

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

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.

We give in another column the prospectus of THE OLD FLAG, an illustrated and vigorous campaign paper we propose to issue from this office, commencing on the 21st of July, to be devoted to the election of Lincoln and Johnson.

To the readers of the REPOSITORY this enterprise will not, we trust, need special commendation; but we appeal to them to take prompt measures to secure for THE OLD FLAG the widest possible circulation, especially in the Southern counties. Franklin alone should distribute fully 3,000 copies weekly, so that the truth may reach every home and every voter in the Green Spot. It will be seen that the terms are very low—but little beyond the mere cost of white paper, and local committees and Leagues should avail themselves of this cheap medium for promoting the great cause.

GEN. GRANT has suddenly changed his base again, and deserted the York River and White House. Just where he will turn up we are not advised; but most likely Lee will find him one of these fine mornings South of the James River. If he can't take Richmond on the North side, he tries the East; if that don't work, he tries the South, and if he fails there, he will try the West—and if all fail, he will take it some other way.

Gen. Hunter gained a decisive victory over the rebel Gen. Jones, near Staunton, on Sunday week, killing Jones and capturing most of his guns, stores and a number of prisoners. He has a strong force and has doubtless moved South to cut the Lynchburg Railroad. If he succeeds, Richmond will soon be without lines for supplies.

Gen. Sherman is progressing well toward Atlanta, and Gen. Canby reports fair progress on the Mississippi.

THE NATIONAL TICKET.

The Union National Convention met at Baltimore on the 7th instant, and unanimously nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for re-election to the Presidency, and with entire harmony presented ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, for the Vice Presidency. A formal ballot was had for both; and every vote in the Convention was cast for Mr. Lincoln—the vote of Missouri having been changed before the result was announced; and the nomination of Gov. Johnson was also made on the first ballot, and the votes so changed before the announcement that but few were recorded for his competitors. Never before has a National Convention discharged its high duties with such unanimity, and there is not a feature of its proceedings from which any considerable portion of the Union party will dissent.

In re-nominating ABRAHAM LINCOLN for another term, the Convention but gave form to the almost unanimous and earnest expression of the loyal men of the Nation. Called to the Presidency in the darkest hour of our history, he was forced to grapple with treason openly arrayed against the government; and stealthily playing its subtle perfidy in every department of power. Himself like the people, untrained to war and slow to appreciate the gigantic and desperate efforts to be employed in the destruction of our institutions, he has had the most fearfully responsible task to perform ever assigned to mortal man. Beset, too, on all sides by faithless and divided counsels in the North; by perfidious Statesmen and traitorous or indifferent commanders in the field, and with a large, and sometimes a controlling party in the leading States, prepared to sacrifice our Nationality rather than destroy the fruitful parent of discord and death, it is strange, indeed, that he has been successful. But with indomitable perseverance, matchless fidelity and sound, practical wisdom, he has maintained our sacred cause in sunshine and in gloom; and to-day he presents to the American people two-thirds of the original dominions of treason restored to the Old Flag, while confessedly the last great campaign of the war, if successful, seems to be rapidly approaching completion. That he has erred in the multitude of phases in which the foes of Free Government have confronted him, and the new issues which have thickened around him in the various mutations of the struggle, is not to be denied; but he has filled the highest measure of human skill and devotion to an imperiled Country in the great conflict, and the judgment of a faithful people is that to him we owe the safety of the Republic. For this reason the People have demanded his re-nomination, and for this reason, they will re-elect him!

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is a fit associate for President Lincoln in the pending contest. A life-long Democrat and a supporter of Breckinridge in 1860, he refused to sanction the schemes of treason, and was one of the earliest and boldest in denouncing it in the United States Senate. Nor has he ever wavered for a moment in his fidelity to the cause. He was a fugitive from his State because of its possession by rebels; but he struggled on and appealed to the North to strike for the maintenance of the government as long as an armed rebel defied its supremacy. Long did he suffer and wait for the deliverance of his faithful people; but at last he shared their triumph, and has since administered the government under the military authorities of the United States. He differs from his old Democratic associates to-day only in this—he is for subordinating all things to the safety of our Nationality, and slavery having given us treason and war, he grapples with it in deadly strife and demands its extinction. Faithful under all circumstances—in the darkest days which have dawned upon us, he cannot but be faithful when we shall all greet a restored and regenerated Union. All honor to Andrew Johnson—the unflinching patriot of Tennessee, and the next Vice President of the United States!

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

The shattered columns of the Pennsylvania Reserves returned to the State last week, after three years of most heroic service in the cause of the country, and they were formally welcomed at the capital by Gov. Curtin and Mayor Rumpf, and by the grateful hearts of a loyal people.

The Reserve Corps was originated and organized by Gov. Curtin. It was in obedience to his earnest appeal to a committee of the legislature that the measure was adopted; and the bill was carefully drawn under his immediate direction. This was in May 1861. Few men in the North then apprehended a protracted and bloody war; but Gov. Curtin, ever alive to the interests of his great State, and faithful to the cause of an imperiled Nationality, was ceaseless in his efforts to effect the organization of a Reserve, to secure the protection of our borders, and to aid the National arms in case of disaster. Many reluctant votes were cast for the bill in the legislature, as the conviction was general that the movement upon Bull Run would practically end the rebellion, and the large expenditure necessary to recruit, organize, arm and equip such a corps, made even some faithful men slow to assent to the measure. The result, however, more than vindicated the foresight of Gov. Curtin. Before the organization was completed, a call was made upon him for aid in Western Virginia, and the regiments of Colonel Simmons (killed on the Peninsula) and Col. Biddle (since turned malignant copperhead) with two companies of Artillery under Captain (now General) Campbell, were marched to Cumberland and did good service on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Soon after the disaster at Bull Run dashed the high hopes of the Nation to the earth, and the stoutest hearts trembled for the safety of the National Capital. McDowell's army was utterly routed, and retreated panic-stricken upon Washington—thousands pressing into the city, while the rude fortifications on the Virginia side were but imperfectly manned. So grave were the fears for the safety of Washington for several days, that Commodore Dupont and other eminent naval and military men went into the fortifications to bring order out of chaos and aid in serving the guns in case of an attack. In this fearful extremity, there was no State but Pennsylvania that could afford succor; and to its faithful Executive and legislature, and the brave men who responded to their call, was the Nation indebted for the safety of the Capital, and also for the nucleus of the Army of the Potomac, which has won a fame as wide as the World and enduring as Time itself. The Pennsylvania Reserves commenced their march to Washington on the 22d of July 1861—the very day after the defeat of McDowell, and in a few days they were all in the field, 15,856 strong. Last week the survivors returned, and scarcely 3,000 of the original number bore arms the day they were discharged. Such is their record of heroism.

Of the original fifteen Colonels, but one returns with his command—Col. H. G. Sickles, of York. Col. Simmons, of the 5th, was killed at Charles City Cross Roads; Col. Jackson, of the 9th, was promoted to be a Brigadier, and was killed at Fredericksburg, and Col. Bayard, of the 15th, was killed at the same place. Col. Campbell was transferred and promoted, and was severely wounded in several battles. He is now a Brigadier in the West. Col. Woolworth, who succeeded to the command of the 4th was killed recently in West Virginia; Col. McNeil, who succeeded to the command of the 13th, was killed at Antietam; and Col. Taylor, his successor, was killed at Gettysburg. Of the Colonels in service when the corps was discharged, Fisher and McCandless commanded brigades at Gettysburg and in the recent battles in-

der Gen. Grant, and Col. Sickles was at one time left as commander of the whole division.

The Reserve Corps was organized under Gen. McCall, who was a fine disciplinarian; but he failed as a commander in the field, and was mustered out of service. He had under him Gens. Reynolds, Meade and Ord. McCall commanded in the Peninsula campaign, Reynolds in the Pope campaign, Meade in the Antietam and Fredericksburg campaigns, and Crawford in the Gettysburg and Grant campaigns. Of its three original brigade commanders, Reynolds became commander of the First Army Corps, and fell gallantly at Gettysburg; Meade is now in command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Ord was promoted to the command of the Thirtieth Army Corps and served with distinction in the several campaigns about Vicksburg. Of the other brigade commanders Gen. Jackson was killed, and Gen. Seymour is a prisoner. Col. McCandless is at home in Philadelphia, wounded, Col. Fisher returns with his men, and Gen. Crawford is still in the field, after having led them with great skill and gallantry in some of the most sanguinary battles of the war.

The first triumph gained by the Union arms in Eastern Virginia was won by the Reserves at Drainesville under Gen. Ord; and every battle since fought by the Army of the Potomac was participated in by this brave corps. In no instance was its fame blotted in battle—its record is one of perpetual heroism and bloody sacrifice to maintain the life of the Republic. As instances of its gallantry, its losses in the "Seven days' Battles" were 3,074; at Fredericksburg 1,760 out of 4,500 taken into action; at Antietam 1,118, and in the battles of the Wilderness and the Po over 2,200, including however some 800 captured. Such is the history in brief of the battle-scarred Pennsylvania Reserves. After three years of service in which they have enriched the ground of every eastern battle-field with their blood, they return with scarcely one-fifth their original number. The living come to meet the grateful plaudits of a loyal people; the dead sleep in their nameless tombs, but their memory is enshrined in the heart of every patriot.

REVISION OF THE CABINET.

Unity in the councils of the Nation is imperiously demanded by the public interests. A divided, discordant cabinet, neutralizes its own influence upon the policy of the country, and can be peculiarly potent only for evil; and no President has yet proved himself equal to the task of surviving belligerent constitutional advisers.

The resolution of the Union National Convention declaring it "essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the National Councils" was not a random expression of a general principle. It was called out by facts patent to the world—by palpable, irreconcilable dissensions in the cabinet of President Lincoln; and the further expression by the same Convention that "we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions," is an imperative demand for the removal from the Cabinet of those who have hung like mill-stones about the progressive wheels of the age.

Post Master General Blair is confessedly the head and front of the offending, and how far behind him the stream may be traced, we are not advised. He has assumed to declare a policy for the administration directly confronting the proclaimed measures of the President; and in his name, and seconded by his official patronage, the councils of the earnest supporters of the war have been distracted, and their aims defeated. Patiently have the supporters of the President borne until forbearance ceased to be a virtue; and at last the highest authority of the party has solemnly declared that he must retire. By a vote of 440 to 4, the Blair delegation was ejected from the Convention, and half the dissenters were Post-masters; the resolution demanding revision of the Cabinet passed without an opposing voice; and Maryland, the home of Mr. Blair, followed the next day, with the rejection of the Blair organization in the State Convention. On this point, therefore, the President has had line upon line and precept upon precept—heretofore and there more; and to disregard such unanimous and concurrent expressions would be to invite disaster in the coming contest. With such elements in the cabinet—holding that treason and rebellion forfeit no rights under the constitution—Fremont may poll 100,000 votes; with a Cabinet honest, earnest and united in the great work of preserving the Republic, his vote must be utterly insignificant and unavailing for every purpose, save to prove that fools still live and will run for President.

The "harmony" in a Cabinet that is declared to be "essential to the general welfare," has no limited significance. It is defeated alike by antagonism in conviction, in ambition, or in personal relations; and the Cabinet that errs in either, errs fatally and must break itself or its creator. That the existing Cabinet has been sadly wanting in unity of purpose and action is painfully manifest to the

Nation; and its fruits are gathered in an administration Congress adverse to the re-nomination of the President, in defiance of his unparalleled popularity with the people; and again it culminates in a National Convention unanimously re-nominating a President, and with one voice condemning a portion of his chosen advisers. This anomalous condition of the administration is now presented to the Country by the highest council of its friends; and if the self-respect of those who have invited the verdict of condemnation does not make vacant places in the Cabinet, the President has but a plain duty to perform—he must cast the Jonahs overboard.

We do not know, nor do we care, where the purifying process shall end under the emphatic mandate of the Convention. In a crisis involving the very existence of the government, we have no preferences to consult—no admiration to gratify. If a very respectable Attorney General removes a subordinate in Missouri because he actively supported the ticket that the furloughed soldiers of the rebel army did not vote, it would not, in our judgment, require much nicety of construction to reach the conclusion that his place would be more acceptable to the Nation than his counsels; and however harmonious in principle, with incompatible temperaments, a Cabinet must fall far short of that unity "essential to the general welfare." This issue must be met, for the party in its supreme council has been forced to take cognizance of it and to demand the only remedy; and we hope soon to record such a revision as will make a Cabinet blameless in reputation, commanding in intellect, united in conviction, and animated by the holy duty of preserving to ourselves and to posterity the Union of our fathers.

The Democratic papers are jubilant just now—not because Gen. Grant has been successful in driving Lee back more than fifty miles over and around his strongest fortifications; but because he is now on the Peninsula, where General McClellan happened to be two years ago; and they with one accord condemn the administration for Gen. Grant's battles and sacrifices in reaching the Peninsula by the Fredericksburg route.

We speak advisedly when we say that Gen. Grant's campaign was of his own conception, and has been executed in his own time and in his own way from the day he assumed command until now; and he will continue to fight it out on his own line until he takes Richmond and crushes out the rebellion. Equally supreme was Gen. Grant in the selection of his subordinate officers. There has not been an important change made in the armies of Meade and Sherman since Gen. Grant was confirmed as Lieutenant General, that was not done in obedience to his directions, and so it will be to the end. If the campaigns now in progress are successful, to Gen. Grant will belong the credit for the grand results attained. If they fail, to him will belong the blame, for every power of the government has been placed at his disposal. Where, when or just how he will attack Richmond, he alone knows, or will know when he himself determines; and if an hundred thousand more men are needed to give him success, he has but to call for them, and the government will supply them. In his hands rests the destiny of this government so far as its destiny depends upon the success of our arms; and the reckless censure of military movements by the copperheads, hoping thereby to heap obloquy upon the administration, is but a vain attempt to defame the greatest of living commanders—Lieut. Gen. Grant!

THE Erie Observer demands the postponement of the Chicago Convention, and gives as a good reason therefor that Gov. Curtin would not have been elected "had the Democrats of Pennsylvania been content to wait until a month or two previous to the election last fall." It adds that "a like amount of caution and judgment would have given us a Governor in Ohio and State officers in New York." Complimentary to Vallandigham, Woodward and Seymour! Hadn't the Observer better suggest the postponement of the Copperhead National nominations until "a month or two" after the election? It's about the only chance its party has of escaping a reputation of last fall's drubbing, only a little more so! Postpone by all means. Macawber gives the cue—something might turn up!

HON. ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford, has been commissioned President Judge of this District by Gov. Curtin. The expression of the Bar in favor of Mr. King was unanimous, we believe, in the several counties—certainly no other name was presented to the Executive, and he will assume the ermine with the cordial approbation of the Bar and people of all parties throughout the district. He is a gentleman of high legal attainments, of enlarged experience and of most blameless character, and we doubt not that he will make an eminently upright and successful Judge. We hazard little in assuming that he will be unanimously nominated by the Union Conference, and will be elected by a very large majority.

THE Great Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission opened in Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week. Govs. Curtin, Parker and Cannon delivered addresses. The Philadelphians have prepared for it in a spirit of boundless liberality, and have contributed most generously to all its department. Not less than half a million, and probably more, will be realized for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers; and considering that another Fair has been held in Pittsburg, the contributions of our State will fall but little if any short of the Great Fair of New York. A sword is being voted for, and we hope to hear that it has been awarded to Major General Meade.

THE nomination of Gen. Fremont for the Presidency by the Cleveland Convention, is without a single supporter in this section of the State that we have heard of. Even the Spirit seems so malicious as to speak well of him. From being a General without an army and a statesman without a record, he has become a Presidential candidate without a party.

GEN. CAMERON has issued a call for the Union State Central Committee to meet in Harrisburg, on the 6th day of July. A full attendance is requested.

LINCOLN ON THE NOMINATION.

Gov. Dennison, at the head of the committee appointed to notify President Lincoln of his nomination, waited upon Mr. Lincoln on Thursday last, and officially informed him of it in an appropriate speech. To this the President replied—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I will neither conceal my gratification nor restrain the expression of my gratitude that the Union people through their Convention in the continued effort to save and advance the nation, have deemed me not unworthy to remain in my present position.

I know no reason to doubt that I shall accept the nomination tendered; and yet, perhaps, I should not declare definitely before reading and considering what is called the platform.

I will say now, however, I approved the declaration in favor of so amending the Constitution as to prohibit Slavery throughout the nation. When the people in revolt, with a hundred days of explicit notice that they could within those days resume their allegiance without the overthrow of their institutions, and that they could not resume it afterwards, elected to stand out, such amendments to the Constitution is now proposed, become a fitting and necessary conclusion to the final success of the Union cause. Such alone can meet and cover all evils. Now, the Unconditional Union men, North and South, perceive its importance, and embrace it. In the joint names of Liberty and Union let us labor to give it legal form and practical effect.

He was at the same time notified of his nomination by the National Union League, by Col. Beard, of New York, to whom he replied as follows:

Gentlemen—I can only say in response to the kind remarks of your Chairman, that I am very grateful for the renewed confidence which has been accorded to me both by the Convention and by the National League. I am not insensible at all to the personal compliment there is in this, and yet I do not allow myself to believe that any but a small portion of it is to be appropriated as a personal compliment. That really the Convention and the Union League assembled with a higher view—that of taking care of the interests of the country for the present and the great future, and that the part I am entitled to appropriate as a compliment is only that part which I may lay hold of as being the opinion of the Convention and of the League—that I am not entirely unworthy to be entrusted with the place which I have occupied for the last three years. But I do not allow myself to suppose that either the Convention or the League have concluded to decide that I am either the greatest or best man in America, but rather they have concluded that it is not best to swap horses while crossing the river, and have further concluded that I am not so poor a horse that they might not make a bet of it in trying to swap. [Laughter and applause.]

HON. S. A. PURVIANCE, of Pittsburg, the Western Asylum for infirm politicians, has been appointed the member of the Union National Committee for Pennsylvania. We cordially concur in the appointment, as we take it for granted that he will thereby be made certain to support the Union candidates, instead of opposing them, as he did last fall. As Allegheny gave only about 8,000 or so when he was against the ticket, there is no calculating what it might give with him in favor of it—particularly as he is likely to be stowed away in the Executive Committee in New York, far enough for distance to lend enchantment; as he figures in the light of others' brains. If we can do anything to help Samuel gather up the little fragments of his shattered reputation, he will please let us know. We neither seek to break bruised reeds, nor squeal little babbling streams as they course their sinuous ways to mingle with the great.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON is preparing a Political Text Book to be issued about the 1st of August. It will present the history of all the leading questions pertaining to the war, both before and since the resort to arms, and will be invaluable to all classes of intelligent readers. Mr. McPherson is peculiarly fitted for such a task, and his work will doubtless become a standard authority for the future students of our thrilling and crimsoned history.

EDWARD SCULL, Esq., was chosen Delegate to the National Convention by the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, and was the colleague of John Stewart, Esq., at Baltimore. He was instructed for Lincoln, and voted with the entire delegation for Hamlin first for Vice President and then for Johnson.

We have received the first number of the True Democrat, a large and neat weekly published in York; by Hiram Young, Esq. It is edited with vigor and ability, and displays energy in every department.

A. J. HERR, Esq., is urged for Congress, in the Dauphin district, by a correspondent of the Harrisburg Telegraph.

We are indebted to Hon. A. H. Coffroth for valuable public documents.



The Old Flag

A Campaign Paper for the People!

LINCOLN and JOHNSON!

UNION AND FREEDOM!

FOR THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE TO SOLDIERS!

The Proprietors of the REPOSITORY will issue, On Thursday, July 21st, and weekly thereafter until the full returns of the Presidential election can be given,

THE OLD FLAG:

a neatly printed Campaign paper of TWENTY COLUMNS, devoted exclusively to the election ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON. It will contain

Portraits of Lincoln and Johnson, and other eminent men;

MAPS OF BATTLES & BATTLE-FIELDS, and will wage relentless war upon Copperheads, until their decisive discomfiture in November next.

THE OLD FLAG is designed for universal circulation among the People, and will be printed at the lowest possible rates. Two numbers will be issued before the special election to decide upon the amendments to the Constitution allowing our gallant soldiers to vote, and it will earnestly advocate the right of our heroes to cast their suffrages on the field to sustain the sacred cause for which they are periling their lives.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE:

One Copy, - - - 50 cts. 10 Copies to one address, \$4.50 20 " " " " 8.00 30 " " " " 10.50 50 " " " " 15.00

And at the same rate (30 cents per copy) for any number over fifty.

Let every earnest Union man at once commence to raise a club for his immediate neighborhood, so that all the numbers can be secured.

The first number will contain a Portrait of President Lincoln, and the second will contain a Portrait of Andrew Johnson.

Address M'CLURE & STONER, Chambersburg, Pa.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

The President has sent a message to Congress, enclosing a communication from the Provost Marshal General, approved by the Secretary of War, recommending the repeal of the \$300 exemption, which prevents the army from being kept up to its maximum strength.

Gen. Butler telegraphs that on Friday morning Gen. Kautz charged the enemy's works at Petersburg, and carried them, penetrating the town; but, not being supported by Gen. Gillmore, who had withdrawn his forces, Gen. Kautz was obliged to withdraw without further effect. Gen. Kautz captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery, which he brought with him.

The rebel Gen. Morgan is on another raid in Kentucky with a force of 2,000 men. He captured Paris and tried to capture Frankfort but failed and is now retreating towards Virginia again, pursued by Gen. Burbridge. He captured some 1,200 Union prisoners in Kentucky, but immediately exchanged them and he is now retreating with an even chance for the capture of the entire command.

Adjt-Gen. Thomas is in Kentucky, and the slaves of Kentucky will be gathered in by this great recruiter with a rake that will not leave a county unvisited. The epoch of pro-slavery bluster, border-State sneaking and military slave-driving is at an end. The negroes of Kentucky have got to fight for the Union. Gen. Thomas goes down with plenary powers, and carries in his pocket, the organization of three regiments, the names of qualified officers who have passed Casey's board. Sixteen regiments of Kentucky blacks will swell our ranks in a few weeks.

The Times' special from Staunton, dated June 6, says: We met the enemy in force fifteen miles north of here, and whipped him thoroughly. The rebels were commanded by Jones and Imboden. The former was killed. We pursued them through here with little resistance, though strongly fortified, and all the males ordered out to the defense. We captured six guns, hundreds of prisoners and many thousand dollars worth of stores. We will not stop until a more important point is arrived at Crooks' cavalry is with us. The Herald's special says: The enemy is retreating towards Blue Ridge. Besides six guns, we captured other cannon of heavy calibre. Over a million dollars worth of property fell into our hands. The railroad property was destroyed largely. Some of our prisoners were boys. Our loss is not large.

TURKIP SEED, Pumpkin Seed.—Now is the time to plant those seeds. Persons wishing to buy can be supplied at Heyzer & Cressler's Drug Store.

FAMILY DYE COLORS—brilliant and permanent colors, at Heyzer & Cressler's Drug Store.