Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, May 4, 1864.

TERMS.—$2 per annum *in advance;* or $2.50 if not paid within the year. *All subscription accounts must be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at TEN cents per line for first insertion, and FIVE cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of five lines or less are charged 50 cents for first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion; and Advertisements exceeding five lines and not exceeding ten lines, are charged $1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each insertion thereafter.

☞ *All Legal Notices, of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial Sales, are required by law to be advertised in the* REPOSITORY—*it having the largest circulation of any paper published in the county of Franklin.*

All Obituary and Marriage notices exceeding five lines, and all communications, resolutions and other notices of limited or individual interest, are charged ten cents per line.

Advertisements or subscriptions may be sent directly to the Publishers, or through any responsible City Agency. M'CLURE & STONER, Proprietors.

THE armies of Grant and Lee are facing each other—their pickets being divided by the narrow Rapidan. Another week can scarcely pass without the most terrible and bloody battle of the war, unless Lee should decline the engagement by falling back upon Richmond. We believe that Grant is fully ready for the decisive conflict.

OUR Harrisburg correspondent did injustice to Senator St. Clair in last week's issue of this paper, in charging that he had made a "course assault" upon the people of the border in his speech on the claim bill. He had evidently been confounded with Senator Wilson, who did, as we learn, animadvert with some seuerity upon citizens of the Southern counties. We cheerfully make the correction as a matter of justice to Dr. St. Clair.

THE legislature will adjourn to-morrow at 12 o'clock. We believe that all the important public bills have been disposed of—some of them too hastily we fear, but still better than none. The constitutional amendments allowing soldiers to vote will be submitted to the people on the 1st Tuesday of August, and the legislature will re-assemble on the 23d of August to count and declare the vote, and also to enact a law to carry into effect the extension of suffrage to the army.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, in noticing the remarks of the chief editor of the REPOSITORY before the late Union State Convention, discovers singular inconsistency in our speech because we "so charmingly entertained the rebel leaders during their memorable raid into Franklin county." It is true that rebels have been guests at Norland several times during the war. We entertained them just as we entertain floods, hurricanes, lightning, locusts and like agreeable visitors—mainly because they come and vegetate and go without much deference to our wishes. If the *Patriot and Union* can suggest any better way of managing such things, we would thank it for the suggestion.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

THE Union State Convention met in Harrisburg on Thursday last. Every district was represented, and many of the ablest men of the party were delegates. Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington, presided. Messrs. Simon Cameron, of Dauphin, Alex. K. McClure of Franklin, Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, and Winthrop W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, were chosen Delegates at large to the Union National Convention; and Messrs. Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Thomas Cunningham, of Beaver, were nominated for Electors at large. District Electors and members of the State Central Committee were selected by the delegates from the respective counties—a list of which will be found in the report of the proceedings in another column. The Convention was entirely unanimous in recommending ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the Union candidate for President. An address was adopted earnestly urging his re-election, and a series of resolutions were passed broadly endorsing his administration and warmly commending the fidelity and ability with which Gov. Curtin has discharged his duties as Governor of Pennsylvania. Hon. Simon Cameron was appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee by Mr. Lawrence, the President of the Convention. The earnest enthusiasm and confidence manifested by the Convention, point with uncommon distinctness to an overwhelming Union victory at the polls in November next.

—In presenting ABRAHAM LINCOLN for re-election to the Presidency, the Convention was but faithful to the earnest and almost unanimous wishes of the loyal men of the State and Nation; and it was eminent and just, coming from the great State of Pennsylvania, to the man who has with unfaltering fidelity, untiring zeal, and blameless integrity, administered the government through more than three years of unparalleled peril. A President less faithful, less honest, less disinterested in his devotion to the country's cause, must have given us hopeless dismemberment and anarchy long ere this; and, although censured for hesitation and again for precipitancy, in the fulness of time his wisdom and patriotism have ever been vindicated, and the people have rallied to his support with an earnestness and unanimity hitherto unknown in the history of our political conflicts.

The re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln was not doubtful before the action of Pennsylvania; but it is now placed beyond the possibility of contest. Already a clear majority of the Convention have been instructed for him, and delegates have been chosen cordially harmonizing with the expressions of their constituents.—Ohio will doubtless follow Pennsylvania in declaring for Lincoln, although a favorite and eminently worthy son of that State has been named for the same position; and the Empire State will complete the list of delegates by her cordial approval of what the other loyal States have done with so much harmony of sentiment. With the Presidency, therefore, the National Convention will have little to do—nothing indeed but to ratify in from what the people have as with one voice predetermined; and with a like faithful candidate for Vice President—ANDREW JOHNSTON, of Tennessee, we trust—the Union party will go into the coming contest strong in the tried integrity and fitness of its standard-bearers; stronger still in its holy cause, and achieve the crowning victory of our history for Lincoln, for Union, for Freedom!

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

The call for some 80,000 militia from the Western States, or rather the acceptance of a tender of that number of militia by the National authorities, has naturally led the people to expect a similar call upon Pennsylvania. At present, we are assured however, that it is not probable such a demand will be made. The Governors of the Western States tendered their militia forces to garrison such points as Cincinnati, Cairo, Paducah, Columbus, and other points on the Mississippi, where offensive movements on the part of the rebels are not probable after active operations are commenced by the great armies in Tennessee and Virginia. A limited number of militia have also been accepted from New York to garrison the ports and defences of New York city, and the veteran troops on guard and garrison duty in Boston and other points in New England, have been supplanted by militia from those States. This action of the several States will enable the government to add probably 50,000 trained troops to the armies in the field, and thus strengthen the already well grounded hope that the coming campaign will result in the decisive discomfiture of treason.

It must not be presumed that Pennsylvania is so unfaithful to her just fame as the chief of loyal States, as to be derelict in aiding the government with her militia. Gov. Curtin was, we believe, the first Executive to urge the employment of militia forces for special duty in order that our veterans might be invincible in the field. More than a year ago, when Gen. Hooker was about to move against Lee, Gov. Curtin formally tendered 25,000 militia to relieve tried troops then necessarily upon guard and garrison duty in Baltimore, Washington and other points not likely to be assailed; and he earnestly urged the acceptance of a like number from the other Eastern States. It was not deemed necessary or expedient to accept the proposition at that time—whether wisely or unwisely, we are not prepared to say. We presume, however, that as Hooker left two corps entirely out of action at Chancellorsville, if he had been encumbered with 40,000 more troops than he then commanded, his failure would have been only the more conspicuous and it may be disastrous. Since then Gov. Curtin has ever been ready to meet any demand that the exigencies of the National cause could reasonably make upon our State; and we are assured that when in Washington recently with the Executives of several of the Western States, he proposed to join them in furnishing militia if needed by the government. The authorities did not deem it necessary to make such a call on Pennsylvania at this time, for the reason, we presume, that they could be of no service unless taken to Norfolk, Leesburg, Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, and other points in Virginia, which are too important and too much exposed to be held by raw troops. A cordial arrangement exists, however, between the National and State authorities for calling and organizing the Pennsylvania militia at any time they can be of service to the government; and in case of a temporary reverse in Virginia, it is more than probable that such a demand will be made. A revised military bill has doubtless passed the legislature as it had been adopted in the House recently and was considered in the Senate on Friday last; and as soon as such a bill, becomes a law, the Governor will take immediate steps to make the militia force of the State such an organization as will be available at any time for State defence, or to render temporary aid to the general government. The experience of the past—alike of the Executive who had to improvise regiments from rolicking mobs, and of the people of the border who enjoyed their presence—and the future demands which may be made upon the people for self-protection, clearly point to the necessity of having our military force in the very highest possible state of organization and efficiency. To this important end let every good citizen give his earnest efforts, as soon as a revision of our statutes gives promise of usefulness and honor to the militia service.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

We have before us the second Annual Report of the U. S. Christian Commission, a pamphlet of nearly three hundred pages. Although quite a volume, it contains but a simple outline of the operations of the Commission during the past year, together with a condensed report of its receipts and expenditures. In all "war literation" we know of nothing so strange as this report. The past has given us stories of daring and romantic adventure, histories of campaigns and records of the hospital, but nothing like this volume. It has been wanting hitherto, not that there were none to write it, but because there were no such holy deeds, no such vast work of christian charity to record. There have been, it is true, individuals like a Florence Nightingale who, with a devotion that has made their names immortal, have given themselves to the ministration of the hospital; but never before has there been witnessed in the horrors of war such enlarge benevolence and christian compassion as this report records. It is indeed a pleasant relief to turn aside from accounts of carnage, and stories of massacres that were written in blood, to read these pages, over which the angel of mercy would love to linger, and pity forget to weep for very gladness.

This Commission has a two-fold object. It supplies first the physical wants of the sick in the hospitals, the wounded on the battle-field, and of the weary soldier on the march. When this is done and the brave sufferer's heart is all aglow with thoughts of the loving ones at home who send these gifts, the "delegate" whispers in his ear the message of love from the "upper home" or places in his hand the printed page bright with the story of the Redeemer of men. Such a Commission is pre-eminently Christian; it cares for the whole man, body and soul, and thus meets fully the two great evils war drags in its train, physical suffering and immorality. We need not wonder that under such ministrations many a rough soldier has said, "well this is religion;" that many a scarred heart has heaved with unwanted emotion and falling tears washed the bronzed face. The receipts of this Commission for the past year show that it has rapidly been increasing in favor with the people. Money and stores to the amount of nearly one million of dollars have been applied and distributed through its agency. This is more than four times the amount received during the previous year. In the report before us, all the receipts and expenditures are carefully accounted for. so that there is no difficulty in seeing the purposes to which the contributions of the people have been applied. We are surprised at the singular economy with which this association carries on its vast and complicated operations. It has agents in every portion of the army from the Potomac to the Mississippi, among our sailors, among the prisoners and in our hospitals; its delegates have been in every prominent battle-field before the smoke of the conflict rolled away; they have followed our armies on their long marches ever ready to help the faint and comfort the dying; and yet the actual expenditure attending all this has not exceeded three per cent. of the amount contributed. This remarkable economy is accounted for by the fact that all its delegates go out voluntarily and unpaid. It retains but sixteen paid agents for all the armies in the field, and then only because it is necessary to keep some men permanently in the work.—Such an organization commends itself as trustworthy, economical and efficient, and we are confident that the people cannot commit their gifts into better hands for distribution among our brave soldiers.

THE two hundred million five per cent loan is now offered to the people by the Government, and it is the positive duty as well as the manifest interest of every friend of our Nationality to invest in these securities to the extent of his or her spare means. They are payable in ten or forty years, at the option of the government; the interest is payable semi-annually in gold, and the principal will be paid in gold at maturity.

It is upon these securities that the government now mainly relies for the successful prosecution of the war against treason, and upon its success as a financial proposition depends to a great degree the success of the government. The credit of the Nation must be maintained; and it is the first duty of every patriot to give all his power to support it. Our troops in the field who are bravely battling for the safety of the Republic, must be paid; and the vast exactions of a gigantic war forced upon us by remorseless traitors must be met. The country is abundantly able to supply the means as it has supplied the men to restore an imperiled Union; and we appeal to the faithful men of every political persuasion to come forward promptly and invest in the National securities. An advertisement in another column gives the necessary information on the subject.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

UNANIMOUS INSTRUCTIONS FOR LINCOLN.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Reported for The Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, April 29.

The Union State Convention met here yesterday, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was called to order by Hon. Wayne McVeagh, Chairman of the State Committee. Speaker Penny, of the Senate, was chosen temporary President; but declined in consequence of a severe cold that impairs his voice. Senator Johnston, of Lycoming, was then chosen, and delivered a neat and appropriate speech on taking the chair. Mr. Samuel Alleman, of Snyder, John H. Stewart, of Allegheny, George H. Moore, of Philadelphia and David L. Barnes, of Fayette, were elected temporary Secretaries. The following is the list of delegates:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

Philadelphia—1st Dist., Robert C. Tittermary; 2d Jabez C. Du Hadway; 3d, Abel Lukens; 4th, Chas. Thompson Jones.
Chester and Delaware—Jacob S. Serrill.
Montgomery—William Brooks.
Bucks—Joseph Barnsley.
Lehigh and Northampton—Wm. W. Hammersley.
Berks—Z. T. Galt.
Schuylkill—Conrad F. Shindel.
Carbon, Monroe, Pike & Wayne—Capt. J. Shields.
Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—William J. Turrell.
Luzerne—S. B. Longstreet.
Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Warren—Stephen F. Wilson.
Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—J. S. Furst
Snyder, Montour, Northumberland and Columbia—Franklin Bound.
Cumberland, Mifflin, Perry and Juniata—Robert Campbell.
Dauphin and Lebanon—William Colder.
Lancaster—John Brady, David H. Cochran.
York—Alexander J. Frey.
Adams, Franklin & Fulton—Col. F. S. Stumbaugh.
Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—George W. Householder.
Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—H. A. Boggs.
Westmoreland and Fayette—Col. Everard Bierer.
Indiana and Armstrong—Dr. Thomas St. Clair.
Washington and Greene—George V. Lawrence.
Allegheny—Jas. L. Graham, Jno. M. Kirkpatrick.
Beaver and Butler—Thomas Robinson.
Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—L. H. Sample.
Erie and Crawford—Jonas Gunnison.
Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk—Chris. Myers.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Philadelphia—1st Dis., Edward Cobb; 2d, John W. Frazer; 3d, Lytle J. Hurst; 4th, Henry E. Wallace; 5th, Wm. W. Watts; 6th, John L. Hill; 7th, John Frey; 8th, Wm. R. Leeds; 9th, Chas. M. Neal; 10th, Robert M. Evans; 11th, Benj. G. Mann; 12th James M'Manus; 13th, J. F. Trenchard; 13th, Geo. H. Moore; 16th, William A. Simpson; 16th Thomas Dickson; 17th, W. J. P. White.
Adams—J. T. M'Ilhenny.
Allegheny—Jas. Lowry, Jr., John H. Stewart, Jno. P. Penny, J. J. Siebeneck, Jared M. Brush.
Armstrong and Westmoreland—James A. Hunter, John W. M'Kee, Dr. J. N. Loughery.
Beaver and Lawrence—James S. Rutan, William M. Francis.
Bedford—Charles W. Ashcom.
Berks—Henry Stump, Henry Krause, S. Weitzel.
Blair—Major Benjamin L. Hewitt.
Bradford—Dummer Lilly.
Bucks—Joseph S. Ely, Stacy Brown.
Butler—J. D. M'Junkin, H. G. Graham.
Cambria—A. A. Barker.
Carbon and Lehigh—John H. Oliver, T. F. Walter.
Centre—John T. Johnson.
Chester—Pusey J. Nichols, John Irey, Dr. Wilmer Worthington.
Clarion and Forest—Hunter Orr.
Clearfield, Jefferson, M'Kean and Elk—Wm. J. Hemphill, Lucius Rogers.
Clinton—Charles W. Wingard.
Crawford and Warren—S. B. Dick, Wm. D. Brown.
Cumberland—James A. Dunbar.
Dauphin—Geo. Bergner, John J. Shoemaker.
Delaware—John J. Roland.
Erie—Geo. W. De Camp, Perry Devore.
Fayette—David L. Barnes.
Franklin and Fulton—Jno. Rowe, M. Edgar King.
Greene—L. K. Evans.
Huntingdon—George W. Johnston.
Indiana—Col. James R. Porter.
Juniata, Union and Snyder—Samuel Alleman, J. J. Patterson.
Lancaster—George W. Mehaffey, William S. Amwes, M. H. Shirk, J. K. Alexander.
Lebanon—A. S. Ely.
Luzerne—H. P. Moody, Samuel Hoyt, Ira Tripp.
Lycoming—Henry Johnson.
Mercer and Venango—Wm. Burgwin, W. Stewart.
Mifflin—George H. Galbraith.
Monroe and Pike—Edward Halliday.
Montgomery—G. Justice Mitchell, William B. Rambo, M. Howard Jenkins.
Northampton—Samuel L. Cooley, Jas. L. Mingle.
Northumberland—John Youngman.
Perry—Dr. J. P. Clark.
Potter and Tioga—A. G. Olmstead, J. W. Guernsey.
Schuylkill—Linn Bartholomew, Dr. R. H. Coryell, James H. Campbell.
Somerset—Charles C. Musselman.
Susquehanna—L. F. Fitch.
Washington—Wm. A. Mickey, James B. Ruple.
Wayne—A. B. Walker.
York—Alex. Underwood, Henry B. Musser.

On motion, the temporary chairman appointed the following gentleman as a committee on contested seats: J. W. Frazer, John Fry, Geo. Bergner, A. G. Olmstead, Franklin Bound and Jacob S. Serrell.

It will be seen that every district in the State was represented; and the liveliest interest was manifested by the convention in the great struggle before us. A committee on permanent organization was chosen, after which the Convention adjourned until three in the afternoon.

At the appointed hour the convention assembled in the afternoon, and Dr. Worthington, of Chester, reported the following as permanent officers, all of whom were elected without opposition:

President—Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence.

Vice Presidents—Lytle S. Hurst, John Fry, Henry E. Wallace, William A. Simpson, Jacob S. Serrill, M. H. Shirk, M. Howard Jenkins, Joseph Barnsley, James L. Mingle, Henry Stump, Dr. R. H. Coryell, Edward Holliday, Drummer Lilly, Ira Tripp, Stephen F. Wilson, Franklin Bound, John J. Patterson, William Colder, David H. Cochran, George W. Mehaffey, Alexander Underwood, George W. Householder, A. A. Barker, Dr. Thomas St. Clair, Lewis K. Evans, John P. Penney, John S. Furst, James L. Graham, Thomas Robinson, William Stewart, Perry Devore, Hunter Orr and Dr. J. N. Loughery.

Secretaries—Samuel Alleman, John H. Stewart, Geo. H. Moore, David L. Barnes, Conrad F. Shindel, S. F. Fitch, H. P. Moody, James B. Ruple, William Burgwin, Charles W. Wingard.

Mr. Lawrence on taking the chair delivered an eloquent and pointed address.

The Convention then proceeded to elect Delegates at large to the Union National Convention, with the following result:

	1st.	2nd.	3d.
Simon Cameron	94	—	—
Alex. K. M'Clure	79	—	—
Morrow B. Lowry	60	80	—
W. W. Ketchum	55	38	91
Thomas M. Howe	55	55	—
Wm. B. Mann	54	41	41
P. Frazer Smith	38	23	—
Jas. H. Campbell	29	5	—
A. H. Reeder	26	16	—
Geo. Landon	13	—	—
Thos. Cunningham	11	—	—
Darwin Phelps	4	—	—

Messrs. Cameron and M'Clure were chosen on the first ballot—67 votes being necessary to a choice; Lowry was elected on the second, and Ketchum on the third ballot. Messrs. Morton M'Michael, of Philadelphia and Thomas Cunningham, of Beaver, were chosed electors at large by acclamation, and the districts each reported a district elector. The Union electorial ticket is as follows:

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael | Thos. Cunningham

DISTRICT.

1. Robert P. King.	13. Elias Hale.
2. Geo. Morrison Coates.	14. Charles Schreiner.
3. Henry Bumm.	15. John Wister.
4. Wm. H. Kern.	16. David M'Conaughy.
5. Barton Jenks.	17. D. W. Woods.
6. Charles M. Rump.	18. Isaac Benson.
7. Robert Park.	19. John Patton.
8. Aaron Mull.	20. Samuel Dick.
9. John A. Hustand.	21. Everhard Bitner.
10. R. H. Correvell.	22. John P. Penney.
11. Edward Halliday.	23. Ebenezer M'Junkin.
12. Charles F. Reed.	24. J. W. Blanchard.

The Convention adopted a resolution authorizing the President of the Convention to appoint the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and directing the delegates to select one member from each county, six from Philadelphia, two from Pittsburg and two from Harrisburg. The following gentlemen were appointed as the Union State Committee under the resolution:

Philadelphia, 1st Dist., Jeremiah Nichols, Chas. Humphreys; 2d, David Kramer, William H. Kemble; 3d, Charles M. Neal, Egbert K. Nichols; 4th, George W. Hammersly, Benjamin H. Brown. Adams, David A. Buehler, Gettysburg; Allegheny, John M. Kirkpatrick, J. J. Siebenick, Pittsburg; Armstrong, John Ralston, Averton; Beaver, D. L. Imbrie, Beaver; Bedford, Geo. W. Roop, Bedford; Berks, Alex. B. Tutton, Z. T. Galt, Reading; Blair, Samuel M'Camant, Sabbath Rest; Bucks, James B. Lambert, Doylestown; Bradford, Stephen Aland, Towanda; Butler, Charles C. M'Candless, Butler; Cambria, A. A. Barker, Ebensburg; Carbon, Chas. Albright, Mauch Chunk; Cameron, F. P. Hackett, Shippen; Centre, Edmund Blanchard, Bellefonte; Chester, Wm. B. Waddle, West Chester; Clarion, B. J. Reed, Clarion; Clearfield, S. B. Row, Clearfield; Clinton, Charles, W. Wingard, Lock Haven; Columbia, Robert F. Clark, Bloomsburg; Crawford, Henry C. Johnson, Meadville; Cumberland, John B. Parker, Carlisle; Dauphin, Geo. Bergner, John J. Shoemaker, Harrisburg; Delaware, Ketchly Morton, Oakdale; Elk, Albert Willis, Ridgway; Erie, Samuel C. Stanford, Waterford, Fayette, Benj. F. Hellen, Uniontown; Franklin, F. S. Stumbaugh, Chambersburg; Fulton, M. Edgar King, M'Connellsburg; Greene, Geo. E. Minor, Waynesburg; Huntingdon, G. W. Johnson, Huntingdon; Indiana, F. M. Kinter, Indiana; Juniata, John J. Patterson, Mifflintown; Lancaster, O. J. Dickey, Lancaster City, Peter Martin Lincoln Post Office; Lebanon, T. T. Worth, Lebanon; Lehigh, R. Clay Hammersley, Catasauqua; Luzerne, S. P. Longstreet, Wilkesbarre; Lycoming, Peter Herdic, Williamsport; M'Kean, Lucius Rogers, Smithport; Mercer, Jas. H. Robinson, Mercer; Mifflin, Alfred Marks, Lewistown; Lawrence, Oliver G. Hazen, New Castle; Monroe, John R. Stokes, Stroudsburg; Montgomery, Chas. Kugler, Cabinet; Montour, David Roberts, Danville; Northampton, W. H. Armstrong, Easton; Northumberland, Franklin Bound, Milton; Perry, Benjamin F. Junken, New Bloomfield; Pike, A. B. Sherman, Milford; Potter, D. C. Larabee, Coudersport; Schuylkill, Seth W. Geer, Minersville; Snyder, Moses Specht, Beavertown; Somerset, Eli K. Haines, Somerset; Susquehanna, D. R. Lathrop, Montrose; Sullivan, Thos. J. Ingram, Laporte; Tioga, M. H. Cobb, Wellsboro; Union, Samuel H. Orwig, Lewisburg; Venango, Peter McGough, Franklin; Warren, William D. Brown, Warren; Washington, Jos. B. Ruple, Washington; Wayne, Henry M. Seeley, Honesdale; Westmoreland, John C. Rankin, Harrison City; Wyoming, Alfred Hine, Tunkhannock; York, Silas Fery, York.

Mr. Olmstead, of Potter, presented to the President of the Convention a letter addressed to him, signed by two-thirds of the Delegates in the Convention, requesting him to appoint Mr. McClure, of Franklin, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Mr. McClure had been urged by the united delegation from Philadelphia, and by many others, to accept the position; but he uniformly declined. The expression of the Convention in this formal manner was designed to induce him to reconsider his determination and accept the laborious and responsible postion which he filled so successfully in 1860. Nothing definite is known on the subject this evening.

Mr. Bergner, from the Committee appointed to prepare an address and resolutions, reported an address strongly urging the re-nomination and re-election of President Lincoln, and the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the vindication of the national honor, and the enforcement of the national authority, against the aggressions of a desperate and wicked conspiracy, are the only objects which should now claim the attention of parties and engage the efforts of those who represent the government. Until that authority which is the supreme law of the land is recognized in all its borders, there cannot and dare not be any terms of peace offered to traitors. Until peace elicits unqualified and entire submission to the national authority, war must be waged while there is an arm left to strike a blow, and a dollar in the national treasury to subsist a soldier.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the policy of the National Administration, and the means employed for the suppression of rebellion, the punishment of traitors at home and abroad; a policy which, if carried out, will end in the speedy triumph of our arms, and the security and permanency of the Government.

Resolved, That we regard the re-nomination and election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency as essential not only to the complete overthrow of the slaveholders' rebellion, but as necessary to the full organization and operation of that policy which alone can secure the future peace and prosperity of a restored Union. The purity of his character, the liberality of his views, the independence of his action, and the regard which he ever manifests for justice and right, fit him pre-eminently for the direction of the affairs of the nation, until its authority is recognized, received and respected in all the States of the American Union.

Resolved, That in response to the sentiment of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, and in justice to a tried and faithful public officer, the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth. His manly defence of the honor and dignity of the State, his unwavering adherence to its credit, and his vigilant care of its interests, have had their influence alike upon the political character of its citizens, and the prosperity which now marks their trade and enterprise, and demands a people's highest admiration and applause.

Resolved, That the alacrity with which the Governor of Pennsylvania has contributed, through the aid of our fellow-citizens, to the National defence, is in keeping with the character of loyalty ever borne by the Keystone State. Through the active energy of Gov. Curtin, Pennsylvania has had the satisfaction of knowing that her State flag has floated in almost every battle fought for the Union, while no Commonwealth has given more of its material means in aid of the Government than that which the wise and frugal measures of Andrew G. Curtin have enabled this State to extend to the National Government.

Resolved, That the highest rewards of the nation are due to the brave men who are now in the field, periling their lives in a struggle with a base and wicked conspiracy; that we will ever hold in grateful recollection the memory of those who have already perished in the fight for the Union, and extend to those who survive to return once more to their homes, the honor which their valor has fairly won, and the peaceful rest which their labors so eminently deserve.

Resolved, That we thank the loyal members of the Legislature for the steady and persistent course with which they have maintained the honor and credit of the Commonwealth, and the stern patriotism with which they also resisted the revolutionary schemes of the minorities in the Senate and House. The attitude of the majority in both branches of the Legislature on the interest question and on the enfranchisement of the soldier, was controlled alike by a regard for economy and a determination to recognize in the defenders of the Union citizens deserving the highest rank and franchises; while the course of general legislation has been such at least as to deserve for the Legislature during the session about to close, our frank approval.

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole people are due to the gallant men who are now in the lead of our armies, and that we hold ourselves in readiness, at a moment's warning, to second the efforts of these to render the summer campaign against treason, the final end of the struggle for the peace of the country and the full recognition of the authority of the Government in all the States.

Speeches were then made by Messrs. Lowry, Ketchum and McClure, Delegates at large; Maj. McVeagh, Chairman of the State Committee; Hon. Jas. H. Campbell, Hon. Wm. B. Mann and Hon. Linn Bartholamew, all in favor of the re-election of Lincoln. The address of Maj. McVeagh was one of the most eloquent, finished, and impressive I have ever listened to. It places him in the very front rank of our gifted orators. The Convention then adjourned with an enthusiastic determination to carry Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority for Lincoln in November next.

HARRISBURG.

Union State Convention—Unanimous Expression for Lincoln—Election of Delegates—Harmonious Action—Chairman of the State Committee—Legislation.

Correspondence of The Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, May 2, 1864.

The Union State Convention was the absorbing topic for several days last week. Every district was represented, and Wednesday evening found the city full of prominent Union politicians from all sections of the Commonwealth There was no diversity of opinion as to the renomination of our present patriotic and successful President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. All the delegates were cordially in favor of him, and the question of the Vice Presidency was not raised. No one from Pennsylvania was presented, although Gov. Curtin and Gen. Cameron had both been urged by some of the Union journals. Judging from the private expressions of the delegates, Gov. Andrew Johnston, of Tennessee, would be the most acceptable candidate for Vice President in this State.

The proceedings of the Convention were conspicuous for harmony and unity of action. Cameron and M'Clure were chosen Delegates at large on first ballot, by general consent, without any arrangement between the parties or any definite agreement between their leading friends. The delegates acted solely with a view to harmonious action alike at Baltimore and in the coming contest. Lowry was chosen to represent the North West and Ketchum the North. The East was given Mr. McMichael, and the West Mr. Cunningham as electors at large. The Philadelphia delegation united in presenting Hon. Wm. B. Mann for one of the Delegates at large; but, although started with greater local strength than any other candidate, he was defeated. Cameron earnestly opposed him, and I doubt not compassed his defeat. He may reciprocate the kindness one of these days. He is the most accomplished politician in Philadelphia; one of the most effective campaigners in the State, and has great positive strength in his city.

Gen. Cameron was announced on Friday evening last as Chairman of the Union State Committee, and much surprise was manifested thereat, alike because it had been tendered by Mr. Lawrence, the President of the Convention, and because of Cameron's acceptance of it. It is said that Gen. Cameron desired it, and Mr. Lawrence took the responsibility of appointing him. There are many rumors afloat relative to it—one of which was that an arrangement had been made between Cameron and McClure by which the former was to be Cheirman; but in answer to despatches on the subject, Mr. McClure telegraphed here on Saturday that he had not desired the position, and that he had not declined, or made any arrangement relative to it, with any person. The matter is now settled, and all will unite in support of the organization and make common cause against the common foe.

—The legislature will get through with the most of the important bills after a fashion. The revenue will be increased by a general tax on tonnage, that will yield some $800,000 per annum; the militia laws will be revised; the unpatented land claims will be put in course of collection; an enabling act will be passed for the State Banks to go under the law of Congress without winding up; and the border claims will be adjudicated preparatory to payment. The apportionment has passed, and all the other bills named have passed one or the other of the houses and will be passed finally. The legislature will adjourn on Thursday at noon.

The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad bills have both passed finally, and are in the hands of the Governor. They will of course be signed; and a Southern Pennsylvania through route will be built speedily. HORACE.

GREELEY'S History of the American Conflict will be a most complete and valuable record of the causes of the Rebellion and of its progress. We believe that no history now contemplated or in course of preparation will approach it in ability, candor and a thorough elucidation of the conflict that culminated in this wanton, wicked war. The first volume will be issued about the 1st of June, and the second will be withheld till the close of the war. The first volume will, however, be a complete history itself, relating mainly to the origin, progress and consummation of the purposes of traitors. O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, are the publishers—to whom we are indebted for specimen pages of the work.

CHILD'S NATIONAL ALMANAC for 1860, has been issued, and must have a very wide circulation. It is a 12 mo. volume of 650 pages, and is the most complete annual now issued from the American press. In no other work can so much valuable information be found in the same space; and the arrangement of it is most complete. As a chronicle of the great events of the year 1863, it is invaluable to every citizen.—Price $1.50. Geo. W. Childs, Philadelphia.

THEY have high prices in Mormondom. A correspondent in Salt Lake City writes to the REPOSITORY that flour is $12 per 100 lbs: hay $75 per ton, and wages $35 to $40 per month.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and

A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN

who suffer from Nervous Debility, Promature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time

THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,

by one who has cured himself after being put to a great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
may20,63-1y. Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

IF YOU wish to impart vigor and clearness to the voice, relieve hoarseness &c., go at once to A. J. Miller's Drug Store and get a box of Bannvart's *Troches*, the only effectual remedy in the market. mar 2

THE WALKER HORSE RAKE.—Farmers who are in need of a Hay Rake, would do well by referring to the advertisement of D. D. Eshelman, on the seventh page of to-day's paper.