

The Franklin Repository

BY M'CLURE & STONER.

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Franklin Repository

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln was born on the 12th of February, 1806, in Hardin county, Kentucky.

This, before he was eight years old, Abraham Lincoln began the serious business of life.

In this log house, consisting of a room below and a room above, furnished by Thomas Lincoln and his son's own hands, Abraham passed the next twelve years of his life.

In that thinly-settled country a book was a great rarity, but whenever Mr. Lincoln heard of one he endeavored to procure it for Abraham's perusal.

At nineteen years of age he made a trip to New Orleans, in company with a son of the owner of a flat-boat, who entrusted a valuable cargo to their care.

In 1830 Thomas Lincoln decided to make another change, and the log cabin which had been so long their home was deserted for a new one near Decatur, Illinois.

After his military life was over he looked about for something to do. He ran for the Legislature, but was beaten, though his own precinct gave him 277 votes out of 324.

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He proposed to Lincoln to take up surveying, and himself sided in his studies.

He had plenty of employment as a surveyor, and won a good reputation in this new line of business.

In 1834 he was sent to the Legislature, and the political life commenced, which his countrymen's votes have since shown they fully appreciated.

With President Lincoln's subsequent public career most people are familiar. He was chosen to Congress in 1846 over Rev. Peter Cartwright, but declined a re-election.

HARRISBURG.

Startling Political Developments—The Democratic State Committee—its Policy in Opposition to Soldiers Voting.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

The event of the week was the meeting of the Democratic State Committee in this place, on Tuesday evening last.

The question of adopting the proposed amendment to the Constitution, allowing our brave soldiers to vote, was considered, and a unanimous sentiment was manifested against it.

Reports were made of the progress of secret organizations in a number of counties with the view of quietly throwing a strong copperhead vote against the right of suffrage to soldiers.

It was finally resolved that they would be silent on the issue; that the Committee would publish no address to the people on the subject; that every quiet effort should be made to poll the Democratic vote against it, and if they failed they would, as a party, disclaim having opposed it, and try to procure the votes of soldiers for the ticket of the leaders who exhausted themselves by secret, unmanly efforts, to defraud them of the right to vote.

The representatives on the committee from several close congressional districts, were especially fierce in their opposition to soldiers voting.

Another important question considered was the new call for troops. They did not inquire how the army could best be filled so as to make it invincible and speedily close the war; they did not counsel as to how our threatened government could most surely be rescued from a cruel, bloody grasp of remorseless traitors.

A number of the members publicly declared in the committee that, if sustained by the Democratic party, they would organize to resist the draft in their respective counties, and not a word of reproach of these treasonable and revolutionary sentiments was uttered by a single member present!

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HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, UNION CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

one, who had the manliness and patriotism to defend the cause of his country in that council of its foes.

And there was method in their peridy. They did not merely waste words to chill the loyal hearts; but they resolved upon a systematic opposition to the increase of the army, and especially by the enlistment and conscription of Democrats.

Be assured, citizens of Pennsylvania, that this is the entertainment to which the Democratic leaders resolved to invite you, at their committee meeting here on Tuesday last.

Evacuation of Marietta—The Conflict on the 4th of July—The Pa. Battery and the Seventy-Seventh—Prisoners and Deserters—Atlanta Within Our Grasp.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

A very short time has transpired since my last letter was written, but as we have participated in several hot engagements since I thought a few lines might not prove uninteresting to some of your readers.

The rebels would occasionally throw a few shells among us from the top of Kennesaw Mountain, but I am happy to say without much effect.

—The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners in their demonstration on Washington will overgo 2,000. The prisoners represent 63 different regiments, and belong to five different divisions.

sharp-shooters of the enemy. Our Brigade was in front (Col. Gross, commanding.) Eight regiments formed the front line, with our Battery and the 5th Indiana, occupying a commanding position a little in the rear, although not far enough not to be annoyed considerably by sharpshooters.

Every time the enemy evacuated his position we take hundreds of prisoners and deserters. During the night of the 4th he again evacuated his position and fell back.

There is considerable sharp-shooting across the river. Both parties are active. Our sharpshooters are picking off a great many officers and men.

In a few days you will hear of some more very important flank movements by our commander, by which great results will be accomplished.

—The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners in their demonstration on Washington will overgo 2,000.

—Gen. Sherman has notified the War Department that on Monday week his whole army advanced five miles south of the Chattahoochee river, and crossed Peach Tree creek without any resistance from Johnson's army.

—The accounts given in the Richmond papers of the late rebel invasion are rich and racy according to one paper. Maj. Gen. Couch brought up reinforcements to Gen. Wallace after the battle of the Monocacy, and was routed and captured.

—The rebel Gen. Longstreet is at Augusta, Ga., and expects to be well enough to resume his command by the 1st of August. He was wounded in the shoulder in the battle of the Wilderness.

When these articles were published, the rebel dead and wounded in front of Fort Stevens were being buried and cared for by our troops—their army having retreated hastily to Virginia, there to meet another repulse, and the re-capture of most of their plunder, at the hands of General Crooks.

—We have seen a letter from a soldier of Franklin county who was with Hunter in the movement on Lynchburg. He says that the Union forces reached the front of that place on the 18th ult., and that on the 19th the battle was fought without decisive result.

FINANCIAL.

—The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted a section favorable to a national currency.

—3,900,000,000 cents and 25,000 two-cent pieces were coined at the U. S. Mint during the last month, and yet they are scarce.

—It is stated that we shall receive from internal revenue, this year, the sum of three hundred millions of dollars.

—The uncertainty which has existed as to the terms of the new four hundred million loan bill, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, is now dispelled by the publication of the law.

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—Maj. Gen. A. P. Stewart has been promoted to the Lieutenant Generalship in the rebel army made vacant by the death of Gen. Polk.

—The rebel Gen. Bradley Johnston was captured by the Union troops near Frederick, when the rebels were retreating, but was subsequently rescued by an overwhelming force of his men.

—Maj. Gen. Joseph I. Reynolds, who has just been appointed to the command of the Nineteenth Army Corps, was several years ago, Professor of Natural History in the Washington University, St. Louis.

—We learn that Col. Daniel McCook, (acting Brigadier), of the celebrated fighting McCook family of Ohio, died at Cincinnati of wounds received at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain.

—The people of Cattawissa took a vote to decide who is the prettiest girl of that town, and it was declared in favor of Miss Hallie S. Reifmnyder, by a majority of 279 votes—each vote was accompanied by 25 cents and the proceeds, \$81, were given to the Sanitary Fair, as the contribution of the favorite beauty.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The Union Convention of Perry county will be held on Monday, August 8th.

—The Democrats of Juniata will nominate their ticket on Monday, August 22d. There are nine candidates for Sheriff, and we doubt whether more than half of them can be nominated and elected.

—The Lancaster Intelligencer, had a strong article, a few weeks ago, earnestly advocating the nomination of Judge Woodward as the candidate of the Chicago Convention for President.

—The editor of the New York Independent says that a leading citizen of New York, "a noble and unspotted lawyer," had addressed him in these words: "The Fremont meetings in my district are held in the same grog-shop out of which, last summer, issued the rioters who set fire to my house, the audiences are the same persons, and the speakers are well known as Copperheads."

NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the Act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "an act further to regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out of the National forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service, and that in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled.

—In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Signed by the President W. H. SEWARD Sec'y of State.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.—Swallow two or three hogheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidote," &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, try one box of Old Doctor Buchanan's English Specific Pills—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days.

No. 427 Broadway, New York, Agent for the U. S. P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded, by the Agent, if entire satisfaction is not given. [July 20-3m]

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Errors, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by returning mail (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN R. OGDEN, may 18-3m) No. 60 Nassau street, New York.