

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, June 8, 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 Orphan's 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.

SINGLE COPIES OF THE REPOSITORY can be had at the counter, with or without wrappers. Price five cents. Persons ordering single copies to be mailed must enclose a two cent postage stamp.

PARTISANSHIP AND THE LENIENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

From the very nature of our government, political partisanship is inevitable, and so far from being pernicious, it constitutes our chief safeguard. Its sleepless vigilance, its eager scrutiny into the policy and character of the men in power, prevent the outrage of public rights, preserve comparative purity in the administration of affairs, and promote the best interests of the people. At all times it has it abuses, but its general tendency is toward permanent good. Remove its guardianship for a lengthened period, and unrestrained officials might drive the nation to the very brink, if not into the very abyss, of ruin. But partisanship should always be subservient to patriotism.

When its self-love and aggrandizing spirit seek its ends outside of patriotism, it becomes treason, and is none the less despicable or dangerous that it does not openly bear arms against the republic. When our common country is threatened, the test of patriotism is simple. They whose hands are not with it are against it, and the heart that finds sympathy with its foes is of them. The administration represents the government, is the agent selected by the people to carry it forward. Factious opposition to the civil authorities is disloyalty. All opposition is not necessarily so. Our rulers may be unwise, may even be unfaithful, and their measures are then legitimate subjects of condemnation. We should endeavor to correct unwise or wicked measures, and remove, in the proper manner, their authors. This is not factious opposition; this is a different thing from maligning public functionaries, for the sake of selfish advancement; from crippling their efforts so as to make a popular sentiment against them from an ill success which is the consequence of this very antagonism; from apologizing for treason; from magnifying the power and abilities, and purity of traitors; and from underrating the state-ship and the generalship of the faithful. In the present hour of our country's agony, partisanship is guilty of these high crimes, and from the mean motive of grasping the power of the Republic it is pursuing just such a course as will make her powerless, and degrade the imperial protectress of the people into an imbecile, drivelling, guardian of Slavery.

The President of the United States has ceased to be the standard bearer of a mere party, and holds aloft before the eyes of mankind the blessed banner that symbolizes freedom to the whole world. Around him cluster the loyal citizens of all parties—at his call, hundreds of thousands of brave men of all political creeds have gone forth with their lives in their hands to suffer privations, exposures, toils, cruel wounds and death, to preserve our native land from destruction. The partisan aiders and abettors of treason in their comfortable homes in the North, have mocked the valor of the brave, have dishonored their graves, and jeered at their honorable wounds. They have refused them succor, as well as denied them sympathy, when struggling against fearful odds—have discouraged their friends who were willing to go to their support by enlisting—have bitterly cried out against the draft that is meant to re-fill the thinned ranks of the army—have connived at desertion, and sheltered deserters who have turned their backs from the very faces of the foe—have established mercenary newspapers to vilify and traduce the government, and have been diligent on all occasions in attempting to prejudice the popular mind in favor of a dishonorable peace. The favorite topic of their declamations is the despotism of the administration. The exile of a scurrilous traitor lending open comfort to the enemy is more horrible to their minds than rebel barbarities to Southern loyalists, their exquisite cruelties to patriot soldiers starving in loathsome prisons, or the fiendish butcheries at Fort Pillow. The restrictions upon newspapers, which give their aid to the demonic spirit of mobs, to the creation of panics, and the fostering of an influence

against our cause abroad, are more to be lamented than Lee's invasion of our State and his merciless imprisonment of our citizens. And the arrest and confinement of plotters against the government in our very midst, is more alarming to their sensitive conceptions of liberty than the giant despotism that threatened to bow the North at its feet, and plant the ensign of slavery on the dome of the capital and call the roll of its slaves at the base of Bunker Hill Monument. And this howl against the tyranny of the government is raised and repeated by the class of men, who enjoy all the licentiousness of tongue and pen—from men in the councils of the Nation down to pot-house brawlers whose only limitation of speech is the thickened articulation of besotment.

Well these treacherous partisans know that never was a government more lenient, more tolerant—lenient and tolerant almost to a fatal degree. Well they know that the North is overrun with spies—that rebel emissaries thread our roads, sit with us at our tables, swarm about our armies, and hold positions in our employment. They traffic in our large cities—obtain supplies there for the use of their rebellion, plot the capture of our vessels, and incite the rabble to revolt and murder. These invaders against the tyranny of the government, are not only weakening its power, but are smoothing the pathway of spies. They are creating an atmosphere in which a spy may breathe safely, and affording him facilities to further his mission. They are doing still more, they constitute even a rebel army of occupation in the North. Without their co-operation this war would have been over—the blood of thousands saved—the nation restored and far advanced on its career of prosperity and glory. But, thank God, the hour and power of these wicked creatures are drawing to an end—they cannot prevent the final suppression of the rebellion, and the day is not now far distant when they will wish that the swamps of the Chickahominy, the hills of Gettysburg, or the thickets of the Wilderness could conceal them from the indignation of their countrymen and the contempt of mankind.

LOYALTY.

The terms loyal and disloyal are of late usage among us. Hitherto we have looked upon them as old world phrases, better adapted to a state of society ruled by a hereditary magistracy than to republican America. But now a newly awakened and profound sentiment in the breast of the people has appropriated them, and they are in as frequent use among us as in old England itself.

We evidently mean something by them, but what is meant is not always clear. With some, loyalty is more a word to conceal than to express their true sentiments; with others it is only a name for their own opinions as to the duty of the government in the present crisis. All are disloyal who do not agree with them. There are others again, and they are generally found among those who are sympathetic with treason and rebellion, who speak of loyalty as if it was a legal matter, and a man's disloyalty was to be determined by the letter of the law. This is the most dangerous, because the most plausible error on this subject; and through it thousands of good men have become unconsciously disloyal. The fanatic, who measures a great sentiment he has not heart to comprehend, by his own contracted opinions, soon meets with deserved contempt. But it seems like wisdom to say that "the Constitution and the supreme law of the land are the only measures of loyalty." The mistake of such is that they make loyalty a legal virtue; they degrade this noble sentiment, placing it on a level with allegiance. It is in no sense a legal subject. The supreme law of the land no more tells us what it is, than it defines what a virtuous, an honest, or a brave man is. Loyalty stands on the same footing with honesty, patriotism and bravery; it is a moral subject and lies in the field of right sentiment. Law technically divides obligations into two classes, the imperfect and the perfect. By the "imperfect" it means most curiously those that are so spiritual and far-reaching, or in other words so perfect that the clumsy machinery of Law cannot reach them. The "perfect" are those superficial relations that can be reached by human testimony. Now the deepest and strongest sentiments of human nature and among them we class loyalty are those which the law calls "imperfect." In their source and flow they are beyond legal control; and the law can touch them only when their violation passes into some wrong that can be reached by testimony. Thus a man may be dishonest, but the civil law cannot punish him until his dishonesty passes into fraud, and then it condemns only for the fraud; he may be untruthful, but it is only when untruth passes into slander or perjury that the law attempts redress, and then for these crimes, not for his untruthfulness. So it is with loyalty. Civil law can do nothing with it until it matures into treasonable practices, and then, it is punished as treason, not as disloyalty. When then a man, annoyed with the suspicion that he is disloyal, defends himself by saying he is a true friend

of the constitution, and challenges the law to lay hold on him, he no more establishes his innocence than does the dishonest man, who points to the law, and triumphantly asks where it condemns him as a liar. Both of these things belong to the moral department of life, and are to be judged not as the law tries deeds, but as we all judge sentiments and feelings.

Loyalty is not born of the letter of the law. It is what a man feels and does for his country and its honor, not as compelled, but of his own free will. It is true heart-felt devotion to its government and to its cause. It does not measure itself by the constitution or read the limit of its exertions in the laws. It is not skilled in hiding from duty under pretence of saving the constitution. It indeed loves that document and would sacredly maintain it, but knows of something better. Its noblest duties are not written in the statute book. To tear one's self from the embrace of wife or mother that we may stand for our government amid the horrors of the battlefield, to bear wounds without complaint, to be constant in disaster, to be undaunted when armies reel bleeding from the field, to give money, to minister in the hospital, to encourage the soldier, to pray, to hope, to wait for victory, to die in the cause—these are not constitutional duties; but they are the natural unconstrained works of true loyalty. A man may be "constitutionally loyal," in other words keep his allegiance, and yet be as disloyal as the arch traitor himself. Unfortunately there are many such to be found in the North. With mean spirits unable to rise above the trammels of party, they profess to see in the life and death struggle of our country, nothing more than the policy of an administration. They have no heart to rejoice in the victories of our armies, no tears to lament their defeats. Professing to deplore the mistakes of those in power, they really feed upon them. While the true heart of loyalty is slow to blame, full of forbearance and patient under miscarriages, these creatures are in haste to accuse. They condemn before they know the truth and denounce what they do not understand. They are full of invectives against the mistakes of government, but they have none to denounce the treason of our country's foes. There is, no law to condemn such, but there is a great and true sentiment in the heart of the people which does brand them as disloyal. Let this be their punishment. Let them, like the liar and the coward, live to be despised. Covered with the infamy of having been false at heart to their country in the hour of its peril, it will be punishment enough for them to live and face the looks of those who have suffered and fought for our deliverance.

THE UNION PARTY—ITS ISSUES. It is interesting to observe how most of the leading politicians of our country have failed in their prophecies relative to the position and principles of the Union party during the terrible ordeal now pending. That many prophecies should have been made is not at all singular. In the midst of the life and death struggles, by which, during the last three years densely populated States have confronted each other in bloody battle, and the most peaceful of our citizens have been distracted, it would indeed have been remarkable, if the spirit of prophecy had not become general, and if the signs of the times had not prompted a general prediction of unexampled confusion in our national politics. The leading statesmen of the old Whig and Democratic parties despaired of the permanency of the Union, and feared the collision of arms between the North and South. In order to avert so sad a calamity, they were on several occasions induced to yield to compromise when the measures then agitating the public mind should have been fearlessly met and settled according to the spirit, if not the letter of the constitution. These acts of timidity instead of settling dangerous questions, produced political disorder in all parties, from which we believe have grown up the different factions of fanatics, whose extreme views have hurried on the fearful bloody conflict that has deluged our land. When the gates of Janus were unlocked and thrown open, and three years of fratricidal war like a besom of destruction, have swept their way across the South, desolating the whole land, he was a bold man who ventured to predict a harmonious order of things to be restored from this tempestuous confusion. How often have our ears been greeted with the intelligence that party lines have been broken up, and that no party organizations were in existence, save and alone for the purpose of vindicating the integrity of the Government and restoring the Union. How often have we been told that the Democratic party was national in its doctrines, conservative in its tenancies, and loyal in its principles, and that whilst the dark cloud of war hung over our national horizon, its power should be exercised for the preservation of National life; and yet in the face of all this, influential journals, the oracles of this party, have been found advocating a disruption of the Union, as the only practicable method of extricating ourselves

from the political entanglements by which we have been overcome.

In the midst of our troubles the ultra organs of all parties have been busily engaged in exerting their influences and disseminating their pernicious doctrines. It was an easy matter for them to assert their claims to attention and to wield an influence in public opinion for a time. This we have all seen, and all are equally glad that their existence, was brief, and their death as sudden as their birth. The decay of factions is the greatest proof of the stability of our government and its institutions. And now since the rebellion has been stripped of its terrors, and the supremacy of the government has been fully vindicated, the landmarks of duty and principle have become more distinct to the minds of all, except those who are constitutionally incapable of seeing.

Universal freedom, the light of the Constitution, that beacon of all true American Statesmen, is now more than ever recognized as the guide through our great national difficulties. The eye of the nation is directed to it, and with one voice does the Union party, the party in power, proclaim its advent. It should be a source of gratification to every Republican, every well wisher of the nation, that the doctrines of our party have triumphed through this terrible struggle; that factions have ceased their blatant uproar, and that the Union party has again the opportunity, during the approaching Presidential struggle, of confronting the disloyal elements of the nation, upon the issues of social, political and national aggrandizement. In the merits of our political creed we have full confidence, relying as we do on the amount of truth we can bring to sustain our cause.

Let no Union man be persuaded that the principles for which he has all along contended are about to be abandoned by the party during the coming campaign. The destiny of these principles has not yet been completed, and to sacrifice any of them at this time, would but be a step backwards and against the interests of our country. The doctrines of the Union party are those of equitable and peaceful progress. Neither by violence nor by stagnation will they ever propose to succeed; but by a firm decided and steady course, amid every variety of political and social circumstances. The institution of slavery must be abolished, and the States in rebellion subdued and brought back to their allegiance, upon the basis of the free States of the North. A good and substantial circulating paper medium must be established. A tariff sufficient to encourage and protect the free labor of the country must be enacted. These are the doctrines of our party, and when we are found untrue to these, untrue to American interests, we shall admit the claims of others to the possession of a purer patriotism. Until then we shall not cease, with all honesty of purpose, to propose for popular acceptance those great measures in defense of which we are now arrayed, and with reference to which we are not divided.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Surg. Gen. King, in his report to Gov. Curtin on the condition and comforts of the Pennsylvania sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals of the Army of the Potomac, which he has recently visited, speaks thus of the Christian Commission: "Besides the seventeen members of the Volunteer Aid Corps furnished from Pennsylvania, the State was represented at Fredericksburg by several medical gentlemen, who went there and rendered important surgical aid under the auspices of the Christian Commission, whose labor of love performed by over two hundred devoted and active delegates was justly regarded of inappreciable value."

This is very high testimony, coming from an observer of the official position of Dr. King; and especially as he is eminently conscientious, and careful in his expressions. Whatever he endorses, and whenever he thinks, are worthy of the confidence and support of the public.

FROM THE ANDERSON CAVALRY.

From a private letter addressed to this office, from W. H. H. Newman, of this county, a member of the Anderson Cavalry, at present detailed in the Provost Marshal's Office at Chattanooga, we take the following:

"All goes well at the front, as you have already learned by telegraph. Joe Johnston in full retreat, and Sherman close behind him. But Johnston is rather inferior to Bragg in rearward movements, leaving considerable C. S. A. property behind him. The sutlers are making but few sales of tobacco now, as the 'boys' are enforcing the 'conscription act' during their onward movement through Georgia; finding large quantities of the 'weed' which 'Joe' could not take along.

"Our advance however, has been stubbornly resisted, particularly at Rocky-faced Bridge and Resaca; the former an exceeding strong natural position, and the latter artificially improved. Our loss has been heavy; especially among the officers, as they appear to have been a special mark for the rebel sharpshooters and singled out in every engagement. I presume the casualties among field officers exceeds any other previous engagement in this army.

"Though no deaths have occurred among the leading commanders, Brig. Generals Willrich, Manson and Kilpatrick badly wounded, Maj. Gens. Hooker and Howard slightly, and still in the field. The hospitals here are filled with wounded; but they receive every attention from members of that noble Christian Commission.

"Among those wounded are several members of Independent Battery B (McDowell's), though only one from Franklin county, whose name I could not learn. Capt. S. McDowell is unhurt. I have learned nothing of the 77th Regt. Va. Vols.

"About 1000 prisoners of war were brought to this office since the campaign opened. No

fears need be entertained for the final triumph of the ever victorious Army of the Cumberland. The army moved forward from Kingston, Ga., on Monday morning, May 23d, with ten days full rations, but to last twenty if necessary. So perhaps ere this, they will be confronting Atlanta, as they are determined to keep time with Grant and his gallant host.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

—Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz has been placed in command of the convalescent barracks at Nashville.

—Gen. Crooks, according to a special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, has stated on another expedition.

—A despatch from Missouri reports another guerrilla outrage. A number of Union refugees were captured and eighty men and some women killed.

—Roddy's Cavalry, commanded by Col. Johnson, was recently encountered by Col. Long, of the Seventeenth Army Corps, near Holden, Ala. Johnson was killed and many prisoners taken.

—Secessionville, South Carolina, it is reported by a rebel major who came into Gen. Butler's lines on Saturday, has been captured by our forces. Charleston is threatened, and the rebel commander is said to have telegraphed for reinforcements.

—An important announcement is made that French Minister of Foreign Affairs has assured Mr. Dayton that the iron-clads which were being built in France for the Rebels have been sold to a neutral Power, and that the four Rebel clipper ships at Bordeaux, would not be delivered to them.

—The one-hundred-and-thirty-second Ohio Militia Regiment, which arrived in Washington a short time since, voted, a few days ago, to offer their services to go to the front and aid Grant in taking Richmond. Not a dissenting vote was given. Their offer was accepted, and they left for the front.

—It is known by the Navy Department that the Rebels have ironclads, torpedo rafts, and other infernal machines, which they intend to send down the James River against our gunboats. But our naval officers are well prepared for them, and there is no fear of the result.

—A heavy force of Rebels is reported to be within 55 miles of Durall's Bluff, marching on that place. They are supposed to number 15,000. The Rebel Gen. Shelby captured Dardanelle last Monday, taking 200 prisoners. After the capture, he crossed the Arkansas River, and it was supposed that he intended to strike the Little Rock Railroad. Jacksonport and Batesville have been evacuated by our forces.

—The Marmora, Juliet and Prairie Bird recently engaged the Rebel batteries at Gaines's Landing, and succeeded in driving them away. Marmaduke, who is reported to be in command of the Rebels, had taken twelve pieces of artillery. He captured and buried the steamer Lebanon, and carried the crew and passengers off as prisoners. The boats from the White River report the Rebels to be thick, but the boats are not molested.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Henry B. Anthony was on Thursday re-elected U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.

—The Union men of Cambria county have nominated A. A. Barker for Congress, Hon. Evin Roberts for Assembly, and F. M. Flanagan for Sheriff.

—Messrs. Cravens and Voorhees, copperhead M. C.'s from Indiana, have declined to be candidates for re-election. Indiana don't seem to be very healthy for copperheads as formerly.

—An election was held in the City and county of San Francisco, Cal., on the 17th ult., for municipal officers, which resulted in a majority of 4540 for the People's Union party, in a total vote of 11,110.

—The Democrats of Kentucky have elected Delegates for Chicago instructed for McCrellan for President and Gov. Bramlette for Vice President. They passed resolutions in favor of the war, but opposed to hurting the rebels.

—The War Democrats held a Convention at Syracuse, New York, last week, at which Hon. James T. Brady, Senator Congress, and many other Democrats of National fame were present. They declared in favor of the re-election of President Lincoln.

—In Butler county Col. John M. Thompson, who received the vote of that county for Congress in 1862, is again before the people for the same position. In Armstrong co., Col. J. B. Finlay, of Kittanning, who was an unsuccessful candidate for nomination for Congress in that county in 1862, is again before the people. Hon. Thomas Williams has been recommended by part of Allegheny in the same district.

—In the Louisiana Convention, on the 11th, Mr. Thomas W. Wells, son of one of the great cotton and slaveowners of Louisiana, rose and eloquently declared himself in favor of immediate and unconditional emancipation. He was followed by Robert Taliaferro, son of another noted planter, related to the aristocratic Taliaferros of South Carolina and Virginia. This gentleman said: "I am in favor of immediate emancipation, and of the education of the negro. I was born in the interior of Louisiana, and was never beyond the boundary of the State. I am with Mr. Wells." We find great encouragement and hope in instances like these.—They show us the true spirit of the young and new South advanced upon the ruins of the old.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. Todd has been declared by the Congressional Committee on Elections entitled to the seat of delegate from Dacotah.

—Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter, recently mustered out of service as Brig. General, has resigned his position as Colonel in the regular army.

—A letter from Covington, Ky., says "the proudest and happiest man in the Union at present is the father of Gen. Grant, who resides in our city."

—Gen. Sigel has been appointed by Gen. Hunter to the command of the Reserve Division, which will comprise all of the troops on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

LATEST NEWS!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY.

By the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Line—Office at Shrook's Book Store and R. R. Depot.

The National Union Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 7. The National Union Convention assembled this morning at the Front Street Theatre, in the Democratic Convention building where four years ago the Democratic Convention hopelessly split upon the rock of discord.

The building has been tastefully decorated, and fitted up for the occasion by the City Council of Baltimore. The galleries are festooned with flags, and the entire stage thrown open. There are nearly six hundred delegates present, including many from remote territories.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman of the National Committee, called the convention to order at noon, making a brief address. He proposed Rev. Dr. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, as temporary Chairman. The announcement was received with great applause.

Mr. King, N. Y., and Randall, Wis., were appointed to conduct the venerable divine to the chair, whose appearance was greeted with long and continued applause. Three cheers for the old war horse of Kentucky were proposed and given.

As soon as silence was restored, Mr. Breckinridge returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a brief but eloquent speech, explaining the considerations which had induced him to attend the Convention.

Mr. Stevens, Pa., moved that if there were any delegates here from States in secession, the names of the delegates be sent in to be submitted to the committee on credentials; without such states be not called.

After considerable debate the motion to call the names of all the States prevailed, including the Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska, as these were now forming State governments, and would cast their votes at the next Presidential election.

On motion of Mr. Lane, Kansas, all the States except Missouri, which has sent two sets of delegates, were called upon to name one member for the committee on credentials.

On motion S. A. Shaw, of Mass., P. H. Durr, of N. Y., and E. N. Briggs, of Cal., were appointed Secretaries to complete the temporary organization.

The States were again called to name a committee to select permanent officers for the Convention.

On motion the Convention next appointed in the same manner, a committee on resolutions.

Rev. J. M. K. Riley was introduced by the Chairman, and invoked the Divine blessing on the proceedings of the Convention.

Attack on Saturday night by the Rebels on Hancock, Wright and Smith—Repulsed Everywhere—Movements of Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 7 A.M. To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:—We have despatches from Gen. Grant's headquarters down to 6 o'clock last evening, which states that there had been no fighting during the day.—The enemy made an attack on Saturday night upon Hancock, Wright and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed. Hancock's line was brought within forty yards of rebel works. The rebels were very busy on Saturday, constructing entrenchments on the West side of the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and toward evening threw a party across to the East side.

Despatch from Gen. Sherman dated yesterday afternoon, June 5th, 3:30 at Altona Creek, states that the enemy discovering us moving round his right flank, abandoned his position last night, and marched off.

McPherson is moving to-day for Aokworth; Thomas is on the direct Marietta road, and Schofield on his right.

It has been raining hard for three days, and the roads are heavy. An examination of the enemy's abandoned line of works here, shows an immense line of works, which I have turned with less loss to ourselves, than I have inflicted upon them. Army supplies, forage, and provisions, are ample.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Arrival of the Penna. Reserves at Harrisburg—Grand Reception.

HARRISBURG, June 6. The reception of the Pennsylvania Reserves to-day, by the people of Harrisburg, will hereafter constitute a pleasing event in their history. The corps arrived at nine o'clock this morning, and were entertained by the military authorities of the post, at the soldier's rest, with a splendid collation. The city authorities of Harrisburg then took possession of the veterans, and in a formal manner conducted them through the principal streets of the city to the front of the State Capitol where they were formally received by Gov. Curtin. During the progress of the procession a salute of 100 guns was fired from Capitol Hill. The Governor and heads of Department, the city authorities, the First New York Artillery, the fire department and civic societies of Harrisburg, the U. S. officers on duty at this post, the Judges of the Court, with an immense concourse of citizens and strangers joined in the procession. After the arrival of the procession in front of the State Capitol, and when the gallant Reserves were drawn up in line, Gov. Curtin addressed them. Several other speeches were made, after which the Reserves were marched to their quarters at Camp Curtin. They will be paid off in a few days.

Movements of Grant and Sherman—No Engagements.

WASHINGTON, June 6. To Maj. Gen. Dix:—Despatches have been received from Gen. Grant's headquarters to-day, which report only certain changes in the position of corps and are going on well. The chief Quartermaster of the army reports a personal inspection of the Depot at White House, and that it is in a most efficient state. All needed supplies on hand and wagons transport them easily to the army.

The wounded are being brought in and transports are not delayed a moment. A despatch from Gen. Sherman dated at 12 noon to-day, at Ackworth, Georgia, says, "I am now on the railroad to Ackworth Station, and have full possession forward to within one mile of Marietta. All well. No other military intelligence to-day."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

—Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, for the last three years the American Consul General at Montreal, dropped dead at that place, on the 27th. On two or three former occasions, he suddenly fell from similar attacks—an affection of the nervous system acting on the heart. Mr. Giddings was a prominent Member of Congress, for many years from the Western Reserve District, Ohio, and was one of the most determined enemies of the aggressions of slavery. When there were but few who had the courage to question the demands of the slave power, Mr. Giddings boldly met its every advance on freedom, and often stood, almost alone, like a lion in its way. He was an honest man, and his integrity was never questioned throughout his long official life.

—Maj. Gen. Fremont, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, has resigned his position in the army, and his resignation has been accepted.