

The Franklin Repository.

BY MCCLURE & STONER.

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Franklin Repository.



THE LATE ELECTIONS.

MARYLAND IS FREE! The majority in favor of a Convention to revise the Constitution is about 15,000, and the Delegates elected stand 61 for Unconditional Emancipation to 35 against it. The people did not temporize with Slavery; did not seek to compromise to make it die on a bed of roses with honor; but they assailed it as the parent of War, of National Discord, of Death, and demanded that it must be blotted out as a crime, without delay or compensation. The Union men took the highest grounds dictated by principle—they declared that as Slavery had given birth to treason, and treason had made a Nation mourn the desolation and bereavement of war, it must be abolished without compensation from either the State or National governments, and without Apprenticeship to perpetuate the drags of Slavery to the next generation. They manfully unfurled their banner with the motto thereon emblazoned—“Slavery must die!”—and with that they have signally triumphed, and Maryland is free! After three-quarters of a century of devotion to Slavery, she returns to the teachings of her Pinckneys, and has disentangled herself from the blight of human bondage.

The bill calling a Convention prescribes a stringent oath of loyalty to be taken by members of the Convention before they are qualified; and it is probable that some of the members elected will refuse to take their oaths, as they are known to have strong rebel proclivities. But if all should qualify, these is a clear majority of 26 in favor of Freedom. The following table exhibits the delegates elected by each county for and against Emancipation:

County	For	Against
Allegheny	5	4
Anne Arundel	11	4
Baltimore City	7	1
Baltimore County	11	4
Cecil	4	4
Carroll	4	4
Calvert	3	3
Charles	3	3
Caroline	3	3
Dorchester	3	3
Frederick	7	4
Harford	4	3
Howard	3	3
Kent	3	3
Montgomery	3	3
Prince George's	4	3
Queen Anne's	4	3
Somerset	5	3
St. Mary's	3	3
Talbot	3	3
Washington	6	4
Worcester	4	4
Total	61	35

The Western counties did nobly. Our neighbor Washington give 2,647 in favor of the Abolition of Slavery, and Frederick and Allegheny each gave over 1,000.

All Honor to Free Maryland!

The official majority for Gov. Buckingham Juin, in Connecticut, is 5,488. Last year his majority was 2,635—Union gain, 2,853. The legislature has 18 Union Senators to 3 Democrats, and 158 Union Representatives to 79 on the wrong side. As the Union men have two-thirds in both branches, the constitution of the State will be amended so as to allow their soldiers to vote in the field, which will increase the Union majority fully 10,000 for President in November.

In Rhode Island, the Peace Copperheads did not show their fangs this Spring. The Democratic State Committee met and presented Browne, an unexceptionable War Democrat for Governor, and Barston, irregular Union, ran also against Gov. Smith. But Smith has 1500 majority over Browne and about 100 over both. The legislature has not a Copperhead in it—all being either Republicans or War Democrats.

The Spring elections in Ohio have gone all one way—against the Vallandighamers. Cincinnati, one of the strongholds of the Democracy, gave nearly 5,000 against them; and the home of Vallandigham gave a large majority for the Union party.

St. Louis has just elected a Radical Emancipationist Mayor by 2,500 majority.

HARRISBURG.

The Senate—Senator Johnston—Sociality Bill—The Right of Suffrage to Soldiers—Special Election on the First Tuesday of August—Removal of the Capitol—Adjournment.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, April 11, 1864.
The Senate is now ahead of the House in legislation, notwithstanding the latter had two months start of the former. It is a more viridly body however, and is fortunate in having skilful and sensible leaders, while the House either has the worst leaders or the worst followers I have ever seen in a deliberate body. Which it is, your readers can guess. Senator Johnston, of Lycoming, has developed well as a tactician this winter, and kept the Senate up to the amendments of the Constitution, and the bill providing for a special election, with un-

ing industry. And he is a dangerous foe in debate, especially when Copperheadism crops out with its subtle, slimy venom. He carried a very short horse in a very short way on Friday last, when Lambertson insisted upon presenting a medal to Gen. Meade for his victory at Gettysburg. Lambertson looked as if he had swallowed a torch-light procession when Johnston exposed the hypocrisy of the movement.

Sociality predominates in and about the Senate, and men mingle merrily when out of the heat of debate or the trials of skill in parliamentary movements. Penny and Clymer hobnob every now and then as socially as brothers, and Lambertson and Lowry have pleasant jokes to redeem the apparent bitterness that occasionally shades their speeches. Starke and Ketchum, two competitors for Senatorial honors, and each in turn successful over the other, are often now seen sharing the same desk and counseling together. McClure sat in his old seat in the Senate on Friday last, and beside him sat Cameron, both chatting pleasantly over a paper of Scotch snuff. For the first time they go for the same candidate—both being for Lincoln; and they probably irritated the nasal organs together thus publicly to prove that neither succeed when the other snuffed.

The military claim bill will be passed in a modified form. It is now clear that the treasury is seriously embarrassed by the failure of the legislature to pay the interest in currency—thus robbing the tax-payers of over half a million. The constitution limits the indebtedness to \$750,000, and that sum is exhausted by the ordinary expenses of the government, so that additional debt cannot be created except to pay troops for defence. This fact, together with the apprehension of additional damages by the enemy, will prevent payment at this time; but the bill will pledge the faith of the State to pay the claims as soon as possible, and they will, I doubt not, be ultimately satisfied.

The amendments to the constitution conferring the right of suffrage upon our brave soldiers, has already passed both branches of the legislature; and the act providing for submitting the amendments to the people in time to enable the army vote to be pulled for Congress and President, has also been adopted. The Senate fixed the 4th of July for the special election to take the vote on the amendments; but the House has fixed the first Tuesday of August, and the Senate will certainly concur. It may therefore be regarded as settled that on the first Tuesday of August the special election will be held, and the amendments will prevail by an overwhelming majority. New York has just adopted a similar amendment by the astounding popular majority of 210,000, and Pennsylvania will follow by a vote nearly if not quite as decisive. Some of the intense copperheads will openly oppose the amendments, and thousands more would do so if they dare; but the Democracy cannot make a stand on the question, and it may be considered settled that from 50,000 to 75,000 soldiers will join the loyal men in voting in October and November next. The bill provides also for an adjourned session of the legislature on the 23d day of August to receive the returns of the election on the amendments, and declare the result officially in a joint convention of the two houses. The amendments will therefore become part of the constitution on that day and operative immediately thereafter.

The Democrats could not brave the question openly. They all, with the single exception of Marshall of Adams, voted against the second amendment, and thus sought to defeat the whole by a cowardly dodge; but the Union men were on their guard, and had strength enough to carry both by a strict party vote. Had the Union men not been able to save the measure, the amendments would ineffectually have been defeated by the Democrats, and the soldiers would have been disfranchised at the next Presidential election. Mr. Seagriff, of Fayette, copperhead of course, moved to postpone the special election to the 2d Tuesday of October; but he rallied only seven votes for his proposition, viz: Messrs. Alexander, Benton, Boyer, Ellis, Labor, Rex and Seagriff—all of the most coppery hue. The bill then passed 89 to 4—the nays being Messrs. Benton, Boyer, Labor and Seagriff.

The removal of the Capitol to Philadelphia is seriously entertained by the legislature, and its passage during the present session is not improbable. The first section of the resolutions were adopted in the Senate on Friday last by a vote of 19 to 9, when the subject was postponed until Thursday next. It is confidently asserted that a majority of the House favor the measure. The Telegraph bitterly opposes the bill, and calls upon the “substantial citizens” of Harrisburg to “move very soon in the matter” or they will “find themselves deprived of the Capitol and their property depreciated one-half.” What the “substantial citizens” are expected to do to defeat the measure, is not explained; but it is absurd to allege that the removal of the Capitol from Harrisburg would depreciate property one-half in this city. Harrisburg would to-day be one-third larger, more wealthy, more prosperous and more respected if it had never been selected as the capital; and so far from the removal being a measure to be deplored, it would be a positive benefit to the city and every body in it, excepting only those who live by extortion from the public. I feel well assured that a large portion of the substantial citizens here, who attend to their own legitimate business, would shed no tears over the removal of the Capitol to Philadelphia.

The Senate has resolved to adjourn on the 25th inst., and the House seems disposed to concur. If the legislature should adjourn at that time, much important and necessary legislation must be left undone. No public bill of moment has yet been enacted. The provision for the interest is yet to be passed finally; the appropriation bill; the apportionment bill, the militia bill, and the tax bill, have not yet been passed in either house; and no bill has ever been reported to collect our outstanding millions due

for unpatented lands. The legislature will fail to perform its whole duty if it does not dispose of all the measures referred to. HORACE.

WASHINGTON.

The Copperheads Show their Fangs—Their Treason Avowed—Long, Harris and Fernando Wood Declared for Disunion—Motions to Expel and Censure—Vote of the Pennsylvania Copperheads.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 11, 1864.

On Friday last there was an exciting scene in the house. Hon. Alexander Long, a Democratic member from Ohio, read a carefully prepared speech, in which he declared squarely for Disunion, and frankly stated that the Democratic party was in favor of the independence of the South. I quote his exact language:

“If the Democratic party were in power to-day, I have no idea, and honestly compel me to declare it, that they could restore the Union over thirty-four States. My mind has undergone an entire change upon that subject. I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are either the recognition of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former.”

Gen. Garfield, one of the battle-scarred heroes of the Army of the Cumberland, also a member from Ohio, responded to Mr. Long in a most scathing rebuke; but thanked him for the mainly avowal of his treason. The Democratic members generally were very resolute under Mr. Long's speech—not so much because they differed with his views, nor because their sympathies were not as fully with the rebels as Mr. Long's; but they deprecated the policy of opposing their purposes before they attained the power necessary to carry them into effect.

On Saturday Speaker Colfax left the chair, and offered a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long from the House for declaring himself “in favor of recognizing the independence and nationality of the so-called confederacy, now in arms against the Union, and thereby giving aid, countenance and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States.” Mr. Colfax supported his resolution by an able speech, to which Mr. Cox, of Ohio, a shrewd political shuffler, replied disavowing Mr. Long's declarations in favor of Treason, but protesting against his expulsion. A bitter and most exciting debate followed, in which Gen. Garfield, Colfax and Cox only participated at first; but finally the debate became epidemic and Pennsylvania took a hand in it. Judge Kelly loomed up grandly on the occasion, and his clear, eloquent sentences rang out upon the House and galleries sweeping treason and its aids and abettors before them. He truly said, as the sequel proved, that Long had “uttered more fully than others dared to do the Key-note of the Democratic side.” This brought Dawson to the floor, and it was painful to see one of his ability and manly presence attempt a weak apology for Pennsylvania Democracy. Miller, of Harrisburg, followed; but he reduced the debate to low personalities, and was silenced by one of Kelly's broadsides in a single sentence.

Thus far Long and those who manfully justified his open avowal of treason had been silent; but Harris, Democrat of Maryland, here broke in, declaring that he was “for recognizing the Southern Confederacy and for acquiescing in the doctrine of Secession.” He said that the South had not yet been brought to subjection, and he added, “God Almighty grant that it never may be!” He was called to order at this point by many voices, and a scene of indescribable confusion followed. Fernando Wood next got the floor and declared that if Long was expelled for uttering such sentiments, he should be expelled too, for said he, “you may include me for a concurrence in them!” By consent, Mr. Colfax postponed his resolution to expel Long until to-day, and Mr. Washburne immediately offered a resolution to expel Mr. Harris. After a brief discussion the vote was taken, and resulted in 81 for expulsion and 58 against—not two-thirds voting for it, the resolution was lost, and an open, unblushing traitor was allowed to remain in his seat by Democratic votes. The Democracy of most of the other States broke on the resolution; but Old Pennsylvania showed her Democracy to be the “Original Jacob”—declaring it no want of loyalty to appeal to Heaven in behalf of treason. The following is the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation:

YEA—Messrs. Bailey, Bromall, Hale, Kelly, A. Myers, L. Myers, Scofield, Thayer, Tracy, and Williams—11.
NAY—Messrs. Ancona, Dawson, Dennison, Johnson, Lazarus, McAllister, Miller, Randall and Strouse—5.
NOT VOTING—Messrs. Coffroth, Morehead, O'Neil, Stevens and Stiles—5.
Gen. Schneek, of Ohio, then offered a resolution declaring that Mr. Harris is “an unworthy member of this House and is hereby severely censured.” After some little filibustering a vote was had, and the resolution passed 92 to 15—Pennsylvania voting as follows:

YEA—Messrs. Bailey, Bromall, Hale, Kelly, McAllister, A. Myers, L. Myers, Scofield, Thayer, Tracy and Williams—11.
NAY—Messrs. Ancona, Dennison, Miller, Randall and Strouse—5.
NOT VOTING—Messrs. Coffroth, Johnson, Lazarus, Morehead, O'Neil, Stevens and Stiles—5.
Messrs. Dawson, Johnson and Lazarus were in the House, and had voted in favor of the traitor keeping his seat but a few minutes before; but they dodged the resolution of censure. Five of the delegation, however, went their whole length for treason, and the rest would have done so if they had not been too cowardly. Coffroth dodged as usual—in fact dodging seems to be his trade. McAllister voted against the expulsion of Harris; but voted to declare him “an unworthy member of the House.” He will have a good time explaining to his loyal constituents of Huntington and Blair.

To-day the resolution in Long's case comes up; but it is probable that it will not receive the requisite two-thirds and it must of course fail. The Democrats have resolved to sustain their traitorous friends to any and every extent, and yet with unblushing fronting they declare themselves before the people in favor of prosecuting the war and preserving the Union! Could hypocrisy and treason be more patent? TIMOTHY.

For The Franklin Repository.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Who ever saw, the native born American that couldn't read? We have heard of such in the Confederacy; and any one, who was ever asked by an emigrant woman, in the city streets, to read a letter, or decipher for her the printing on a bank-note, knows how to feel for their pitiable condition. However, ignorance of the art, is sometimes a blessing, for doubters, here is a case in point.

A young lady—once keeping school, had what Yankees call, a tussle, with one of the pupils, whose father was a rough, drunken brute. The brute came to the school, to confront the lady; there was no one with her but an assistant, younger and timid. The little lady had courage, she looked the brute in the eye, and said, “Here is a statement of the facts, I had prepared for you, will you read it?” “Yes, I will” roared the brute, and he looked at it confusedly; there was a struggle; the truth was, he didn't know a letter. He was too proud to own his ignorance, and too mad to give over bullying her; but he didn't know what tack to go on. He ran over the words mechanically, mumbled sheepishly, “the purtiest thing you can do is to turn 'im out” and swaggered from the room. Evidently, his ignorance, was her advantage. But what shall we read? This is a question of as vital importance as what trade shall the boy learn? Every one knows what thought and family consultation this excites, the whole future is at stake even in the lowest ranks it is not decided rashly; meanwhile, the boy and girl go on reading everything with fearful diligence.

When the cow feeds on clover, how delicious is the milk; but when she chews garlic how rank; so, the bitter, or the sweet, we crop from books, imparts each its own flavor to our lives.

To start from the foundation, what may the little ones read? Let them have any amount of children's magazines and Sabbath School papers, filled with scraps of animal life, of history, and of botany, and abounding in stories of good boys and girls, which, however prosy to you, are, ever, if simply written, as real, and charming to them as the oft told tale of pure and tender love, is to your older fancy.

Then, there are the Arabian Nights. What ingenuity! what imagery! what wigs they have lent to fancy! And yet if childhood slips by without them, they are lost forever. They can only be read in those days when faith is so vast, and when, as yet, such words as impossible, and absurd are not in all the thoughts. If read then, they may be returned to in after days as we go back to the deserted homestead, to revive in memory, delights which could never again be realized. Don't disenchant the children when they read these marvels. Well do we remember when we pored over them: There was a chest in the garret. “Oh,” said the biggest, “that is one of the treasure chests, with a secret bottom.” The fill in the corner was a proof, the rubbish and relics confirmed it, and at work we went. “Why children,” said the good mother, coming in, “what does this mean?” “Oh, mama, we are finding the secret bottom.” She only smiled. We never found it, and we never left off hunting till we knew better of ourselves, and then there was no disappointment. “Mama,” said my another time, “are there geni now?” “No my dear,” “How could there ever have been?” “You will understand when you are older.” Wise mother, who left it to that matured sense, which explains without dimming the brightness of childhood's fancies. We smile at the memory, but, like the clover blossom, it has honey at the root.

Did you ever think what a delicate thing it is to buy a book for a child! In the first place it must appeal to the eye, as well as the mind; and remember that, though the little one's taste may be as true as yours; it is less chaste and disciplined. It desires the bright scarlet and purple, with threads of gold running in and out in fairy devices. If you want to excite the child's thought about the simple, useful things of life, get the Rollo books; but if you want your child, old or young, to read itself right into Paradise, buy Hans Christian Andersen. In the style they are issued, his books are like clusters of grapes in the sunshine, enticing to the eye, and so luscious to the taste, that the skin slips down with the juice before one knows it.

Many people make a great mistake in supposing that the Bible is too dry for children; there is a pure, revivifying phase in a child's mind which assimilates to its sacred pages. Don't set it as a task, or encourage too much, the three chapters every day, and five every Sunday, which take the child through in a year; but pick out judiciously, as you select the ripe fruit from the orchard; its stories, which have all the seductions of the true; its choice texts, its prayers, its beauties, which, along with their profound wisdom, have a simple moral that the youngest may divine. Many a wise and good man has recorded the delight he experienced when, like Linnartine, he knelt at his mother's knee, and followed her finger along those inimitable words.

Make a point of reading aloud to the children, especially poetry, that the music of rhyme and metre may early be engrained in their hearts. No doggerel, but pure classical poems, pearls which the greater poets, God bless them, have hung in their clusters for the children. I remember a teacher once reading John Gilpin to her boys; one little fellow's cheeks grew red, his breath quick, and suddenly at the words “Away went Gilpin and away”

“Up he springs, eyes on fire ‘oh Miss Moriarty’ cried he ‘I seed him!’ That is what you want, something to stir up all the enthusiasms, and make the child see what he reads. Don't be over anxious that the child's reading shall be plain common sense, legends and

fair tales quicken and develop the imagination in youth, and, in after years, may not prove valueless. The great philosopher, in a wise book, elicited from the mythology of the ancients the maxims and principles of their civil law; and so often the matured mind draws thoughts of prudence and virtue from the fables which once fed only its fancy. What an application wisdom make of the “Fox and the Grapes.” Yet the “Fox and the Grapes” is one of the enchantments of a book, familiar and beloved of childhood.

In reading, as in life, the deadliest poison is in the commonest things. Stramonium grows at your very door, along with the butter cups and clover, and so the daily papers often contain what appeals to the grossest thoughts of the heart. I have seen the children of a good man, who would't for the world have let them touch a French novel, who was even opposed to Shakespeare, swallowing the indecent details of a trial with the utmost avidity; details which, perhaps the interest of the community or the majesty of the law required to be in print, but which no child should look at. Watch what the children read. A bad thought in the infant heart may lie idle as seed in the winter ground, to germinate and spread in the heat of a later and more passionate life. Better that the heart remain forever in innocent ignorance, than seek pollution from knowledge.

When the child's reading has been right, you have the foundation stone. Let us look hereafter to the superstructure. D.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

—The Rebels are reported in force in East Tennessee, and twelve thousand men, under Buckner, are mounted. The bulk of the Rebel force is at Granville.

—Accounts from Gen. Siegel's Department show that the Gen. is actively at work reorganizing and arranging affairs. Gen. Ord is to have command at Harper's Ferry.

—The Rebel Gen. Forrest, after doing a large amount of injury in West Kentucky, is now endeavoring to get out of the State by dividing his forces into small detachments.

—Despatches from Fort Smith, Arkansas, state that Gen. Steele has driven the Rebels from Arkadelphia, and was advancing on Price's main army, in the direction of Camden and Wash.

—Brig. Gen. Montgomery has been dropped from the service altogether. Brig. Gens. Chas. P. Stone and Nagle have returned to their respective ranks in the regular army, the former as Colonel and the latter as Captain.

—A despatch from Cincinnati reports very active military preparations in the West. The movement of troops to the front is on an unexampled scale. All the veteran regiments that have been home recruiting are being hurried forward.

—Col. Hughes, Adj. McDowell and other officers of the 25th Tennessee rebel regiment, recently surrendered to Col. W. B. Stokes, of the 5th Tennessee Union Cavalry, commanding at Sparta, Tenn., under the Amnesty Proclamation of President Lincoln.

—Governor Murphy, of Arkansas, has issued an address to the people of those counties in which no election was held, in consequence of their occupancy by the rebels, appealing to them to return to their allegiance to the government, and to elect members of the Legislature at once.

—An order has been issued in the Army of the Potomac which indicates early action. All private property is ordered to the rear. All citizens, with a few exceptions, are forbidden to remain with the army after the 16th inst. No more furloughs and leaves of absence are to be granted except in extreme cases.

—A gunboat reconnaissance was made last week from Fortres Monroe to the Chickahominy, within fifteen miles of Richmond, by which reliable information was gained. Lieut. D. W. Chambers, a graduate of the REPOSITORY office, commanded part of the force that landed, and explored the country. They had some sharp skirmishing with the enemy.

—Alexandria, La., advises to the 27th ultimo report all quiet, except occasional skirmishing with the Rebels, whose force is reported at 20,000. It was supposed to be their intention to fall back from Alexandria about fifty miles, and there await our forces. Our gun-boats bound for Shreveport had succeeded in getting over the shoals. The land forces, under Gen. Smith, left Alexandria on the 27th, also destined for Shreveport.

—An official despatch announces that the expedition sent out from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, to Mount Etina has been completely successful. At Longview a rebel pontoon bridge was destroyed, and a train of thirty-five loaded wagons burnt, and over three hundred prisoners captured. At Mount Etina a rebel brigade was routed with a loss of one hundred killed and wounded, a large quantity of small arms, two stands of colors, many wagons, and over three hundred horses and mules captured.

—Gen. Steele's army has driven the enemy from Arkadelphia, Arkansas, and is now advancing on Price. Several hundred of the enemy are committing raids upon Gen. Steele's communications. Clarksville, about sixty-five miles above Fort Smith, was attacked on the 6th instant by the Rebels, who were finally repulsed. Another band of these guerrillas attacked Rossville, some fifty miles south of Fort Smith, and destroyed a large amount of Government supplies stored there.

—The following important changes and assignments have just been made: Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac. The 11th and 12 Corps are to be consolidated, and called the 1st Army Corps, and Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker is assigned to the command.

Major-Gen. G. Granger is relieved from the command of the 4th Army Corps, and Major-Gen. O. O. Howard is assigned to it in his stead. Major-Gen. Schofield is assigned to the command of the 3d Army Corps. Major-Gen. Stoum is ordered to report to Major-Gen. Sherman, commanding the Division of the Mississippi, and Major-Gen. Stoneman to Major-Gen. Schofield, commanding the Department of the Ohio, for assignment. Major-Gen. Granger is ordered to report to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

New Advertisements.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

Office of the Commission, (Lancaster and Hagerstown), No. 118 S. 7th St., Philadelphia, April 4, 1864.
The Committee on “LABOR, INCOME, AND REVENUE,” invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should have an opportunity to contribute to the success of the Fair. The most eligible plan for accomplishing the object, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a SINGLE DAY'S LABOR from all classes of the community. Each individual contributor of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money. To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but, if hearty co-operation will be productive of immense results. The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits, and it is the duty of every citizen of the interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of patriotism and humanity.

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

First.—To obtain the contribution of one day's labor, or earnings, from every individual laborer, foreman, operative and employe; president, manager, teller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, man or woman, from every private work, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, author and artist; from every contractor and employe, grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and every other person engaged in any trade, milliner and female operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Second.—To obtain the contribution of one day's revenue, from every retailer of goods, groceries, liquors, furs, corporations, companies, railroads and works.

Third.—To obtain the contribution of one day's income from every real estate person, every fortune-male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergymen, lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors, professors, and all other persons of means. Much of this work may be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, or to be associated with the Committee in carrying out the duties of the Sanitary Commission.

The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which, to be successful, will require a very large number of their men, and they therefore call upon all classes of people, assembly themselves together in every town, township, county, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen, and especially, let them be organized in the large town, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of the country in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

The work of this Committee may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earnings of the miners, and a day's production of the mill, may be obtained, where no portable article could be produced for transportation. Indeed there is no part of the action of the States whose laborers may not be obtained, if organizations can be formed to reach them.

The Committee cannot close without urging upon all PROPRIETORS OF ESTABLISHMENTS, to take prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the DAY OF LABOR from all within their control.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States named. In the coming campaigns of our armies, the GREAT CENTRAL FAIR AND COMMISSION will be greatly augmented. By the first of June 700,000 men—one of the largest armies of modern times—will be operating with the Government, a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unaccustomed, must necessarily carry along with it a large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to the nothing of the gathered horrors of the battle field.

These sufferings, it is our bounden duty, as men and Christians, to endeavor to relieve, and to send people, enjoying the blessings of a government of their own making, CANNOT REFUSE assistance to men suffering to maintain its authority, and we will not believe that the GREAT CENTRAL FAIR AND COMMISSION, drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so affluent in mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources, shall fall behind any similar effort which has been made for the relief of the Nation's children.

As it is desirable not to multiply circulars; no further authority than that of the Sanitary Commission for any employing firm or company, or any respectable committee of ladies and gentlemen, is hoped for, in the execution of the Commission, and it is believed that under its organization, and the aid of all the towns and busy regions of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Subscribers to the Fair are acknowledged in the newspapers of Philadelphia; and it is very desirable that they commence soon, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate effort in other localities.

All subscriptions should be addressed to JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer, office of the Commission on LABOR, INCOME AND REVENUE, No. 118 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

All needed helps in Circulars and Posters will be forwarded to parties applying for them. Direct to the Chairman, General B. F. FAY.

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Rev. E. W. Butler.
Rev. Isaac Lester.
Samuel M. Felton.
John Edgar Thompson.
Com. R. F. Stockton.
Frederick Tracy.
John Bingham.
George Williams.
Rev. W. Suddards, D. D.
Professor Henry Coppes.
Hon. J. B. Ladd.
Dr. Walter Williamson.
Hon. Oswald Thompson.
Gen. J. B. Lindley.
N. B. Brown.
Daniel Dougherty,
and 90 others.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN COUNTY EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION will be held in WARRINGTON, on Wednesday, May 11th, at 10 o'clock. Owing to the fact that many of the Teachers have enlisted, while others have left the county, the usual Programme of Exercises will not be held. The branches will be taken up for discussion in the order in which they are named in the School Law, and every Teacher is earnestly requested to make such preparations as will be conducive to the success of the meeting and the advancement of education generally. Several good speakers will be invited to address the meeting.

W. H. WILSON, Secy.
E. E. HAYS, Pres.
E. ENTERLINE, Ex. Com.
J. H. HADON, Ex. Com.
FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—A good article of CORD, RLY, ET AL WHITE.