

The Franklin Repository.

BY MCCLURE & STONER.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

VOL 71...WHOLE NO. 3,656.

Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG.

Corporate Legislation—Important bills passed—The Senate—Clymer on a bill—Mr. McClure and Lowry have a personal settlement—Lowry's Ends in a State of Confusion—High Pressure Legislation in the House.

Correspondence of The Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, May 5, 1864.

The legislature has adjourned, and the people will breathe more freely. It has been in session over four months, and after devoting the first half of that time to doing worse than nothing, it devoted the last half to passing bills on the high pressure system. No previous legislature has ever passed so many bills. Corporation powers were sought and obtained for every conceivable enterprise. Oil companies; mining companies; coal companies; iron companies; gold companies; railroad companies; and others "too numerous to mention" have been passed; and if all put in operation, hundreds of millions of nominal capital at least will be invested in speculative channels. But few of these charters have been sought for bona fide business operations. Speculation, not the industrial interests of the State, demanded them; and doubtless hundreds of thousands of dollars will be invested and lost in them by innocent parties.

Nearly all the important bills before the legislature were passed. The new tax bill will raise some \$500,000 of additional revenue mainly from tonnage duties imposed upon all railroad and transportation companies. The collection of unappropriated land fees is required, and the militia laws have been sensibly revised. The bill relating to military damages fell for want of time. It had passed the House and had 21 votes to 12 in the Senate, but it was defeated for want of a two-thirds vote on the suspension of the rules.

Quite an exciting session was had on the military claim bill, and the after-piece, when the Senate adjourned, was replete with thrilling incidents. When the bill was before the Senate, Senator Lowry made a most fierce attack upon it, denouncing it as infamous. When he closed, he declared in an excited and violent manner, in conversation with Senator Hopkins and others, that the bill was a corrupt measure; that money was being used to pass it, and with adjectives too emphatic for ears polite, insisted that if a committee were given him he would prove what he said. As the bill did not appropriate a dollar to any claimant, the allegation was too absurd for belief; but so grave a charge affecting the integrity of Senators, demanded notice, and Mr. Hopkins declared that he would offer a resolution for a committee, and he notified Senator Lowry also that he would be expected to make good his startling declarations. Mr. McClure, who had been openly and earnestly urging the passage of the bill, sat in a vacant seat in the Senate at the time, and as any imputations against the integrity of the bill directly reflected upon him, a short settlement of the matter with Lowry was expected when the Senate adjourned. In the mean time, Johnson filibustered to defeat the bill, and got into a personal passage with Clymer, and the excitement was worked up to fever heat. Clymer declared that Johnson had deliberately falsified, and when called to order he repeated it with peculiar emphasis as he sat down. Johnson kept the floor and talked the session out on the pretext of giving his reasons for voting, and as the clock struck five the orders were called and the Senate adjourned. As soon as the adjournment was declared, Clymer walked nervously to Johnson, and Mr. McClure, with deliberate look and step but manifest seriousness of purpose, walked up to Lowry. Clymer's passion burst and expended itself at once in giving Mr. Johnson the important information that he was a deliberate falsifier. Johnson probably differed with Clymer on the subject; but did not say so, and Clymer walked away apparently regretful that nobody was hurt. Clymer was without a foe-man, and having accomplished the object of the reconnaissance, he withdrew in order.

Not so, however, with McClure and Lowry. McClure, who was known here for five years as the imperturbable legislator—the man who never gave way to passion, was evidently a little unbalanced by Lowry's grave allegation; and he informed Lowry in a manner strongly bordering on the peremptory, that he would wait until noon the next day, the hour for final adjournment, for Mr. Lowry either to establish or retract his charges, when he would, if Mr. Lowry should fail, give the Erie Senator a lesson on the proprieties of life that would be eminently wholesome. Lowry when thus confronted, attempted to equivocate and qualify; but McClure called up Hopkins and demanded to know whether Lowry did not positively charge corruption in passing the military bill. Nearly a score of Senators clustered around the parties, and they all joined Hopkins in declaring that Lowry had made the charge distinctly, and that he must establish or retract it. Lowry was completely cornered, and with well affected indignation he attempted to fall back upon his extreme rights as a Senator, and he informed McClure that if he attempted to take him to task for words spoken in the Senate he would kill him—wherefore McClure, not having the fear of death before his eyes, informed Lowry with an earnestness that impressed Lowry most profoundly; that if Lowry did not, before the final adjournment, either establish or withdraw the charge of corruption, he would horse-whip him before he left the capital grounds after the close of the session. Lowry immediately retreated out of the Senate, declaring that he would kill McClure.

As the closing scene of the drama would likely come off during or after the night session, there was quite a crowd in attendance. McClure sat in his old seat, and Lowry came in just as the Senate was called to order, evidently disturbed in mind. He had gone one step

too far in his malicious folly, and had grappled one man too many. Hopkins at once offered the resolution for a committee, and called upon Senator Lowry to vindicate himself. He rose manifestly embarrassed, and asked that the resolution be withdrawn. He said that he had made declarations, in the heat of passion, which he should not have made; that he had no information to justify the charge and that he could not prove anything. Clymer saw that he was determined not to say whether or not he believed the charge, and he took the floor and demanded to know whether Lowry had any information which led him to believe that improper influences had been used, or attempted to be used, to pass the bill. Lowry saw that he could not evade the issue—that he must either take the responsibility or squarely admit that he had made the gravest allegations without any foundation whatever in truth, and he frankly admitted that he was wholly in the wrong and that he had nothing to justify the belief of any improper actions on the part of any one. He then rose as usual that the resolution be withdrawn, and it was done—McClure and his bill was vindicated and Lowry had a lesson which it is hoped may be of advantage to him hereafter.

The House was a regular bear garden the last few days and nights of the session. Bills were passed with lightning speed, and the Speaker, Mr. Smith, known as "Fatty Smith" put them through after the fashion of a brisk auctioneer. Several members were evidently slightly fuddled all the time, and the proceedings were anything but dignified. It was a harvest for "snakes" in little bills, and many a serpent slipped through without notice. Most of the members have gone to-day, and Harrisburg is distressingly quiet again. HORACE.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

From Captain McDowell's Battery—Our Franklin County Soldiers—The People of East Tennessee.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

CAMP BATTERY B, INDEPENDENT PA. Blue Springs, Tenn., April 31.

Considerable time having elapsed since our Battery returned to the seat of war, and a good many of our boys being from your town and vicinity, I thought a few lines from one of us might prove interesting to some of your readers. After we left Chambersburg it was but a few days until we landed at Chattanooga, Tennessee. We remained there about three weeks, and then took the cars for Cleveland, Tennessee, where we drew our Battery horses and full equipment. We received Battery H, 4th U. S. Artillery. It is a splendid Battery. They are all light 12-pound Napoleon guns, and I can assure you we have the material in our Battery to handle them right. We are now attached to Major General Stanley's famous Division, of the 4th Corps, commanded by General O. O. Howard. He too is a veteran and true soldier. The Battery boys are all eager for a fight, and with such commanders as the above named, we look for nothing but success—such as at the battle of Chattanooga. We get to see less butternut than at any time since I have been in the service.

We are now encamped at Blue Springs, East Tennessee, the "Switzerland of America," which is noted for pretty girls and fat babies. It is very true it is a beautiful country, but I cannot see anything remarkable about the people. As a general thing they are far behind the times, particularly in education and many of the arts. They are a free and obliging set of people, and put me much in mind of the Italians. They appear to live only for the present, and think little about the future.

The health of the boys has been very good, with the exception of four or five cases of Small Pox, from which loathsome disease we lost one of our number, viz: Charles Peters, of Erie county, Pa.

The boys are all anxious to try the new guns with such material as our Battery is now composed of, and a commander as brave and true as S. M. McDowell. You may expect to hear good report from us. OLD SOLDIER.

GEN. MEADE'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

Maj. Gen. Meade issued the following patriotic address to the Army of the Potomac on Monday of last week—the day before the army moved:

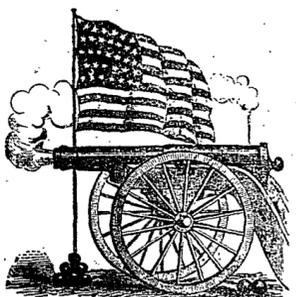
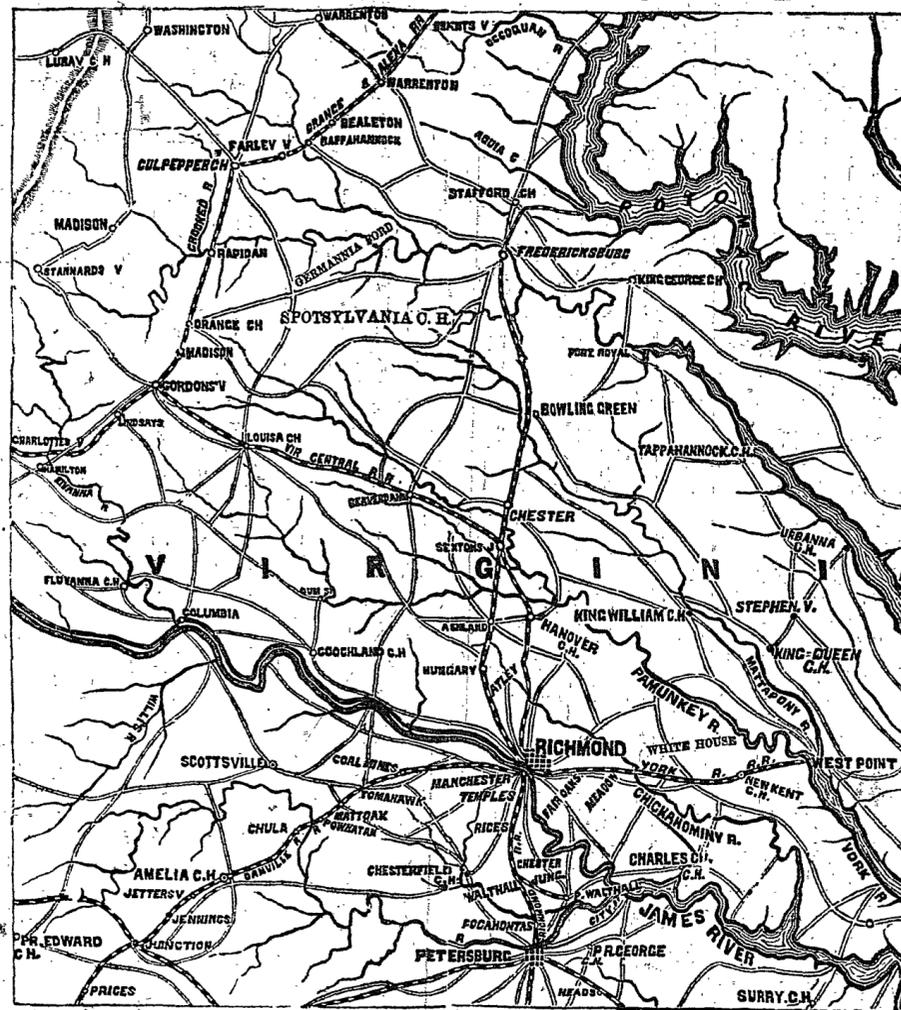
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4, 1864.—SOLDIERS!—Again you are called upon to advance on the enemies of your country. The time and the occasion are deemed opportune by your Commanding General to address you a few words of confidence and caution. You have been reorganized, strengthened and fully equipped in every respect. You form a part of the several armies of your country—the whole under the direction of an able and distinguished general who enjoys the confidence of the Government, the people, and the army. Your movement being in co-operation with others, it is of the utmost importance that no effort should be left unspared to make it successful.

Soldiers!—The eyes of the whole country are looking with anxious hope to the blow you are about to strike in the most sacred cause that ever called men to arms. Remember your homes, your wives and children; and bear in mind that the sooner your enemies are overcome the sooner you will be returned to enjoy the benefits and blessings of peace. Bear with patience the hardships and sacrifices you will be called upon to endure. Have confidence in your officers and in each other. Keep your ranks on the march and on the battle-field, and let each man earnestly implore God's blessing, and endeavor by his thoughts and actions to render himself worthy of the favor he seeks. With clear conscience and strong arms, actuated by a high sense of duty, fighting to preserve the Government and the institutions handed down to us by our forefathers, if true to ourselves, victory, under God's blessing, must and will attend our efforts. GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

—The Union men of Berks have elected Levi B. Smith and Edward Brooke Delegates to the Union National Convention, with Wm. M. Baird and Col. Wm. Trexler, as alternates. All are for Lincoln.

THE GRAND ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

Scene of the Great Battles between Gen. Grant and the Rebel Forces—Richmond and its Railroad Connections—The Flank Movements up the James River and the Peninsula—Petersburg and its Environs.



THE REPUBLIC LIVES!

The Great Struggle with Treason!

TWO DAYS OF TERRIBLE CONFLICT!

THE REBELS DRIVEN AT ALL POINTS!

Lee Leaves his Dead and Wounded on the Field!

General Grant Advances toward Richmond!

GEN. BUTLER DEFEATS BEAUREGARD!

He Severs the Rebel Lines South of Richmond!

The Rebel Generals Jenkins and Jones Killed!

LONGSTREET MORTALLY WOUNDED!

The first great struggle for Richmond took place between Lieut. Gen. Grant and the rebel Gen. Lee on Thursday and Friday last, and the battle of Friday was the most desperate and deadly of the war. General Grant moved on Tuesday night across the Rapidan, toward Chancellorsville, and Lee, operating with Orange Court House as his base, threw his forces upon General Hancock's corps on Friday afternoon with terrible fury; but Hancock held his ground firmly until night—the loss being great on both sides. On Thursday night Gen. Burnside reached Grant by a forced march from Manassas, and on Friday morning the whole of Grant's army was in line of battle. As early as six o'clock the conflict began; and General Lee hurled his forces now against one wing, then against another, and at last against the entire line; but desperate as was the valor of his men, the effort was fruitless save in the fearful harvest of death. Like rocks of adamant the Union lines were held throughout the

sanguinary struggle, and at last Lee was compelled to recede from Grant's invincible columns, and the day closed with Grant in possession of the field; of the most of the dead and wounded of the enemy, and SUBSTANTIALLY VICTORIOUS! He had received and withstood with unbroken lines the exhausting shock of the foe, and was left master of the field. The enemy's dead in our hands are estimated at 3,000, and their wounded at 10,000. Beyond the wounded, but few prisoners were lost on either side.

Gen. Grant had severed his communications with Washington when he moved, and we are without official dispatches from him; but the Secretary of War has furnished the people with every important item of information as soon as it was received by the Department. It will be seen that Gen. Grant has advanced to the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and established his lines with Washington by the Aquia creek road. By reference to the map we give, the substantial fruits of his triumph are seen when it is noticed that he has advanced over the battle-field to Spottsylvania and the Fredericksburg Railroad, and Lee has surrendered the ground and retired. Where he will next stand, it is useless to speculate; but the fact that Gen. Butler has landed at City Point, on the South of the James River, defeated Beauregard, cut the Petersburg Railroad, and now threatens Richmond from the South, while Sigel is threatening Lee's rear by his movement from Winchester, will probably compel Lee to retire toward Richmond so as to be able to defend it at every point.

We subjoin the dispatches of Secretary Stanton, and such other reliable information as has come to hand up to the hour of going to press:

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1864. We have no official reports from the front, but the Medical Director has notified the Surgeon-General that our wounded were being sent to Washington, and will number from 6,000 to 8,000.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac has made requisition for seven days grain and for railroad construction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retiring. This indicates Gen. Grant's advance, and affords an inference of material success on our part. The enemy's strength has always been most felt in his first blows, and these having failed and our forces not only having maintained their ground, but preparing to advance, lead to the hope of full and complete success. It is designed to give accurate official statements of what is known to the Department in this great crisis, and to withhold nothing from the public. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH

WASHINGTON, May 8—5 P. M. We are yet without any official dispatches from the Army of the Potomac except those referred to this morning from the Medical Director and Chief Quartermaster, and nothing additional has been received by the Department from any other source. It is believed no fighting took place yesterday. A part of the wounded arrived in ambulances this morning at Rappahannock Station, and are on the way in by Railroad.

A dispatch from Gen. Butler, just received, and which left him yesterday, states that a diversion had been made by his forces on the Railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, and had succeeded in destroying a portion of it, so as to break the connection; that there had been some severe fighting, but that he had succeeded. He heard from a Rebel deserter that Hunter was dangerously wounded; Pickett, also; and Jones and Jenkins were killed. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Sherman.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIRD DISPATCH

WASHINGTON, May 9th. Dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Grant have just been received by the War Department. Our army was in full pursuit of the enemy toward Richmond. We have 2,000 prisoners. Our forces occupied Fredericksburg at 8 o'clock last night. The hospital for our wounded is established there. Supplies, nurses, physicians and attendants have been ready for two days, and have gone forward. The wounded are estimated at 12,000.

Hancock passed through Spottsylvania Court House at daylight yesterday. His headquarters at noon yesterday, were 20 miles south of the battle-field. We occupy Fredericksburg. The 22d New York Cavalry held that place at 8 o'clock last night. The depot for our wounded is established at Fredericksburg.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FOURTH DISPATCH

WASHINGTON, May 9th—4 P. M. Dispatches have just reached here direct from Gen. Grant. They are not fully deciphered yet, but he is "on to Richmond." We have taken 2000 prisoners.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Dispatches from Gen. Meade—Lee Retreating for Richmond by the Direct Road—Hancock pushing the Pursuit.

WASHINGTON, May 9th—4:15 P. M. A bearer of dispatches from Gen. Meade's Headquarters has just reached here. He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday, and our army commenced the pursuit on Saturday morning. The Rebels are in full retreat for Richmond by the direct road. At the latest dates received by the War Department, Gen. Hancock was rapidly pushing by the left to Spottsylvania Court House—Heavy cannonading from that direction was heard at Aquia creek yesterday.

The Victory Announced in the Senate—Lee Retreating—The Union Army Pursuing.

WASHINGTON, May 9th. In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Collamer read a telegram from the Secretary of War, as

follows: Dispatches have been received from Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade. They were "on to Richmond." Lee was in full retreat, with Sedgwick, Hancock, Warren and Burnside close on his heels.

Pennsylvanians Killed and Wounded—Col. Woodward Killed—Gen. Longstreet Mortally Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9th. Evening Telegraph has the following list of killed and wounded: Col. Carrol, 95th Penna., killed; Capt. Byrnes, 2nd Penna., captured; Capt. Briggs, 11th Penna., wounded in thigh; Col. Gwynne, 18th Penna., wounded in leg; Maj. Darlington, 18th Penna., killed; Colonel Woodward, (son of Judge Woodward) killed. General Longstreet was shot by a bullet in the neck, and mortally wounded.

Additional Casualties—Dispatch from Gen. Lee—Gens. Jenkins and Jones Killed.

WASHINGTON, May 9th. The Star extra says there is no foundation for the report that the rebels are evacuating Richmond, nor that Petersburg has been evacuated. The following is a list of the casualties so far as has been received to this time:

Brig. Gen. Alex. Hays, Penna., killed; Brig. Gen. Jas. S. Wadsworth, N. Y., killed; Brig. Gen. Webb, N. Y., wounded; Col. Wilson and Maj. Fricker, 43d N. Y., wounded; Col. Stone and Lieut. Col. Tyler, 2d Vt., wounded; Col. Lewis and Lieut. Col. Foster, 3d Vt., wounded; Col. Stone, Penna., "Bucktails," injured by a fall; Col. West, 9th Me., killed; Col. Bedwell, 9th N. Y., wounded.

An official dispatch of Gen. Lee to the rebel authorities at Richmond, transmitted by Gen. Butler to the War Department, states that the rebel loss in killed is not large, but that many are wounded. He further states that he regrets to say that Gen. Longstreet is dangerously wounded, also Gens. Pogram and Hafford, and that Gen. Jenkins is killed. Gen. Jones is also reported killed, and his body in our possession.

Gen. Butler Marching Upon Richmond—One day's March from the Rebel Capital—Doubtful Report about the Capture of Fort Darling.

NEW YORK, May 10th. The Herald says: "We learn that Gen. Butler commenced his march on Richmond from the south side, early yesterday morning. One day's uninterrupted march will bring his troops to the James River, opposite the city. We may therefore expect some important news from that quarter to-day. The gunboat Shawnee, an old ferry boat, was blown up in the James River, by a shot in the boiler. The commander and a number of the crew were lost. The World has a report that Fort Darling has been taken, and the obstructions removed in the James River, allowing the monitors to go up to Richmond.

Gen. Butler's Engagement with Beauregard—Gen. Lee Reported Wounded.

BALTIMORE, May 10. The Norfolk Regime of Monday says, Gen. Butler had a sharp engagement with Beauregard on Saturday near Petersburg and yesterday (Sunday) assailed him with considerable force and drove him. Gen. Butler it adds has the key of Richmond in his hands. Rebel prisoners report that Lee was wounded on Friday and Gen. Pickett killed.

Gen. Sherman in Motion.

WASHINGTON, May 10—7 A. M. Secretary Stanton telegraphs the following to Maj. Gen. Dix:— A dispatch from Gen. Sherman received at midnight states that he is fighting for the possession of Rocky Face Ridge and I have knowledge that Gen. M'Pherson took the Snake Creek Gap and was within seven miles of Resaca this morning. You will remember that on Saturday the rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by Gen. Thomas, a position at Buzzard's Roost in a bend of Mill Creek, just North of Dalton. [Resaca is 15 miles South of Dalton, so that the rebel Gen. Johnston is completely flanked.—ED. REP.]

Destruction of the Rebel Ram Albemarle

WASHINGTON, May 10. The Chronicle announces the reception of official dispatches by the Navy Department last night of the destruction of the rebel ram "Albemarle," in Albemarle Sound, by the iron clad gunboat Spacrus.

The President's Address to the Loyal People—Thanksgiving and Prayer Recommended.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, May 9, 1864.

Friends of Union and Liberty!

Enough is known of the army operations within the last five days to claim our especial gratitude to God, while that remains undone demands our most sincere prayers and reliance upon Him, without whom all human effort is vain. I recommend that all patriots at their homes, in their places of public worship and wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

AN UNWELCOME STRANGER.—Mr. Ith commonly known as the Ith, has made its appearance in town and in various places throughout the county. It may be a source of relief to persons so afflicted to know that they can get a cure for this troublesome disease at Miller's Drug Store. Let all so afflicted send immediately to their Drug Store and get a box of Terrell's Ith Ointment. Price 25 cents. It is a speedy cure.

GELWICKS, of the cheap wholesale and retail Grocery, Provision and Variety Store, has just received a fresh supply of goods. He does not confine himself exclusively to the Grocery business alone, but deals in almost every description of goods. You can buy almost any article you wish at his extensive establishment.

When you have been every place and cannot find what you want, go to Gelwicks, he keeps everything and intends to make his business pay, not by large profits, but by selling the largest amount of goods.

SURE CURE.—Every day we hear of the success of the "Bare Cure" in curing the Rotten Hoof, and bad scratches in Horses. Get a bottle and try it. Sold only by Heiser & Creaser.