

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, July 20, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL TICKET

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

FOR THE RIGHT OF OUR SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Special Election Tuesday, August 2.

To Advertisers.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY has now much the largest circulation of any journal in the State, out of the cities. It reaches not less than twenty thousand readers weekly, and circulates mainly among the most intelligent, enterprising and thrifty people of Southern Pennsylvania, and presents peculiar advantages to business men of all classes as an advertising medium.

SEND FOR TICKETS.

Tickets in favor of the several amendments to the Constitution, to be voted for on Tuesday, the 2nd of August, are now ready for distribution. Apply to John Stewart, Esq., Chairman of the Union County Committee.

THE SITUATION.

The last feeble effort of traitors to invade the North has ended, and ended in utter failure, considered in any respect as a military movement. It failed in its prime object—to raise the siege of Richmond, and their plunder will but poorly repay the exhausting march, the losses of battle and the thinned ranks by desertions.

Gen. Sherman has driven Johnston into Atlanta, and that last stronghold is closely invested, and must soon fall, when Sherman's campaign will be ended triumphantly.

There are no indications of rebels any where on or near our border, and the troops of Hunter and Howe effectually cover all approaches to our valley.

For the present we are safe. Let us see that henceforth we cannot be endangered. We want every man enrolled, armed and organized for defence, and rebel raiding will be at an end.

CALL FOR 500,000 MEN.

Loyal men will rejoice that the President has called for 500,000 additional troops, to serve one year. Credits will be made, in accordance with the new law, for all enlistments in the naval and marine service, and for all excesses on quotas in the sub-districts; and fifty days—ending on the 5th day of September next—are given for districts to raise their quotas by volunteers, and for individuals to put in substitutes.

This call places beyond the possibility of doubt the early and complete success of the war, and as such it will be accepted by a loyal people with confidence and patriotic pride. The heroic Sherman now has the rebel army of the South driven through its strongest fortifications into its last defences, and the invincible Grant closely invests the rebel capital, with its last army unable to offer battle, its communications periled, and its scanty stores well nigh exhausted.

Let the People respond to this call with a degree of promptness worthy of their sacred cause. Let the arm of the government be strengthened as its final victory approaches, and let Copperheads quake and grumble as they will, for our imperiled Nationality must soon emerge from the cruel, wicked war of traitors, and assign treason and its blotted and bloody record to history. THE REPUBLIC SHALL LIVE!

SEND THE OLD FLAG TO SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD. It will be a most welcome visitor to the camps of our heroic sons and brothers, and it will bring them the cheering news from home that they and their cause are not forgotten by a patriotic people. Every company should be favored with a club. Let Union men move promptly in the matter.

WRIGHT'S gallant Sixth repulsed the rebels before Washington, saved the capital, and made them retreat into the wasted dominions of treason. Yet copperheads would deny our heroic defenders the right to vote for civil rulers. Shall they not vote? Answer on Tuesday week at the polls!

BORDER DEFENCE.

Had Maryland been favored with a judicious and thorough militia system, by which the entire arms-bearing population of the State could have been called into service in twelve hours, organized, uniformed, armed and equipped, her people would be SEVERAL MILLIONS of dollars richer to-day.

Pennsylvania escaped the iron heel of the exacting free-booters more by good luck than by any special foresight or wise legislation. Her immediate border at this point was doubtless saved from spoliation by the skill and energy of General Couch and the cordial support given his plans by the citizens generally; but it was rather the weakness of the foe than the positive strength of our friends that has left us our harvests and stock, while our neighbors of Maryland have been remorselessly plundered of millions.

The legislature will meet in a few weeks, and notwithstanding the restriction of its business by the resolution of adjournment, the defence of the State is a question so vital to the people and so directly affecting the fame of a great Commonwealth, that all necessary measures for common safety should be considered by general consent. Our militia law should be perfected and put into practical operation; and a State Guard or Reserve, such as Ohio and New York have in existence, should be organized under such laws and regulations as could not fail to make a certain force of 30,000 available any day for State defence.

In addition to the general organization of the militia, or the formation of a Reserve, there should be special legislation for the border counties. Without it there must be perpetual danger, and of course periodical panics and constant sense of insecurity. Journals quite beyond the possibility of danger can publish eloquent editorials calling upon the border people to rally to their own defence, and resist the rebel marauders; but such writers are wanting either in intelligence or common candor and honesty.

The State owes something to the thrice plundered and ever threatened border, and it is asking but little that, in addition to the general measures adopted for common defence, the people of the exposed counties be organized under compulsory laws, reaching every able-bodied citizen from eighteen to fifty who is fit for home service. They should be formed into companies, regiments and brigades, and armed, uniformed, munitioned and fully equipped for service by the State, so that they would come under the established rules of war, and even guerrillas could not find a pretext for their butchery in case of disaster.

ever on its flanks and in its front and rear, as it would be put on the defensive and periled at every step.

The State has arms and ammunition; equipments for both cavalry and infantry; and has artillery and all that pertains thereto but horses. The cost of uniforming the men and paying them when actually called into service, would be the whole tax upon the State, and that could probably be divided with the general government. We submit to legislators and to the authorities, both State and National, whether the protection of the border people, already sorely despoiled, and the fame of the Commonwealth, do not demand the measure.

SHALL OUR SOLDIERS VOTE?

On Tuesday the 2nd of August—one week from Tuesday next,—the people of Pennsylvania will be called upon to approve or reject several important amendments proposed to the Constitution of the State. The election will be held during the same hours, and governed by the same laws in all respects, as our general elections.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

SECTION 5. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bills shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

The only contest will be on the first proposition—that conferring the right of suffrage upon our gallant soldiers in the field, and it becomes the friends of our heroes to be fully prepared for the issue. That the Democratic leaders will exhaust themselves by every means short of open, manly opposition, to defeat this amendment we cannot doubt. Judge Woodward delivered the decision of the Supreme Court of this State in 1862 disfranchising them, after their vote had been counted during the Mexican war, and in the election of 1861 without question; and the Democrats of the legislature last winter were prevented from defeating the proposition only because they were in a minority.

We have closely observed the action of the Democratic press and politicians throughout the State on this vital question; and the first word has yet to be given to the public from that party in favor of allowing our soldiers to vote.—While the Union State Committee has earnestly advocated the measure in an elaborate and pointed address to the people of the State, and the entire Union press heartily commends it to voters, not a single Democratic journal has yet

spoken of it, save to ridicule or denounce it, and the Democratic State Committee has thus far failed to call attention to the special election. In short the Democratic politicians are opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon our volunteers, believing as they do that soldiers who fight for a common Nationality will not vote with its foes. They have not dared to array themselves openly against it, for they fear the honest of their own party cannot be driven to disfranchise the army; but their hope is that the election may be neglected, and that with a quiet organization they may succeed by default of its friends.

—We appeal to Union men to be on their guard. They owe it to the brave men who are defending our homes and our sacred cause, to give one day to secure them their civil rights, and declare to our patriotic men who are in the service, and who may hereafter enter it, that they shall not sacrifice their rights as citizens by protecting our government from murderous traitors.

THE OLD FLAG.

We this week issue the first number of THE OLD FLAG, an illustrated campaign paper, devoted to the cause of Union and Freedom, to the election of Lincoln and Johnson, and to the right of our heroic soldiers in the field to vote for our rulers.

It will wage uncompromising war upon every man presented for public trust who is not faithful to the Union and a foe to treason and traitors; and it will war upon every measure designed to strengthen the authors of this causeless conflict or to bring dishonor upon the fame of the Republic.

It will advocate the election of Lincoln and Johnson, because they are unfaltering in their devotion to the preservation of our Nationality, and the uncompromising foes of all that wars against the government of our fathers. Enlightened, patriotic and faithful, they can safely be entrusted with the destiny of our imperiled Union, and their triumphant election will declare to foes of every shade at home and abroad that our government shall not be destroyed by traitors.

The Union men of the State have heartily and generously responded in support of THE OLD FLAG; and it starts with a large edition already ordered. The border counties have been delayed in completing their clubs, by the late invasion; but we have printed a few thousand extra copies, and can still supply the first number. Let clubs be made up without delay. Franklin county alone should circulate 5,000 copies. It should be in the hands of every voter in this Congressional district.

We had hoped to give a portrait of President Lincoln in this week's issue; but our engraver was not able to furnish the plate in time. We give, however, an excellent portrait of Hon. Andrew Johnson, the Union candidate for Vice President, and will give a portrait of Mr. Lincoln in our next.

Each number of THE OLD FLAG will be illustrated with portraits of eminent men, or maps of battles and battle-fields. It will give portraits of all the Presidential candidates, of all parties, with biographies and their political records.

We urge Union men to see at once that THE OLD FLAG is properly circulated in their districts. It is furnished at but little more than the cost of the white paper, and is the cheapest and best campaign document to be had for general circulation. Let the friends of Union and Freedom rally around THE OLD FLAG! It is furnished at the following very low rates:

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. The board of enrollment is now in session in this place for the examination of the drafted men of this county. The conscripts are reporting pretty generally. They appear delighted that they were not compelled to travel one hundred miles across the mountains to report at Chambersburg as was the case last fall.

GENERAL COFFROTH had just about as much to do with the change, allowing drafted men to report in their respective counties, as the man in the moon. It was first urged in the columns of the REPOSITORY, and subsequently ordered by the Secretary of War in compliance with a dispatch sent him by the chief editor of this paper. Probably some one told Gen. Coffroth of it soon after, and he concluded that he might commend himself to the people of Somerset county by assuming

to have effected the change. We excuse the General. As he never did anything for his district, the next best thing he can do is to claim credit for what others have done; and as we are not wanting votes over that way we may be pardoned for squelching the pretensions of political pretenders who are seeking to trade on borrowed capital. Try something else General—that cat won't fight! The new enrollment law does not apply to this draft and the amendment proposed by Mr. Coffroth is not yet in force.

It seems rather a pity that the Rebel spoilers of Maryland were not tempted to extend the sphere of their operations so as to embrace the more intensely Copperhead districts of southern Pennsylvania. Had they gone thither and been charged for every mouthful they ate or drank (water included) as our boys were last Summer, they must have been thoroughly cured of all taste for invasion for the rest of their mortal lives.—New York Tribune.

THERE is no excuse for a journal like the Tribune giving publicity to a falsehood so palpable and shameless as the above. Its editors know something of the people of Southern Pennsylvania, and its many readers in this section should have been a protection against such wanton defamation. No New York soldier ever gave the Tribune or any one else such a report of the people of Pennsylvania; but possibly some of the many thieves and skulkers who accompanied the New York regiments, may have attempted to shield their own notorious crimes by the systematic vituperation of our citizens. The press of Southern Pennsylvania has been unwilling to give the true history of the march of the New York militia, because there were doubtless reputable and brave men among them who would have suffered thereby; but we submit to the Tribune that it is time for the wholesale slanders of cowardly shoulder-hitters and wharf-rats, who straggled and plundered habitually, to find some meaner channel for endorsement and publicity.

AFTER Grant had flanked and fought Lee from the Rapidan south of Richmond, Lee in despair resolved to flank Grant and save his beleaguered capital of crime. He threw his detachment from Lynchburg into Maryland, played free-booter generally, and found Washington strong enough to repulse him while Grant held him as with hooks of triple-steel in Petersburg and Richmond. So the rebel assault upon Washington was repulsed, and Grant's siege of Richmond was not raised. It is evident that Lee cannot maintain himself in his present position, and it is quite as evident that he cannot either frighten or whip Grant away. Like the deer in a ring-fight—he must break or come down. Which he does, matters little to the heroic Grant, as he will adhere to his line "if it takes all summer!"

We give in to-day's paper the list of names drafted here on the 5th inst., to fill deficiencies in quotas in the counties of Adams, Fulton and Bedford, and also the names drawn yesterday for Franklin county. In Adams, Fulton and Bedford the draft was only for the deficiency; but in Franklin and Somerset one hundred per cent. additional were drawn so as to avoid an additional draft. Another draft will doubtless be made for the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Adams in a short time, as each sub-district is justly required to fill its quota without regard to exemptions. As many districts have filled their quotas by volunteers, it is but fair that delinquent districts should not be credited for exemptions. In next week's issue we shall give the names drawn yesterday for Somerset.

Our border counties have been unsettled by threatened invasion, but they must not forget the cause of the brave soldiers, who made the invading hosts retreat from our capital and return to their own desolated land of treason. Shall they be disfranchised in the choice of our next President? Every patriotic impulse, and every consideration of justice, demand that loyal men shall vote on Tuesday week in favor of conferring the right of suffrage upon our soldiers. Who will grudge one day given to the brave men who have sacrificed all the comforts of home and friends, and periled their lives to give us government and freedom?

EVERY malignant copperhead will vote against the amendment to the constitution allowing our soldiers to vote. Every rebel would do likewise had he the chance. Let the faithful men of Pennsylvania see that their full vote is polled, and they will have a solid vote from the Army next fall in favor of maintaining the Union at all hazards, regardless of armed foes on the field or treacherous foes at home. Let the soldiers vote. They most of all deserve a voice in selecting our rulers; and they most of all will be faithful to our government. Let them vote!

UNDER existing laws copperheads can vote against the government, and against the cause of our soldiers, while the heroes of our Nationality are disfranchised. On Tuesday week the people will remedy this evil, and allow soldiers ballots to sustain the cause for which the soldiers' bullet is sped. Let the majority be overwhelming, and it will be the first sound of the death-knell of copperheadism.

On our first page will be found an excellent likeness of Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, the Union candidate for Vice President, with a full and interesting biography, and extracts from his speeches in the Senate when treason was about to culminate in rebellion. It will be seen that he was ever fearless and faithful, and never faltered when beset by the arch-fiends who had resolved to gratify their mad ambition by drenching our land in fraternal blood. All honor to ANDREW JOHNSON, the unfaltering patriot!

WE give in another page of to-day's paper the address of the Union State Committee, devoted mainly to the great question of granting the right of suffrage to our soldiers, to be determined at the special election on Tuesday, the 2nd of August. It is an able and lucid exposition of the issue, and shows conclusively what party is seeking to protect our brave soldiers in their civil rights. Will Mr. Ward, the Democratic Chairman, issue an address advocating the right of suffrage for our soldiers? We shall see!

UNDER Judge Woodward's decision soldiers, like felons, are deprived of all civil rights. The people are now appealing to in behalf of the soldiers, and they must determine whether to defend the country in war is to forfeit the rights of the citizen. Vote early and see that your neighbors vote to make our gallant soldiers voters.

FRIENDS of the brave soldiers of the Republic! See that every district is thoroughly prepared for the special election on Tuesday week. Pennsylvania must cheer her gallant patriots in the field by declaring, by a decisive majority, that they shall vote in the selection of our rulers. Their cause is the country's cause, and they must not be disfranchised.

SHERMAN'S brave army has driven the rebels across the Chattahoochee into Atlanta. Shall not the soldiers vote?

WE are advised by a correspondent that Col. Pearce, who was reported in these columns as being in this place in advance of his command when the rebels were on the border, left his regiment to give some orders to several of his companies on the railroad, and that the advance of the rebels prevented him from joining his command at Harper's Ferry. He therefore, says the correspondent, came through Chambersburg on his way to Baltimore, where he reported to Gen. Wallace; was assigned to a position on the General's staff and participated in the battle of the Monocacy. Perhaps Colonel Pearce thought the route by Chambersburg and Baltimore the best way to get to his command; but some soldiers in this section would have reached his command, certainly that part of it on special duty west of Martinsburg, in half the time and by traveling one-fourth the distance. However we give the Colonel the benefit of his friend's explanation.

THE President, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, has issued a proclamation appointing the 5th Thursday in August next as a day of humiliation and prayer for the people of the United States, recommending them to confess and repent of their manifold sins, and implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty; and to pray, that if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States be established throughout the States; that the rebels may lay down their arms, and speedily return to their allegiance; that they may not be utterly destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that amity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout our borders.

We have an interesting letter from our special Washington correspondent dated the 15th giving an account of the rebel assault upon Washington—he having participated in its defence, but it was received too late for insertion. He estimates the rebel force at 30,000, and gives the numbers of twenty-eight rebel regiments from which our forces captured prisoners. They left over 400 killed and wounded in our hands when they retreated. President Lincoln was with our correspondent in the trenches, and an officer was wounded by his side while conversing with him.

THE President has issued a proclamation upon the law passed by Congress, which he did not sign, as it was passed at the last hour. He accepts the spirit of the bill, but makes exception in the case of Louisiana and Arkansas, which States have been reconstructed according to his own declaration in a previous proclamation making the will of one-tenth of the voters sufficient for the return of a State to its allegiance, while the bill provides that a majority is necessary.

MUCH difficulty has been experienced in organizing the new troops at Harrisburg in consequence of an order from the War Department, forbidding their muster unless full companies are presented. Gov. Curtin has over 2,000 men reported in squads of from 25 to 75, who cannot be mustered into service until each officer fills his company. When will we get through with red tape and circumlocution in war matters?

THE wonders of the magnetic telegraph may be clearly understood when it is stated that a great ratification meeting of the National Union nominees—LINCOLN and JOHNSON—took place in the city of San Francisco, on Thursday evening, one day after the nominations were made at Baltimore!

COUNTRY people look to your interest! Take your Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit and marketing to Gelwicks, where you will receive the highest price in cash, and see the largest stock of Fish in town at low figures.