philadelphia, on Thursday last, and was temporarily organized by the election of Thomas B. Searight, Esq., of Fayette, as President. An animated struggle followed for permanent officers; and the contest for President finally narrowed down to Wm. H. Witte, of Philadelphia, and Geo. Sanderson, of Lancaster—both gubernatorial aspirants; but Witte was chosen by a vote of 94 to 31 for Sanderson. A committee of 28 on organization and a similar one on resolutions were then appointed, and pretty much all the delegates not put on the committees were made Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Convention then proceeded to the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention and the nomination of an Electoral College. The following is the delegation to the Democratic National Convention to meet in Chicago on the 4th of July.

- DELEGATES AT LARGE.
- Geo. W. Cass.
 - Wm. Bigler.
 - Wm. V. M'Grath.
- DISTRICT DELEGATES.
1. Samuel King, Dr. George Neibner.
 2. William M. Kelly, G. W. Irwin.
 3. William Curtis, Simon Arnold.
 4. William W. Burnell, Isaac S. Cassin.
 5. H. P. Ross, Charles W. Carrigan.
 6. John D. Stiles, Perry M. Hunter.
 7. John H. Britton, John C. Beatty.
 8. J. Glancy Jones, William Rosensthal.
 9. George Sanderson, Henry A. Wade.
 10. Francis W. Hughes, Dr. C. B. Glininger.
 11. Philip Johnson, Carlton Burnett.
 12. Charles Dennison, A. J. Garrison.
 13. John F. Meads, David Lenzberger.
 14. Hamilton Alricks, Thomas Bower.
 15. Peter A. Keller, H. D. Egoft.
 16. Henry J. Stahle, H. F. Myers.
 17. R. Bruce Petchen, D. M. Dall.
 18. John H. Orris, Stephen Pierce.
 19. C. L. Lambert, James K. Kerr.
 20. Thomas B. Searight, John Letta.
 21. William A. Galbreath, William A. Wallace.
 22. William D. Patterson, Samuel P. Ross.
 23. J. A. McCulloch, F. H. Hutchinson.
 24. R. W. Jones, S. B. Wilson.

- DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.
1. R. L. Johnson (Sen.)
 2. A. B. Dunning
 3. William Langhlin
 4. Paul Leidy
 5. Ed. R. Helmbold
 6. Robert Swinford
 7. Edward P. Dunn
 8. John A. Hill
 9. Thos. M'Colloch
 10. Henry G. Smith
 11. Edward T. Hess
 12. Hugh Montgomery
 13. Philip S. Getzend
 14. John M. Irwin
 15. G. G. Leiper
 16. Jos. M. Thompson
 17. Michael Seltzer
 18. Ernestus Brown
 19. Patrick M'Avoy
 20. James P. Barr
 21. Thos. H. Walker
 22. Wm. J. Kooztz
 23. O. S. Dimmit
 24. J. M. Montgomery

An earnest contest was made for delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. The following was the ballot:

Geo. W. Cass	97	Henry D. Foster	37
Wm. Bigler	59	Thos. J. Miles	24
Wm. V. M'Grath	23	Alfred Gilmore	28
Wm. A. Galbreath	19	Thos. J. Hemphill	7

The Senatorial Electors were chosen by the following vote:

Robt. L. Johnson	104	Robert Erving	11
Richard Vaux	71	Vincent Bradford	21

The Convention departed from the usual rule of such bodies, and elected the Chairman of the new State Committee by ballot. The following were the ballots:

C. L. Ward	1st	31	34
Wm. H. Witte	2d	54	85
Wm. L. Hirst	3d	42	35
Wm. Bigler	4th	29	23
Wm. V. M'Grath	5th	1	1
Wm. A. Wallace	6th	1	1

Mr. Ward, of Bradford, was chosen on the third ballot. The delegates from the several Senatorial districts named three members from each to compose the State Committee—making it a body of just 100 men including the chairman. Wm. P. Schell, J. M' Dowell Sharpe and Levi Leichty are the members from this district. Hon. J. Glancy Jones, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted without discussion:

Resolved, That as we have no State candidates to present to the people, and no issue involved in the coming election other than those which affect the welfare and liberties of our sister States equally with ours, we leave it to our representatives in the Chicago Convention to unite with the representatives of the other sovereignties of the North in embodying the sentiment of the people in a declaration of principles acceptable to all the States, on whom we rely to elect a President, and bring back peace and union to this distracted land.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania hereby express their preference for the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention, and that the delegates to said Convention be instructed to vote as a unit on all questions arising therein, as a majority of the delegates shall decide.

Resolved, That the first necessary step to restore the welfare and prosperity of the American Republic is to get rid of the present corrupt Federal Administration; and the sure way to accomplish this end is a thorough organization of the true-hearted Democratic party, and the prevalence of Union and harmony among its members.

The *Advocate Sentinel* states that the officers and privates of the first Army Corps have determined to erect a monument on the Gettysburg Battlefield, to the memory of their gallant commander, Maj. Gen. Reynolds, who fell early in the engagement on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg. The money has been raised for the purpose, and the Committee has written to David Wills, Esq., of that place, to secure suitable grounds for the location of the monument.

We learn that all the bodies of the Union soldiers have now been disinterred from the pits and trenches where they were hastily thrown after this battle, and carefully buried in their appropriate places in the National cemetery. The total number of bodies thus removed and entombed is three thousand five hundred and twelve. Workmen are busily engaged in improving the grounds, and will so continue until the place is completed.

WASHINGTON.

A Review of the Post—Lieut. Gen. Grant—Gen. W. H. Smith—Gen. Sherman—Arrival of Lieut. Gen. Grant, Wife and Son—Re-organization of the Army of the Potomac—Opinion of Solicitor-General on Serving Notices to Draft Men—The President's Levee.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 25, 1864.

We live in times replete with remarkable events in the national life and peculiar incidents of individual experience. History is made now at astonishing rate, and its fresh pages present changes and reforms, yet revolutions of extraordinary character and importance in the affairs of the great American people.

In looking back over the history of this gigantic rebellion, the most indifferent observer of human life cannot but wonder at the very great changes which have been developed and recorded, both in respect to men and the government. The unassuming and brave General who at the fall of Fort Donelson and the battles of Beaumont and Pittsburg Landing was unmercifully maligned as an inefficient "drunkard" General, has become in a remarkable brief period, through his victory of Vicksburg and subsequent generalship, the leading man of his age. The same people and press, who have both taken an active part in abusing a truly great General, whom to-day they are proud to place at the head of the grand armies of the United States.

The same remarkable mutations characterizing the life of Gen. W. F. Smith, (often called "Baldy"), lie too has outgrown the base insinuations which were uttered against him during the siege of Yorktown, and which kept him from being confirmed as a Major General by the United States Senate. He was on Wednesday confirmed by almost the same Senators who two years ago rejected his nomination, and his commission was made out, signed by the President and handed to him the same evening. Now he is assigned to one of the most responsible positions which Gen. Grant can bestow. And Gen. Sherman, who in the early part of the war was every where sat down by the press and people as a lunatic. In one of these spells of insanity he declared that it would take over 200,000 men to rid Tennessee of the Rebels, and was actually relieved of command for it. Yet he has been selected by Gen. Grant as the fittest man for that very Department, and now commands more than that number of men. As an evidence of his lunacy, see what he has accomplished in a late raid—rendered useless to the rebels over 150 miles of railroad, burned 200 mills and 10,000 bales of Confederate Cotton, destroyed 2,000,000 bushels of corn, 20 locomotives, 25 cars, 67 bridges and 7000 feet of trestle-work. He captured 300 prisoners, liberated 8,000 negroes, brought back 3,500 head of horses and mules and over 300 wagons, subsisted his men entirely on the country and returned safely to Vicksburg with a loss of only 170 men. Verily, as Father Abraham said to the committee who waited on him to urge the removal of Grant, because he drank too much whisky—"If you know where he gets his whisky from me, so I can order a supply for the rest of the Generals"—and so we might pray for a few more lunatics like Sherman spread out among the army.

Gen. Grant, accompanied with his wife, and son, and staff, arrived on Wednesday morning. He put up at Willard's, which is to be his boarding place while in this city. His headquarters will be in Winder's building, Seventeenth St. This was the headquarters of the Quartermaster General, which office has been removed to the Corcoran building. Gen. Grant spent most of Wednesday at the War Department. During the afternoon in company with the Secretary of War, he visited Brady's photograph gallery where a number of excellent likenesses were taken. Afterwards he spent part of the evening at the Presidential mansion. On his return to the hotel the ladies sejourning there, assembled in the parlors and sent a message to the General, desiring him to hold a levee. He acceded to their request, and a very pleasant time was spent. His autograph was in great demand, and many of the ladies succeeded in getting it. The hotel, as it was during his brief stay before, was thronged by people eager to get a sight of him, and whenever seated, was heartily cheered by the crowd. He avoids all display. On Thursday morning he left with his staff for the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. Very important changes in the re-organization of that army have already taken place. The 1st and 3d Corps have been distributed amongst the 2d, 5th and 6th Corps, and these three Corps to be commanded by Gen. Hancock, Warren and Sedgwick. The following are the orders:

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 24, 1864.—General Orders No. 10.—1st. The following order has been received from the War Department:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 23.—General Orders No. 115.—1st. By direction of the President of the United States, the number of army corps composing the Army of the Potomac will be reduced to three, viz:—The Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps.

The troops of the other two corps, viz:—The First and Third Corps will be temporarily re-organized and distributed among the Second, Fifth and Sixth by the commanding General, who will determine what existing organizations will retain their corps badges and other distinctive marks. The staff officers of the two corps which are temporarily broken up will be assigned to vacancies in the other corps, so far as such vacancies may exist; but for whom there are no vacancies will cease to be considered as officers of the General Staff of Army Corps.

2d. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren is assigned by the President to the command of the Fifth Corps.

3d. The following General Officers are detached from the Army of the Potomac, and will report for orders to the Adj. Gen. of the Army, viz:—Maj. Gen. George Sykes, United States Volunteers; Maj. Gen. W. H. French, United States Volunteers; Maj. Gen. John S. Newton, United States Volunteers; Brig. Gen. J. R.

Kenley, United States Volunteers, and Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith, United States Volunteers. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. TOWNSEND, Second Adj. Gen.

2d. The following arrangements are made to carry out the provisions of the foregoing order: The Second, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps will each be considered as two divisions.

The First and Second Divisions of the Third Corps are transferred to the Second Corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks.

The Third Division of the Third Corps is transferred permanently to the Sixth Corps.

The three Divisions now forming the First Corps are transferred to the Fifth Corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks, and on forming the Fifth Corps they will be consolidated into two Divisions. The commanders of the above divisions are:—The First Division, Major Gen. Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth Corps.

The Chief of Artillery will assign eight batteries each to the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps, these batteries to be taken from those now in the service, and with the First and Third Corps. The batteries with the several corps in excess of the above allowance, will join the artillery reserve.

The consolidation of the divisions called for in this order will be made by the Corps Commanders concerned, who are authorized to re-arrange the brigades of their respective commands in such manner as they may think best for the service.

The re-assignment of officers of the staff departments, consequent upon the re-organization of the army, will be made upon the nomination of the Chiefs of the Staff Departments, at these Headquarters.

Special instructions will be given hereafter with respect to the staff officers of the two corps temporarily broken up.

Major General commanding divisions of the Army Corps to three is a measure imperatively demanded by the necessities of the service, and the reasons for attaching the First and Third Corps to the time being to other Corps were in no respect founded upon any supposed inferiority of those Corps to the other Corps of this Army.

All the Corps have equally proved their valor in many fields, and all have equal claims to the confidence of the Government and the country.

The First and Third Corps will retain their badges of distinction marks, and the Maj. General Commanding indulges the hope that the ranks of the army will be filled at an early day, so that these Corps can again be re-organized.

By command of Maj. Gen. Meade.

A. G. C.

Plasentian has been relieved from command of the Cavalry Corps, and is to report to Gen. Rosecrans. General Sykes is to report to Gen. Curtis; Gen. Newton to Gen. Sherman; Gen. French assigned to duty at Philadelphia; Gen. Meredith at Cairo; General Spotswood to a court martial; and Gen. Ricketts, Gibson and Wadsworth are to report to Gen. Meade for assignment to commands.

Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department has given an opinion, which is published for the information of all persons enrolled, and intending to leave their places of residence for other places at a distance. All persons enrolled are liable to draft and any person drafted, a notice must be served on him personally or by leaving it at his last place of residence with ten days after the draft, notifying him to appear at a certain place. If he fails to report after such notice served on him or left at his last place of residence, without furnishing a substitute or paying \$300, he is a deserter and may be arrested, court-martialed and sentenced to death.

The Levee given by the President on last Tuesday evening notwithstanding the snow storm, was well attended. Every branch of the Government, Civil, Military and Naval was represented, and the elite of this and other cities were present. The attendance not being so large as usual, a fine opportunity was given for promoting in the East Room, which presented a brilliant appearance. As usual, many of the ladies wore very elegant costumes. Mrs. Lincoln wore a beautiful silver-colored mink antique, trimmed with white satin ribbon, with a handsome black lace shawl thrown loosely over the shoulders. She wore a beautiful wreath of orange bud and modest flowers upon her head, and her only jewels were a necklace of pearls. The President looked somewhat worn and fatigued, but the crowd not being as large as usual, the hand shaking was soon over, and he enjoyed the pleasures of the evening, as happily as did any one of the party. It is a pleasure in itself, to look at a man borne down with such immense responsibilities as Abraham Lincoln, and see him smile and be happy if only for an instant.

History of the 2d Pa. Artillery—Lieut. B. F. Winger—Number in the Regiment from Franklin County—Vacancies in Line Officers—Appoint to the Levee. Correspondence of The Franklin Repository.

FORK BUNKER HILL, D. C., March 23.

As Franklin county has quite a number of her sons serving in the 2d Pa. Artillery, a brief history of the Regiment may not be uninteresting to your readers.

In October, 1861, Col. Charles Angerth, a Prussian by birth and education, was authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a Battalion of Heavy Artillery in Pennsylvania, for duty at Fortress Monroe, to be Officer in accordance with the views and directions of the Governor.

On February 8th, 1862, the Regiment was organized with ten companies, numbering in all about 800 men, made up from the different parts of the State as follows:—4 companies from Philadelphia, 1 from Pittsburg, 1 from Fayette county, 1 from Luzerne county, 1 from Columbia and Montour counties, 1 from Wayne county, and 1 from Northumberland county.

Three companies were immediately assigned to duty at Fort Delaware and the others rendezvoused at Cottage Garden, Camden N. J., until April following when the whole were ordered to the defenses around Washington,

where the Regiment has been ever since and has done enough of digging in the meantime to have undermined the rebel capitol.

In June, 1862, Col. Angerth resigned, and in August following Capt. A. A. Gibson, of the 2d Regular Artillery, was appointed to the Colonelcy. The Regiment then numbered about 600 men. A short time afterwards Capt. Jones and Schooley's independent Light Batteries were attached by order of the Secretary of War, which gave the requisite number of companies for an Artillery Regiment.

On August 23, 1862, B. F. Winger was appointed 1st Lieut. in Co. D, vice Lieut. Bager, promoted, and while arranging for the comfort of his family "for three years or during the war" and bidding adieu to his friends in "old Franklin," he enrolled thirty-five men for the Regiment.

About October 5th, 1862, Lieut. Winger was ordered on recruiting service in Pennsylvania, and was stationed at Chambersburg and Greencastle; and from that time until April following he enlisted 157 men for the organization. A fine class of men were enlisted, and through their influence at home and the deserved popularity of the Regiment, over one hundred more men were induced to enlist so that Franklin county has turned out for this Regiment at least 300 men.

The men from Franklin county are distributed among D, H, C, A, H and L companies and form the *stamina* of the three former. If the War Department had allowed the men enlisted in the Fall of 1862 to have re-enlisted as veterans, nearly every man would have adorned himself with the honorable veteran badge, but as they had not served two years it could not be done. There are now fourteen vacancies in the officers, and owing to a dead-lock between the authorities at Harrisburg, and our Colonel no commissions are issued to this Regiment. It is to be hoped, however, that the barrier will soon be removed, so that able and deserving non-commissioned officers, of which we have a number, may be promptly promoted to fill the vacancies. It might be in order to remark here that Franklin county has but one commissioned officer in the Regiment, out of all the men she has furnished the organization.

The Regiment is now more than full, 1769 enlisted men being the maximum and we have over 2000. There are but two heavy Artillery regiments from Pennsylvania, this one and the 3d (Roberts), now doing duty at Fortress Monroe. New York State has sixteen, part of which are doing duty as Infantry.

A word to the patriotic ladies of our county, and particularly to those connected with "Soldiers Aid Societies" for sick and wounded soldiers. We have a number sick in our Regimental Hospital, and although abundantly supplied with substantials, a box of delicacies sent by our fair friends would be gratefully received, handsomely acknowledged and the effect upon the cheerless and desponding sick soldier would be most happy. Send in care of Rev. Thos. P. Hunt, Chaplain 2d Pa. Artillery, Fort Saratoga, Washington, D. C., and you can rest assured that the articles will be properly applied. By the way, our Chaplain is a splendid man; a sound practical preacher (Presbyterian), an able and indefatigable temperance lecturer and a kind gentle companion of the sick.

There is a rumor that we will leave here shortly; I think it may be so; the desire to go into the field is general; we don't want to serve out our time without trying our hand "in a fight for the Union."

ARTILLERY.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Union men carried Huntington at the late election by 46 majority.

The official majority in New York for allowing soldiers to vote is 210,719.

The Democrats carried Harrisburg at the late election, electing their Treasurer by 167.

The Democrats carried Reading at the late charter election. There was no election for Mayor.

The Union State Convention of New York, was called to meet at Syracuse on the 25th of May.

The Union State Convention of California on Friday pronounced in favor of the re-election of President Lincoln.

An amendment to the constitution of Maine, to permit soldiers to vote, has passed the Legislature of that State.

A Nashville dispatch of Tuesday says that the friends of Governor Johnson confidently expect his nomination by the Union convention as Vice President on the ticket with President Lincoln.

A curious political movement of the day is the nomination of John C. Fremont for the Presidency by the *Volk's Friend*, a German Vallandigham Democratic paper published in Cincinnati.

The Union men of Kentucky have decided to call a State convention at Louisville on the 25th of May to appoint delegates to the National Union Convention. They bitterly denounce the Louisville Copperhead rump of the State. General Committee which are trying to sell the Union men to the Copperheads. The *Frankfort Commonwealth* speaks with emphasis upon this point. The loyal people are thoroughly aroused.

The Union State Convention of Rhode Island met last week, and nominated James Y. Smith for Governor, Seth Puffer for Lieut. Governor, John R. Bartlett for Secretary of State, Horatio Rogers for Attorney General, and Samuel A. Parker for General Treasurer—all of whom are the present incumbents, except Mr. Rogers. Delegates were elected to the Baltimore Convention, and a resolution passed recommending them to vote for the re-nomination of President Lincoln. The State election takes place on the 6th of April.

The Democratic Convention of Ohio to name delegates to Chicago was held on Wednesday. There seems to have been a struggle between the Vallandighamites and the other faction, the vote being as close as 211 to 213. George E. Pugh and W. Bartly were chosen Senatorial delegates, and a State ticket was got up to be defeated in October.

The General Committee of the German Democratic Union Party of New York, held a meeting on Thursday last, and adopted resolutions endorsing the Tammany Hall bolt from the State Convention. The Tammany revolt is getting to be no laughing matter, and the Copperheads who tried to grin over it in a glibly way are growing long-faced.

The Democratic Central Committee, meeting at Tammany Hall, New York, an organization of which the public is well known, has recently prepared an address to the party, which, except in relation to slavery and the Administration, adopts the leading principles of the National Union party, and takes extreme ground in favor of the war; in other words, it repudiates the very creed it lately professed, and confesses half of the truth for which the people have been battling. Tammany Hall supported the Woods for Congress; it now opposes them.

The President has ordered Gens. Milroy and Stahl to report to Gen. Sigel.

Brig. Gen. David B. Birney, United States Volunteers, has been confirmed as a Maj. Gen. in the Volunteer service, to date from May 20th, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Andrew Jackson Smith, the hero who captured Fort De Russy, in Louisiana, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of West Point.

The Court of Inquiry which has been trying Gens. Crittenden, McCook and Negley has officially announced its decision exonerating all of them from blame.

John William Wallace, of Philadelphia, has been appointed reporter of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Black, resigned.

Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, of Pittsburg, has been appointed by Gov. Curtin, to represent Pennsylvania in the movement lately inaugurated by the Louisville Board of Trade for the improvement of the Ohio river.

Samuel Darborow, Esq., a prominent citizen of Mount Joy township, Adams county, died on the 13th inst. He represented the county in the legislature in 1859 and 1860, and was much respected and beloved in his immediate neighborhood. He was about 64 years of age.

Rev. F. A. M. Keller, pastor of St. James Lutheran Church at Reading, Pa., died on the 18th inst., in the 44th year of his age, in the midst of an illness from which he had suffered for about a year past. Mr. Keller was a graduate of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.

Joseph Moore, whose trial for the shooting of Jordan Marbourg, took place at Johnstown, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree. It will be remembered that Moore was a soldier, and that during his absence in the army, his wife and Marbourg were on too intimate terms—hence the murder. Both parties belonged to the most respectable classes of society, in Johnstown.

The Hon. Thomas Teggart, of Lycoming county, recently died at his residence in Muncy, at the advanced age of 94 years. The deceased was a member of the convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania; represented his county in the Legislature two sessions; served ten years as an associate judge in the courts, and filled other minor positions of honor and trust during his life time.

Mrs. Harrison, the widow of President Harrison, died on the 27th ult. She was married to Capt. Harrison in 1796. Her husband afterwards held the offices of General and Commander-in-Chief, member of Congress, U. S. Senator, Governor and President. She was forty-five years his wife, and twenty years his widow. She was highly esteemed and respected for her virtues and christian character.

Gen. Beauregard's wife died on the 23d inst. Her funeral on the 4th was the largest ever seen in New Orleans. Over six thousand persons attended it, and the cortege was over a mile in length. Gen. Banks kindly extended to the family the use of the steamer *Nebraska* to convey the remains a few miles up the river to her father's plantation. The body was followed to the levee by thousands of ladies, who wished to take a last farewell of one who was loved and esteemed by all.

Owen Lovejoy, the member of Congress from the Fifth Illinois District, died in Brooklyn at half-past 11 o'clock on Friday night. He had been complaining since last January, but came to New York from Washington on the 15th, and the following day was out of doors; since then he has been confined to his bed with an affection of the liver and kidneys. He was elected in 1856 to the House of Representatives, since which time he has been regularly returned to that body, and has been one of the most indomitable opponents of slavery in either branch of Congress.

A recent number of the rebel newspaper—the *Mississippi*—contains the following remarkable passages:

"Have our neighbors read the *Chicago Times*, *New York Express*, *Metropolitan Record*, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and various other papers of the North, which are exponents of the opposition to Lincoln? Have they read the speeches of Bright, Voorhies, Merrick, and various others? Have they ever found in any of these papers or speeches a syllable that did not breathe the most orthodox States' rights doctrine, and uncompromising opposition to coercion? These are the men we wish to encourage, and these are the men whose success will bring peace."

The Copperheads of Lancaster held a county meeting last week, at which the following anti-war resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Lancaster County are unconditionally opposed to the prosecution of this war for the freedom of the negro, or any other unconstitutional object, and that we are unwilling to degrade the glorious Stars and Stripes, the pride of our Revolutionary history, by making it a banner of war against peace; but as Democrats we demand re-conciliation, reconciliation and peace.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1864.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It has become necessary to define the extent which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, which was made on the 8th day of December, 1863, and the manner in which they shall proceed to avail themselves of these benefits;

And Whereas, The object of that proclamation was to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States;

And Whereas, The amnesty therein proposed by the President was offered with reference to these objects alone;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said proclamation does not apply to the case of persons who, after the date when they seek to obtain the benefits thereof, by taking the oath therein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement of custody, or under bonds or on parole of the civil, military or naval authorities of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offenses of any kind, either before or after conviction; and that on the contrary, it does apply only to those persons who, being at large and free from any such confinement or custody, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority;

Prisoners excluded from the amnesty offered by the said proclamation may apply to the President for clemency, like all other offenders, and their application will receive due consideration.

I do hereby declare and proclaim that the oath prescribed in the aforesaid proclamation, of the 8th of December, 1863, may be taken and subscribed to before any commanding officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a State or territory not in insurrection, who, by the laws thereof, may be qualified for administering oaths.

All officers who receive such oaths hereafter, by authorized to give certificates thereon to the persons respectively, by whom they are administered, and such officers are hereby required to transmit the original records of such oaths at an early day as may be convenient to the Department of State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the government.

The Secretary of State will keep a register thereof, and will, on application, in proper cases, issue certificates of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

REBEL BRUTALITY.

The Annapolis correspondent of the *Baltimore American*, announces the arrival at that place on the 25th inst. of a number of prisoners from Richmond. He says:

The flag of truce boat arrived here yesterday with eight hundred and sixty prisoners, and sixty-three officers. Every man, woman and child within the limits of the loyal States (except included) should have been here to witness the condition of the poor, wretched, and naked men. What was such a sight presented in this country to the human eye? Three dead bodies on the boat; seven or eight dying, and have already passed away to that bourne from which no traveler returns; and the hundreds admitted to the hospital in this National Academy building, one-fourth of which will never leave there alive, and the condition of the balance is such that they will not be fit for the field for months to come, if ever again the humanity and christianity forever forsake the leave of the Southern heart! Could the North be made to realize the condition of the men arriving here, they would to a man determine to put down this rebellion, and what would be the result? One poor fellow died with convulsions, caused by the vermin that were eating him up, never having been allowed a change of clothing, or an opportunity to cleanse himself.

The following expression of Southern sentiment, uttered by the Richmond Dispatch, shows the grateful welcome which the Copperheads will receive when they go down to Richmond:

"If instead of devoting to death our President and military and civil officers, he (Mr. Lincoln) had proposed to make Jeff Davis his successor; Lee Commander-in-Chief of the Yankee armies, and our domestic institutions not only recognized at home, but re-adopted in the free States, provided the South would once more enter the Yankee Union, it is not a man, woman or child in the Confederacy who would not spit upon the proposition. We desire no companionship upon any terms with a nation of robbers and murderers. The mercantile class, who are trotting in this war, are not the whole civilized world to shoulder mustkeys henceforth their distance. They shall not be our masters, and we would not have them for our slaves."

The Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* of last week has this striking paragraph:

"As rats abandon a sinking ship so the advocates of slavery are taking a long farewell to the people's institutions. Even Brooks, of the New York Express, has turned his back on it! Before many months, the white laborer will have a field of enterprise opened to his energy such as was never seen before in this or any other country. Let the Church prepare for the new order of things. The land that was desolate shall blossom like the rose. Where the pestiferous breath of slavery heretofore destroyed every holy effort of our faith to take root and flourish, now that the evil is removed, the pure breath of freedom prevails, and the sign of the cross will be seen where a few years ago no one thought of its appearance. The enemies of the Church and of our January rage: the traitors, Secession soldiers, prejudices must disappear before the light of Divine truth."

The Copperheads of Lancaster held a county meeting last week, at which the following anti-war resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Lancaster County are unconditionally opposed to the prosecution of this war for the freedom of the negro, or any other unconstitutional object, and that we are unwilling to degrade the glorious Stars and Stripes, the pride of our Revolutionary history, by making it a banner of war against peace; but as Democrats we demand re-conciliation, reconciliation and peace.