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BY M'CLURE & STONER.

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Franklin Repository



Union National Convention!

ABRAHAM LINCOLN UNANIMOUSLY RE-NOMINATED!

Andrew Johnson For Vice President.

The Convention Unanimous and Enthusiastic!

Reported for the Franklin Repository.

BALTIMORE, June 9.

The Union National Convention met here on Tuesday last, the 7th instant. Many delegates were on hand as early as Friday previous, and by Saturday evening a large majority were in attendance. The Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and other delegations had their headquarters at Barnum's, and New York with several other delegations quartered at the E-taw House. The caucusing in the several delegations on the Vice Presidency, and the organization of the Convention, was very active. New York was divided on almost every question but the Presidency. A large portion of the delegation earnestly desired the nomination of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson for Vice President; but Wood, Raymond, Gov. King and other prominent men as actively resisted it. This action finally threw the nomination for Vice President to Johnson. Had Dickinson been presented by the New York delegation, he would have been taken by the Convention.

The Pennsylvania delegation had some dissensions, but they kept their petty broils to themselves. A feeble effort was made to throw the vote of the State to Gen. Cameron for Vice President; but it was resisted by Stevens, Grow, Cochran, M'Clure and others, on the ground that to do so would simply neutralize the State on that question, as his nomination by the Convention was not possible. In the purpose of harmonizing the delegation, it was finally resolved to cast one vote solid for Hamlin, and vote thereafter as circumstances or preferences might dictate. There were but few in the delegation who were positively for Hamlin; but Stevens was for him, and most of the others were willing to accept him. Senators Johnson, Wilson, Gep. Lilly, M'Clure, Stewart and several others, preferred Gov. Johnston, of Tennessee; but they yielded the first vote to Hamlin hoping, as it afterwards turned out, that the delegation could then be thrown to Johnson.

I subjoin a complete list of the Pennsylvania delegation, with the alternates:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| AT LARGE. | |
| Simon Cameron, | Morrow B. Lowery. |
| W. W. Ketchum, | A. K. M'Clure. |
| DISTRICT DELEGATES. | |
| 1. Dr. E. Ward, | James Gilliam. |
| 2. A. B. Stonaker, | John M. Butler. |
| 3. P. C. Ellmaker, | John Thompson. |
| 4. John H. Holmes, | Isaac G. Colesburg. |
| 5. William Andrews, | J. G. Clotcher. |
| 6. Alexander M. Cox, | Anna M. Knight. |
| 7. C. A. Walborn, | George F. Keyser. |
| 8. C. Thompson Jones, | H. C. Lear. |
| 9. A. E. Caldwell, | E. T. Chase. |
| 10. Nathan Miller, | W. Brook. |
| 11. Daniel O. Hiltner, | L. J. Moore. |
| 12. John Oliver, | Joshua P. Eyre. |
| 13. William E. Harbourn, | H. Jones Brooko. |
| 14. H. Jones Brooko, | W. M. Baird. |
| 15. Levi B. Smith, | Col. W. Freiler. |
| 16. Edward Brooko, | Peter Martin. |
| 17. Thaddeus Stevens, | Day Wood. |
| 18. Thomas E. Franklin, | |
| 19. G. Dawson Coleman, | |
| 20. James H. Campbell, | |
| 21. A. H. Reeder, | |
| 22. William Lilly, | |
| 23. G. A. Grow, | Joseph H. Cranston. |
| 24. T. P. Alford, | William H. Jessup. |
| 25. B. F. Powell, | |
| 26. P. John, | |
| 27. George Berger, | J. P. Sterrett. |
| 28. John B. Storker, | Col. W. Orwig. |
| 29. Thomas E. Cochran, | David E. Small. |
| 30. Levi Knuffman, | |
| 31. Edward Scull, | Cyrus Myers. |
| 32. John Stewart, | E. G. Kahnstock. |
| 33. B. B. Wiston, | Cyrus Jeffries. |
| 34. J. E. Chandler, | John M'Kee. |
| 35. Henry Johnson, | Andrew Grogg. |
| 36. E. P. Wilson, | John Hamilton. |
| 37. Joseph Henderson, | |
| 38. William Benson, | |
| 39. J. D. Rodgers, | |
| 40. J. H. Lenhart, | |
| 41. Cyrus P. Markle, | |
| 42. William R. Spear, | Alexander Gordon. |
| 43. William E. Ogley, | William R. Nimick. |
| 44. M. A. Brown, | |
| 45. Saml A. Purviance, | |
| 46. Alexander Reynolds, | |
| 47. Jas. J. Buchanan, | |
| 48. W. W. Irwin, | |

The honors of the delegation were divided with entire harmony. Gen. Cameron was made chairman; M'Clure was on committee on permanent organization; Gov. Reeder was on credentials; Lowery was on resolutions; Stevens was unanimously recommended for President of the Convention, but he declined; Ketchum was made a Vice President; Stewart a Secretary, and Purviance was chosen a member of the National Committee.

The Convention was held in the Front Street Theatre, and was quite too small for the purpose. The alternates of the delegations could not be accommodated on the floor, and the delegates were so crowded that it was almost impossible to pass from one part of the building to the other. Gov. Morgan, chairman of the

National Committee, called the Convention to order at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and nominated the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, as temporary President. He was greeted with thunders of applause. He is an uncle of the apostate Vice President John C. Breckinridge, and one of the ablest Divines of the Presbyterian Church. He is tall, slender, stooped, with a flowing grey beard, and a thick crop of grey hair that stands out and up in every direction. Weak as is his voice, the intense desire to hear his speech made the vast audience profoundly silent, excepting when they interrupted him with their frequent shouts of approbation. The various committees were then appointed, when the Convention adjourned.

The evening session commenced at 7 o'clock, when Mr. M'Clure, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

President—Hon. W. Dennison, of Ohio.
Vice President—Maine, Nathan M. Farwell; New Hampshire, Onslow Stearns; Vermont, Henry Burns; Massachusetts, Moses Kimball; Rhode Island, James de Wolf Perry; Connecticut, H. A. Grant; New York, Lyman Tremain; New Jersey, B. B. Brewster; Pennsylvania, W. W. Ketchum; Delaware, George Lybott; Maryland, A. C. Green; Kentucky, J. E. Record; Ohio, D. Tod; Indiana, J. Beard; Illinois, J. N. Brown; Michigan, Charles J. Graham; Wisconsin, J. E. Potter; Iowa, S. W. McCray; Minnesota, Charles L. Dailly; California, Robert Gardner; Oregon, Frederick Charnan; West Virginia, C. D. Hubbard; Kansas, F. W. Potter.

Secretaries—Maine, Nathl Morrill; New Hampshire, Edward Spaulding; Vermont, Horace Fairbanks; Massachusetts, George W. Shaw; Rhode Island, Joel M. Spencer; Connecticut, Samuel Gardner; New York, Wm. B. Stewart; New Jersey, Edward Betler; Pennsylvania, John Stewart; Delaware, Benjamin Burton; Maryland, Levin C. Straugh; Kentucky, A. G. Hedger; Ohio, G. C. Devin; Indiana, John W. Ray; Illinois, Lorenz C. Beutano; Michigan, W. D. Noyes; Wisconsin, C. S. Sholes; Iowa, P. J. Stubbins; Minnesota, Charles Taylor; California, Jas. Otis; Oregon, J. W. South; West Virginia, Graunville D. Hall; Kansas, W. H. Lawrence.

Gov. Dennison, on taking the Chair, made an eloquent and appropriate speech.

The committees on resolutions and credentials were not ready to report, and Parson Brownlow was called on for a speech. He appeared on the stand, and was welcomed with hearty rounds of applause. He is a lean, lank, crooked, cadaverous looking fellow, and devotes his time principally to fighting "Jeff. Davis, Tom Walker and the Devil." His speech was brief but pointed, and did much to prepare the Convention for the admission of the Tennessee delegation. The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

When the Convention re-assembled on Wednesday, the first question was the admission of Delegations from the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Virginia, South Carolina and the Territories, and the settlement of the contested seats from Missouri—one known as Radical, and the other as the Claybank or Blair delegation, with conservative proclivities—so conservative, indeed, that a number of the rebel Gen. Price's soldiers voted at the last election. The first vote was taken on Missouri, and resulted as follows:

For the Radical delegation..... 410
For the Blair delegation..... 4

The votes for the Blair delegation were cast by Messrs. Bergner, Post Master of Harrisburg, Walborn, Post Master of Philadelphia, Charles Thompson Jones, colleague of Walborn, and Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

The committee on credentials reported in favor of the Radical delegation of Missouri unanimously; they also reported against admitting the delegations from Florida and South Carolina, and in favor of admitting the delegations from Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and the Territories, but denying them votes. But three members of the committee opposed the report. They decided against the States of Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana on the ground that they had not such State governments as entitled them to cast electoral votes. Gen. Lane, of Kansas, very adroitly called for a separate vote on Tennessee, and the strong sympathy for Maynard, Brownlow, Johnson and other Union men of that State, prevailed over the convictions of the Convention, and their delegation was admitted into full membership by a vote of 310 to 151. Pennsylvania voted 31 for their right to vote and 21 against it. Messrs. Stevens, Cameron, Grow, M'Clure and Franklin were among the nays. As Tennessee had broken the ice in favor of full admission, Arkansas and Louisiana were then admitted to full membership by a vote of 307 to 167—Pennsylvania voting but 5 in their favor to 46 against them. The delegates from the Territories of Colorado, Nebraska and Nevada were then admitted with the right to vote unanimously, and the States of Virginia, Florida and South Carolina were rejected.

The preliminary business having been disposed of, several men made simultaneous motions to nominate President Lincoln by acclamation; but at the suggestion of Gov. Raymond, of New York, the vote of the States was called to show that the delegations were unanimously for Lincoln's re-nomination. The roll was then called, and all the States but Missouri voted solid for Lincoln, and before the result was announced Missouri changed her vote, which gave ABRAHAM LINCOLN the unanimous vote of every State represented in the Convention. His name was greeted with the warmest applause, and the members of the Convention rose to their feet and gave him nine cheers. The galleries joined in the thunders of approbation, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs. Such a sight for a Baltimore audience! The following is the vote by States:

FOR MR. LINCOLN.	
Maine.....	23
New Hampshire.....	14
Vermont.....	10
Massachusetts.....	10
Rhode Island.....	10
Connecticut.....	10
New York.....	68
New Jersey.....	19
Pennsylvania.....	10
Delaware.....	6
Maryland.....	6
Virginia.....	6
Arkansas.....	6
Tennessee.....	6
Kentucky.....	6
Ohio.....	22
Total.....	519

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for

Vice President. The States were called and their votes as originally cast footed up as follows:

Johnson.....	201
Dickinson.....	21
Burnside.....	2
Hamlin.....	6
Butler.....	3
Tod.....	1
King.....	1

Before the vote was announced, however, votes were changed to Johnson until the ballot stood as follows:

Johnson.....	491
Hamlin.....	9
Dickinson.....	17

Gov. Johnston was then declared the nominee for Vice President by the most enthusiastic acclamation.

Gov. Raymond, of New York, then proposed the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves, as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it. [Prolonged applause.]

Resolved, That we approve of the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in the full reliance in the self-sacrificing patriotism and heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. [Applause.]

Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength, of this rebellion, and as it must be, always and everywhere, hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic. [Applause.] And that while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defence, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor furthermore of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits of jurisdiction of the United States. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy [applause], who have periled their lives in defence of their country and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. [Loud applause and cheers.]

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and the unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which ABRAHAM LINCOLN has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in Slavery [applause]; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry out these and all other Constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country with full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the National Councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions and which should characterize the administration of the Government. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war—[applause]—and that any violation of these laws, or the usages of civilized nations in time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of prompt and full redress. [Prolonged applause.]

Resolved, That foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the National Faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National currency. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force or to supplant by fraud the institutions of any Republican Government on the Western Continent—[prolonged applause]—and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of their own country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for Monarchical Governments, sustained by foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States. [Long continued applause.]

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Convention, after some further unimportant business, adjourned with nine hearty cheers for Lincoln and Johnson.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE who took a most prominent part in the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, is one of the most tried and honored statesmen of Kentucky, as he is one of the foremost theologians of the Presbyterian church. He is the uncle of John C. Breckinridge, once Vice-President of the United States, now a General in the rebel armies. Dr. Breckinridge is a Kentuckian by birth, a divinity of the Old School Presbyterian Church; has spent the greater part of his life in Kentucky and other slave States, and is respected in his State and all over the country as a man wise, conservative, of the most moderate views, but at the same time a man of piety and sound learning. He was the chief author of the Common School system of Kentucky, and has always been a friend of popular education.

WASHINGTON.

The Union National Nominations—Gen. Grant's Change of Base—Meeting of the Democratic Association—Saulsbury for Peace and Florence for Fremont—General News.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 10, 1864.

The nominations and proceedings of the Baltimore Convention give great satisfaction to all the loyal men in this city. They seem encouraged and inspired by the sagacious and harmonious action of the convention in carrying out and ratifying the wishes of the people, and their stopping. The name of Andrew Johnson is a tower of strength. Who does not recollect with what courage he stood up in the Senate of the United States during the administration of Buchanan denouncing secession and secessionists saying to him as he pointed his finger toward Jeff. Davis, "if I were the President, I would arrest you as traitors, try you as traitors, and hang you as traitors." The ticket is one around which all loyal men will rally with an enthusiasm of which that which greeted its announcement in the Convention was but a faint premonition.

The news from the front is very encouraging. Grant has commenced another of these strange flank movements, suddenly changing his base, and again puzzling the wits of Lee. One year ago to-day Grant was not near as close to Vicksburg as he is this day to Richmond, nor was the promise of taking that stronghold half so encouraging. Yet it fell in twenty days time. Who doubts but that Richmond, with a more powerful army threatening it, and that army every day growing in strength by the addition of thousands of men and more formidable implements for sieging and a shorter base of supplies than at Vicksburg—may not share its fate in the same period? Wait patiently a short time longer and we shall then see.

On last Tuesday evening, the National Democratic Association held an adjourned meeting in their wigwag. Senator Saulsbury addressed the meeting of "gentlemen," as he called them—he could not call them "fellow-citizens," for he said then he would be classing them in the same category with "negroes." He informed the "gentlemen" that long ago, when he was a little boy, he used to pray, and when yet a babe, he loved and sang the psalm, "twas midnight on Judea's plain," and from that he learned that there should be "peace on earth;" that he still loved it, and though gin cocktails and modern liquors might supplant the *indefragable milk*, yet would he cling to that old hymn for "peace—peace at any price." He called on the Democracy to raise the standard of opposition and cry aloud, "peace! peace!" This brought down tremendous applause from the "gentlemen." The next speaker was Mr. T. B. Florence, late of Pennsylvania, but now editor of the *Constitutional Union*. After making a long harangue against the Administration, he said that the Democracy had a "project in view" by which all opposed to Lincoln, of every kin and creed, would be united. He finally referred to John C. Fremont, who was a "powerful champion, a shining light, who, he thanked God, had turned from his 'false gods,' and seen the error of his ways." Whenever he alluded to the name of Fremont, he was greeted by long and vociferous applause. This was certainly an extraordinary assemblage, for the peace sentiments of Saulsbury and the enthusiastic endorsement of Fremont, by Florence, met with equal applause. Perhaps, here in this assemblage of the National Council of Copperheads, we may see which way the wind blows. Certainly, if John C. Fremont in his late letter throws out a huge bait for the nomination at Chicago, it is not to be supposed that the Copperheads will refuse to meet him on any kind of half way agreement, especially since the man has shown himself to be capable of stooping to almost any sort of platform for his own ambition and the defeat of Lincoln. Altogether, this assemblage and the speeches were a queer affair, and would it not be still stranger if the same party who have most bitterly opposed Fremont in every act up to the present time, should take him up and support him.

Samuel S. Smoot having entered into a contract for army supplies with Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and having failed to comply with the agreement, has been tried by General Court Martial on the charge of "wilful neglect of duty in violation of the act of Congress, of July 17, 1862, found guilty and directed to pay a fine of \$10,000, and be confined at Fort Delaware until the fine is paid.

Notwithstanding all the heat and sweltering we have been under since the first of the month, it does not seem to deter the good people of this great city from "going it strong" on the marriage question. The number of marriage licenses already granted amounts to seventy-six.

Though the copperhead members will strenuously oppose the repeal of the \$300 exemption clause, yet it will undoubtedly pass and the time of draft shortened to one year. Scarcely one year ago these same copperheads opposed the clause, because it gave the rich unfair advantages over the poor. Oh! wonderful change and consistency.

All the rebel officers and men prisoners of war, except guerrillas now confined in the Old Capital are by order of Commissary General of Prisoners of war, Col. Hoffman, to be immediately transferred to Fort Delaware. S. C.

For the Franklin Repository.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

The Committee appointed by the Association of Ladies in Chambersburg to collect funds for the County Fair to aid the Christian Commission, set out on a tour among the mountains in Upper Path Valley, Saturday, May 14th. The good-byes being said, and many kind wishes expressed for the success of the "good cause," by friends left behind, the Committee took a seat

in the lumbering old stage coach, and was soon speeding on the appointed mission.

The reader shall not be wearied with the details of the journey as tedious as the reality itself proved. Rain and gleams of sun-shine, blue sky and clouds, hill and vale, valley and mountain, mud holes and stones, and stones and mud holes, alternating and mingling lent variety to the ride, which, in spite of the rough roads and weather, was certainly not devoid of charms. Unromantic, indeed, must be that disposition which could not admire those grand old mountains with huge rocks thrown wildly around, by the fanciful hand of Nature: moss clinging to old hollow trees; sweet forest flowers, smiling beside little rills, that are rippling down in miniature Niagaras—oh! it was lovely—sublime! or perhaps combining both qualities, it was picturesque. Not the least pleasure derived from the scenery was owing to the fact that an agreeable companion was at hand to appreciate all—for truly does H. W. Beecher remark—"Nothing is seen or heard to advantage with one pair of eyes and ears."

At length arrived in Fannettsburg in pretty good condition, when the Committee was obliged to leave the old hack that had so long been an ark of safety and shelter from the pelting rain. Eight miles were yet to be traversed ere the "desired haven"—Dry Run (at the time, on account of the recent rains by no means dry)—could be reached. But upon the drive over these long weary miles in an open mail wagon, during a pouring rain, with a wind driving the umbrellas from side to side, and the rain into the passengers' faces, while mud from the wheels made free with dry goods in general, we will not comment. Around all that rainy season we will draw a veil of forgetfulness, just as, on that memorable evening, clouds closely gathered over these mist-clad hill tops.

Sabbath morning still rained—a source of much disappointment to many, for that day was fraught with more than ordinary interest to the congregation of Upper Path Valley Church. It was communion Sabbath, and one, whose boyhood had been spent in their midst, but who had long been proclaiming the "everlasting gospel" to a flock in the distant west, was that day to assist the pastor of the church, where in childhood he worshipped, in the interesting exercises of the occasion.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, quite an audience assembled in that rural sanctuary. Oh! how sacred! A communion Sabbath in that quiet country church. Naught around to break the solemn stillness, save the pattering rain, the sighing wind, or the friendly neighing of the horses, as with true politeness they bestowed on each well known steed, the Sabbath morning salutation, as they were driven to their usual hitching places on the lonely green sward surrounding the church.

Many an eye was moistened with tears as the "man of God" referred to by-gone days, and the fathers and mothers who had once occupied the pews in the old church, but now found a resting place in the "city of the dead." One thing we must not neglect to notice. The moment we entered the church we recognized the dear familiar old lamps that used to illuminate our church in town, but which became the property of this congregation after the introduction of gas into Chambersburg.

After church there were warm greetings of friends and cousins, long separated, the pleasure of which to be appreciated must be seen and felt.

Still it rained. At the close of the evening service the Pastor of the church, the Rev. Wm. A. West, who had most warmly and cordially welcomed the committee to his charge, laid the matter before his people, stating the objects of the Christian Commission, and the good it is doing, and left it to their generosity to act upon his suggestions. And nobly did they respond to the call. This introduction by the pastor, made the "path of the committee straight" and pleasant. The good people of Path Valley are ever ready to aid in a benevolent undertaking, and that in a spirit of exemplary liberality. But they like to be sure it is a worthy cause, and the best plan to assure them of this, is to have their pastor tell them so. They all seem to think whatever Mr. West says is all right! It is really refreshing to witness the love, confidence and unity of spirit, which exist among this flock and their good shepherd and his gentle but energetic partner.

Monday saw the committee in company with a friend well adapted to the work, "going a begging" for the poor, dear, brave soldiers, who have sacrificed so much for us. For nearly two weeks the work was continued, and Upper Path Valley and Concord visited. What the committee lacked was ever generously supplied: horses and carriages were provided by kind uncles, cousins, and patriotic friends; and some one always went along to show the road, and help to talk. With but a few exceptions, the beggars received kindest greetings, and substantial evidence of friendship, either for their own sake or for the sake of the cause they were representing. This is a reading community. The people think for themselves, and so were ready and anxious to alleviate the sufferings of the noble men who are fighting for Liberty.

In many of the houses we welcomed the good old REPOSITORY, whose loyal teachings cannot fail to produce the right feeling.

But we said there were a few exceptions to the smiling welcomes. The first was a poor, ignorant old man whose son had been killed in the army, and he thought Abe Lincoln was to blame for it, and he swore very ugly. Another was an old bachelor, who has more money than patriotism, by a great way. When we entered his house we found a pile of newspapers of the *Age and Monitor* tribe lying before him. He abused the government shamefully, would not give a cent (though copper did seem very abundant) and he came very near calling the committee a fool. We could not help thinking of the responsibility of editors, who are, in a large

sense, the tutors of the nation. The other exception was a man with a large farm, plenty of sons, too young for the draft, but able to work. His "taxes are very high," he says. "If the rebels come he will trust to Providence." This man can not afford to take any newspapers. What a blessing that all the world ain't alike!

As the ladies of Fannettsburg and Lower Path Valley took independent action for the Christian Commission, the Committee having accomplished the visitation of Concord and Upper Path Valley, returned home with over one hundred and fifty dollars, to aid the soldiers, and likewise richer in happy, grateful memories.

THE COMMITTEE.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Josiah Espy announces himself as a Union candidate for Congress in the Dauphin district.

—The nomination of Lincoln and Johnson was ratified by a meeting at San Francisco on Thursday night.

—The Republican Legislative caucus in New Hampshire has nominated A. W. Cragin for U. S. Senator, as successor of John P. Hale.

—The Union National Committee has organized with Hon. Henry J. Raymond as chairman and Hon. N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut as Secretary.

—An exchange asks, "If old Hickory was the real sire of the Democratic party, what was its dam?" Why, it was dammed by James Buchanan.

—The National Democratic Committee is understood to be considering the postponement of the Chicago Convention, and will decide before the 20th inst.

—In Nashville, on Thursday, the nominations of the Baltimore Convention were received with great enthusiasm, and Hon. Andrew Johnson made an eloquent speech.

—The Missouri contested seat (Knox vs. Blair) was decided against Gen. Blair, the acting member, and Mr. Knox, Radical Republican, was admitted by a vote of 70 to 52.

—The amendment to the Constitution of the State of Connecticut to enable citizen soldiers to vote, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and now only requires the vote of the people for approval.

—The Copperheads have not an extensive assortment of Presidential timber. They have only the deplorable alternative of a traitor or a coward. The first is demanded by the Democratic Cabinet at Richmond, the other by the Peace Democracy in the Free States.

—The Union men of Snyder have nominated Geo. F. Miller, of Union, for Congress; Anthony E. Simpson for Senator; Samuel Allom for Assembly; Jeremiah Crouse for Prothonotary and Jacob Aursand for Register. Snyder elects three members and one Senator with Union and Lyeoming.

—It is a fact, that if Gen. Grant is successful in "fighting it out" on his present line, the copperheads have no hope of success in the next Presidential campaign. Their only hope of success lies in the success of Lee in defeating Grant and crippling his army. The fact is as suggestive as it is startling.

—A telegraphic dispatch informs us of the complete triumph of the Union ticket in Oregon. The Union candidate for Congress, J. M. D. Henderson, is elected over James R. Kelly, opposition. The Legislature is Union, and will have a United States Senator to elect, Mr. Harding's term expiring in March, 1865.

—The resolutions passed by the Grand Council of the Union League at Baltimore, on Thursday, endorse the nomination of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson, and assert it to be the duty of every member of the League to work to secure the success of that nomination. The League also endorsed the platform adopted at Baltimore.

PERSONAL.

—The Philadelphians have presented the wife of Gen. Meade with an elegant house and furniture, on the corner of Nineteenth street and Delancey place, in that city.

—Gen. Fremont has resigned his position of Major-General in the U. S. Army, and accepted the nomination for the Presidency, tendered him by the Cleveland Convention.

—Edward Crosey, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, has been paraded through the lines of the army, placarded "libel of the press," and then put without the lines, by order of Gen. Meade, for publishing false statements concerning that distinguished officer.

—Lawrence M. Keitt, the South Carolina Congressman who aided and defended Preston Brooks in the assault upon Senator Sumner, was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor. He was a Colonel in the Rebel Army. Brooks died some years ago.

—Robert J. Walker is reported to be suffering from feeble health, caused by the effects of an amateur balloon excursion taken in London in October last. The balloon went up very suddenly, and the rarefaction of the air affected Mr. Walker severely. He has this Spring gone to Egypt to recruit.

—Andrew Johnson, the new candidate for Vice President, was born in Raleigh, N. C., in 1808, and is, consequently, fifty-six years of age. In early life he was not favored with the advantages of a school education, but applied himself faithfully to his trade as tailor, employing the intervals of rest in useful study. In 1826 he removed to the western States, and in 1835 was chosen for the Legislature of Tennessee. He repeatedly served in that body in after years, and finally rose to the position of Governor and United States Senator.

A RICHMOND paper of the 7th says that the Confederates Treasury, for the first time, has no money; no salary has been paid since that of Secretary Meminger.