Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, September 21, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL TICKET.

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

UNION DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
ALEX. K. M'CLURE, of Frankl
SAMUEL ROATH, of Perry.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
HUGH B. DAVIDSON, of Chambersburg.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN H. CRISWELL, of Green.
FOR AUDITOR,
MORROW R. SKINNER, of Lurgan.
FOR CORONER,
HIRAM E. WERTZ, of Quincy.

The Old Flag.

THE OLD FLAG will be furnished from the 25th of August until the full returns of the Presidential Election can be given, at the following rates:

Single Copies	45 cents
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And at the same rate (25 cents per copy) for any additional number over fifty.

☞ Additions may be made to clubs at any time so as to secure the full advantage of our club rates; and clubs may be divided between two or more Post Offices.

We believe that in no way can so useful and acceptable a campaign document be distributed at the same cost, as by circulating THE OLD FLAG. Each number is illustrated, and its reading contents are devoted wholly to the vindication of our Country's Cause in its deadly struggle with traitors in arms.

The Union men in every township should see that a full supply of THE OLD FLAG is furnished to our brave soldiers in the field. It is a most welcome visitor to the camps of our gallant defenders, as it makes their cause its cause, and earnestly resists the platform and candidates which would close the war, when on the threshold of final victory, by a peace that would degrade our soldiers, and give anarchy to the fairest Continent of the World.

All orders should be addressed to
M'CLURE & STONER, Publishers.

WE give in to-day's paper a list of Union meetings called by the county Committee. Let the Union men see that the notice is as widely disseminated as possible and that the meetings are well attended. The issues to be decided are most vital, and every loyal man should aid in promoting the cause. Mr. M'Clure, the Union candidate for Assembly, will speak at nearly all the meetings announced, and Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, will probably speak at several of them. His appointments will be announced in due time.

ATTEND TO THE ASSESSMENTS!—Let no Union soldier lose his vote because of the neglect or indifference of friends at home. Have your son, brother or neighbor assessed without delay, pay his county tax of *ten cents*, and send the evidence thereof at once to him by mail—together with the Union ticket, or a list of the Union nominations. Careful attention to this matter will give us hundreds of votes that will otherwise be lost. Union men! do at least this much for the brave men who are fighting the battles of the free!

WE give in to-day's paper the able and pointed address of the Union State Committee, and earnestly commend it to the candid consideration of every patriot. It clearly demonstrates the studied, persistent hostility of the Democratic party to the soldiers voting, and conclusively vindicates the candidates and policy of the Union party. When shall we hear from the Democratic State Committee congratulating the Army and the Country that our gallant soldiers can now peril their lives to preserve the Republic without forfeiting their rights as citizens?

FILL UP OUR ARMIES!

Loyal men of the North! your brave armies have driven the shattered columns of Treason from their last strong-hold in the Cotton States; Farragut is thundering at the defences of Mobile, and Grant holds Lee, with the last unbroken army of crime, under the walls of the rebel capital. That army once broken and Richmond captured, the triumph of the Union will be complete—the war will be practically ended, and an honorable and enduring Peace, won by our heroic volunteers, will be the fruits of our sacrifices and victories.

Most of our districts have promptly and patriotically filled up their quotas—thus discharging their highest duties to their government, to themselves and to our unfaltering soldiers; but there are still districts where criminal indifference or subtle treachery to the holiest of civil causes have bound the hands of loyal men, and their quotas are still deficient. This must not be. We are upon the very threshold of decisive, final triumph over Treason, after more than three years of bloody, desolating war, causelessly commenced and madly persisted in by traitors; and every man is now wanted in the field to make our armies invincible at every point, and close the crimsoned drama at once.

The last hope of despairing traitors is in the failure of the North to fill up the call for five hundred thousand men. They have been assured of riots and revolutions at our own doors, and have thus been nerved to renewed energy in their murderous work; but as the loyal States have poured in their thousands of brave recruits daily, the hopes of treason have vanished. As is truly and nobly said by Gen. Grant, the peaceable enforcement of the draft, or the prompt filling up of the call by volunteers, "*will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them!*" It will leave them hopeless. Exhausted in strength, in men, in means, in all resources, they cannot—they dare not attempt to prelong a war in the face of 500,000 fresh troops sent forward by the patriotic people of the North, and they must be paralyzed by despair

On this subject the war-worn heroes of the two great Union Armies have just sent their words of cheer to the loyal men of the North. They thus telegraph to the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.:

Lieut. Gen. Grant telegraphs to this Department in respect to the draft, as follows:

CITY POINT, Sept. 13—10:30 A. M.—*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.*—We ought to have the whole number of men called for by the President, in the shortest possible time. *Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them. They profess to believe, and make their men believe, there is such a party North in favor of recognizing Southern independence, that the draft cannot be enforced,* LET THEM BE UNDECEIVED.

Deserters come into our lines daily, who tel us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, *and that desertions would be much more frequent, but they believe peace will be negotiated after the fall election. The enforcement of the draft and prompt filling up of our armies will save the shedding of blood in an immense degree.*

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

The following telegram has been received from Maj. Gen. Sherman on the same subject:

ATLANTA, Ga. Sept. 13, 6:30, P. M.—HON. E. M. STANTON: I am very glad to hear the draft will be enforced. First, we need the men; and secondly, they come as privates to fill up our old and tried regiments with their experienced officers already on hand; *and thirdly, because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our Government equal to the occasion.*

Our Government, though a Democracy, should, in times of trouble and danger, be able to wield the power of a great nation. All is well here.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

The draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quota is not filled by volunteers on Monday, the 19th, and will go on till completed.

Volunteers and substitutes will be received and credited to as late a period as possible.

Volunteering is still progressing with vigor in most of the States.

No report of active operations have been received from other commands.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST.

Gen. Wm. H. Koontz, the Union candidate for Congress has filled his appointments in Adams and Franklin, and will devote the remainder of his time until the election in the western counties of the district. He spoke in Chambersburg on Tuesday evening of last week, and went to Adams the following day. On Saturday evening he returned to this county and addressed the people of Waynesboro in the evening—on Monday evening he spoke at Greencastle and on Tuesday evening at Mercersburg. In each place he had large and most enthusiastic audiences, and most ably and eloquently defended the Union cause. He has won for himself in our county the admiration of the Union men, and the respect of even his political foes for the candor and ability with which he discussed the issues and candidates before the people. We feel quite sure that he left the county with himself and his cause materially strengthened by his brief campaign with us.

Gen. A. H. Coffroth, the Democratic Candidate for Congress, will speak in our County at several points, and we would urge Union men and Democrats to unite in hearing him patiently and impartially and judge him by his record and his declaration of principles. We are for the widest dissemination of the truth, and we trust that no Union man will shrink from it. We feel well persuaded that if Gen. Coffroth and Gen. Koontz could be heard by all the voters of the district, the former would be condemned by the largest majority ever given by the same counties in a Congressional contest. If Gen. Coffroth will but frankly and manfully present his Congressional votes to his constituents, and attempt to defend them, no man who has the success of our brave armies at heart, or who would have the Union triumph in its deadly struggle with treason, would vote for him. No matter what might be his party affinities, no father, brother, relative or even friend of our soldiers in the field—no man with even ordinary patriotic impulses, could deliberately vote to re-elect Gen. Coffroth to our National Councils. He has steadily voted in Congress against every measure to fill up the thinned ranks of our brave armies, and as earnestly and uniformly opposed every measure presented to raise revenue to pay our soldiers and maintain the credit of the Nation. True, he proposed to pay the soldier and himself in gold, and made a buncombe speech in support of the proposition, but he took very especial care that no money of any kind, either currency or specie, should get into the treasury by his votes wherewith to pay our liabilities. Thus did he hope to blind a faithful people and a brave soldiery by proposing impossibilities, and then opposing all possibilities touching the interests of the Nation and the Armies. If he would but truthfully state these facts to the people, and add that he voted and spoke against allowing the States even to consider the question of abolishing Slavery by an amendment of the Constitution, the people would take special care that the next Congressman from this district will bear some other name than Coffroth.

We do not expect of Gen. Coffroth that he will fully and fairly present his votes to the people; but still let him be heard by all parties, and no harm will come from it to any one but Gen. Coffroth himself. It is well to see and know the kind of material that is proposed by the Democratic party to fill the highest and most sacred representative trust in the gift of the people, and to know with what fidelity he adheres to the borrowed logic and absorbed perfidy of the faithless leaders he so pompously follows. To elect such a man *once* to Congress may be extenuated by the plea of accident or mistake; but to re-elect him would be a deliberate repetition of a well attested wrong, and would make his shame the common inheritance of his constituents.

HON. ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford, the Union candidate for President Judge, has not held Courts in Franklin county, owing to the burning of Chambersburg and the proximity of the rebels at the time of the regular August term. Our people, therefore, have had no opportunity to determine by his official acts how well he is fitted for the responsible trust He has already held Courts in all the other counties of the district, and more than met every just expectation of all parties for his urbanity, promptness and impartiality, and the Union press most cordially and earnestly commend him to the voters of the district.

Judge King was one of the oldest practicing attorneys in the district when called to the bench; and it is no reproach to others to say that he stood second to none as a most clear-headed, high-toned, and upright lawyer; and coming to the high judicial trust as he does, ripe in experience, unblemished in public and private character, and confessedly fitted in all respects to sit in judgment upon his fellows, he will be cordially supported by the Union men of the district, and we doubt not triumphantly elected. We feel well assured that the "Green Spot" will contribute her full share to his success. Her bar with entire unanimity, without distinction of party, commended his appointment when the vacancy occured; and the confidence they manifested will be endorsed at the polls in October next.

The Democratic candidate will doubtless be Hon. F. M. Kimmell, who served creditably as Judge from 1851 to 1861. He has heretofore advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war in his speeches in this county, but what he will do with the Chicago Peace Platform confronting him and enveloping his ticket, is for himself to decide. He will soon make his record, and by that he must be judged regardless of what he may have been. No man can approach the Chicago platform with words of approbation and survive it. We *know* where Judge King stands—where stands Judge Kimmell?

ON Monday last the sullen thunder of artillery beyond the Potomac told that Gen. Sheridan was engaged with the rebel Gen. Earley, and through all the day and most of the night the conflict was continued.

While the gallant army of Sheridan was thus repelling the barbarous invader from our border, troops were sent away from this point, within the sound of the enemy's guns, but *not* to strengthen and cheer the men engaged in deadly strife with rebel foes in the field.

While Earley was resisting the advance of Sheridan, and our brave troops were enriching the battle-fields of the Shenandoah with their blood, men who had learned of Chicago that the war is a "failure," and resolved upon disorder and revolution in York and other places because they were called upon to furnish their quotas of troops to the heroic armies of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, and thence had the defenders of the border to be sent while the music of rebel cannon thundered in our ears!

Need we tell loyal men that every district thus defying government and law, and refusing to aid in filling up our armies, will vote overwhelmingly for Gen. M'Clellan?—that every man who revolts at order in our midst will vote the Chicago ticket with a yell? Let loyal men consider!

WE beg leave very respectfully to suggest to the Peace Democracy that they try their hand a little at patching up a peace in their own party to prove how well they can make peace with murderous traitors. If they can't exactly declare their internal war a "failure," they may with great propriety demand an "immediate cessation of hostilities." Vallandigham writes the Chicago platform, and McClellan is frightened into giving it an innocent kick merely by way of keeping up appearances; but Val don't play marbles in that way, and he kicks McClellan overboard, and the Woods, Medary, McMasters, Mulrony, and scores of other leaders follow suit. Here is a chance for diplomacy—keep the dissolving institution together at least until November, so that the loyal people of the North may get a fair chance at it. Brethren of the Democratic faith, we say let there be peace among yourselves!

THE enforcement of the draft has developed the desperate treachery of the faithless men of the North. We have now two companies of Franklin county men preserving the peace in Schuylkill and Luzerne counties, and on Monday last, a detachment had to be sent from the border to preserve order in York county.

Need loyal men and soldiers be told that in *all* these revolutionary districts the vote is from three to five Democratic to one Union?—that *all* these rioters who fight to *prevent* men from going to strengthen and cheer our brave armies, are willing to do but about one thing lawfully, that is vote for *M'Clellan for President?* Is comment necessary to point the moral of such coincidences? Let faithful men think and act. Let soldiers answer through the ballot box!

THE veteran old Democratic Statesman Gen. Lewis Cass kicks over the Chicago platform because it is wanting in fidelity to the preservation of the government; and Vallandigham and Ben Wood kick over the Chicago candidate because he is wanting in fidelity to the platform. If the War Democrats go against the ticket because of the platform, and the Peace Democrats go against the ticket because it don't square with the platform, about how much may be left of the Democracy by the ides of November? Will old Berks be certain? For particulars, see returns from Vermont, Delaware and Maine!

WHY was it that not a single McClellan journal urged the extension of suffrage to our brave soldiers before the election, and not one rejoices now that they can vote? Can the *Age* or the *Spirit* explain? If not—just wait a little! The Army will solve the problem about the second Tuesday of October! Then will there be thunder "as *is* thunder!"

THE Democratic leaders of this county attempted a clever dodge last week, by waiting until Gen. Koontz's appointments were all announced in both Franklin and Adams, and then sending T. J. Nill, Esq., Chairman of the Union Committee, a challenge that the speakers of both sides meet the people at different places for joint discussions. Mr. Nill replied that as Congress was the most important office to be filled by the people at the first election, he would be glad to have Gen. Coffroth join Gen. Koontz at his appointments already announced in this county, as he could not be here at any other time. They already had rather an unpleasant taste of exhibiting Gen. Coffroth before the people, where his votes might be fairly exposed, from his unfortunate tilt at Mr. M'Clure at the Union meeting here on Tuesday evening of last week, and they answered that it would be inconvenient for them to meet the proposition. In other words, after proposing joint discussions, and being met with the obviously just reply that the congressional candidates shall meet at once, they beat a hasty retreat, and give the Union men to understand that Cen. Coffroth don't belong to their show! If not, pray who does? As they have severed the head from their own challenge, we presume that the various tails may be left to wriggle through the campaign to suit themselves. Gen. Coffroth's friends have dodged Gen. Koontz here, after proposing joint discussions; but both have appointments in Somerset and Bedford.—Will Gen. Coffroth meet Gen. Koontz there? He *can* be accommodated in just that way whenever he gets his courage up to the standing point. Face the music, General!

THE Lancaster Daily *Intelligencer*, the Democratic organ of that county, can't see any conflict between Gen. M'Clellan's acceptance and the Chicago Peace platform. It says:

"Some of our Democratic friends are inclined to the opinion that Gen. M'Clellan, in his letter of acceptance, repudiates the platform adopted by the Convention which nominated him. We cannot, for the life of us, see any disagreement between the two. If there be any at all, which we do not admit, it must be a "distinction without a difference," and it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to point it out. Both are for peace, compromise and a restored Union under the Constitution—differing somewhat in phraseology, it is true, but both aiming at the same glorious result. There is no conflict between the platform and the letter, and we are very sure nothing of the kind was intended by Gen. M'Clellan."

RECENT circumstances having demonstrated the necessity of another plank in the Chicago Platform, it is proposed that Gov. Seymour shall call the Chicago convention together to act upon the following:

Whereas, Gen. Sherman has taken Atlanta, without consulting the patriotic Democratic party; be it

Resolved, That this convention cordially unite in assuring his Excellency, the President of the Confederate States, that they emphatically disapprove of this new measure of coercion and aggression, and pledge the entire Northern democracy to make restitution and apology as soon as they shall get into power.

MR. SEWARD, who is passing a few days at Auburn, made a speech there on Saturday, from which we take the following extract:

When the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies, and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease—and all the war measures then existing, including those which affect slavery, will cease also; and all the moral, economical and political questions, as well questions affecting slavery as others, which shall be existing between individuals, and States, and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law, and to the councils of legislation.

HON. JOSEPH BAILEY, War Democrat, has been re-nominated for Congress by the soldiers from Perry county, now in Camp Curtin, without distinction of party, and he has accepted in a bold and patriotic letter. He was chosen over A. J. Glossbrenner, of the *Age*, two years ago by a large majority, but then had the advantage of a regular nomination. Now he runs as an independent War Democrat. Whatever may be the action of the Union men of the district, Bailey must be a sore thorn in the side of Glossbrenner.

FRANKLIN *is doing her full share in furnishing* volunteers in nearly all the districts. Captain Ritchey has very properly been commissioned Major of the 209th Regiment, and Capt. Andrew Davidson, of Greencastle has been appointed Adjutant of the same organization. Capt. M'Culloh, of the old 126th, succeeds Capt. Ritchey. Capt. M'Knight, of Guilford has also filled his company and has it organized. These are all experienced and gallant officers.

GEN. W. W. IRWIN, Commissary General of Pennsylvania, was last week the recipient of a beautiful testimonial from a number of friends in Philadelphia, in the shape of six elegantly bound volumes, embracing Shakspeare and M'Kenney's History of the Indian Tribes. It was a just tribute to a most faithful, upright and obliging officer.

THE Union League of Philadelphia has just filled up its *sixth* regiment of volunteers to take the field against treason. How many have the Democratic clubs and other organizations friendly to Gen. M'Clellan put into the field? Can the *Age* tell? If a single company has been thus organized, we have yet to hear of it.

THE Democratic Congressional conference met at M'Ilvaines on the 12th inst., and unanimously re-nominated Gen. A. H. Coffroth as their candidate. He will be *next* to the man that is elected, which will be pretty good for Coffroth, all things considered!

GOV. CURTIN has appointed Mr. Robert A. Branyan, of Petersburg, Prothonotary of Perry county, in place of Mr. Lindsay, dec'd, and he will doubtless be the Union candidate. The Democrats have nominated David Mickey for the position.

WE gratefully acknowledge the receipt of three volumes of the REPOSITORY for the years 1854, 1855 and 1863, from Mrs. Isabella Witherow, of Fannettsburg. It is indeed a most acceptable favor to the publishers.

WE are glad to record the nomination of Lucius Rodgers, Esq., Editor of the M'Kean *Minor*, as the Union candidate for Assembly. He is a plucky young champion of the right, and hope he may win.

THE *Campaign Dial* is a daily campaign paper of great spirit and ability, published by S. E. Cohen, Esq., and devoted to the election of Lincoln and Johnson. It should be liberall patronized.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The Union men of the 6th district have nominated Geo. Bullock, Esq., for Congress.

—Gov. John A Andrew has been re-nominated by the Massachusetts Union State Convention for Governor.

—James B. Hopkins is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 22d district—Allegheny. Hon. J. K. Moorhead will be elected by from five to eight thousand.

—The Maryland Constitutional Convention has completed its labors and adjourned. The new constitution will be submitted the people on the 12th of October.

—The Union men of Delaware county have nominated Hon. John M. Broomall for Congress, Wm. Cooper Talley for Senator, and Ellwood Tyson for Assembly.

—The New York *Daily News* states that steps have been taken to call a Peace Democratic National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

—The Democrats of Berks have nominated Hon. S. A. Ancona for Congress; Hon. Heister Clymer for Senator, and John Missimer, F. Harner and Henry B. Rhoads for Assembly.

—The Union men of Lebanon have nominated Howell Fisher, of Schuylkill, for Congress; Isaac Hoffer for Assembly; David S. Matthew for Sheriff, and Isaac S. Hambleton for Prothonotary.

—Mr. J. Koontz is running for Congress on the Vallandigham side against Hon. Thos. Williams in the 23d district. When he is elected, Val. will oblige us by letting us know at an early day.

—*The 138th Illinois Regiment is stationed at* Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and numbers 809 men all told. It was recently canvassed by companies with this result: For Lincoln 739; all others, 70.

—An officer from the Army of the Potomac says that the feeling among the soldiers is almost universal for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln.—Further voting in the hospitals disclosed the same feeling in them.

—There is an "Unconditional Surrender Party" in the country, with a different purpose from that which Grant originally announced. It goes for unconditional surrender to the faction of Slavery and Davis.

—The Union men of Lancaster have unanimously re-nominated Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for Congress; A. L. Hays for Judge and E. Billingsfelt, R. W. Shenk, Day Wood and Chas. Dennes for Assembly.

—The Union men of Dauphin have nominated Col. A. J. Herr for Congress; Col. H. C. Allemyn and Daniel Kaiser (old members) for Assembly; Josiah C. Young for Prothonotary and Geo. Mark for Register.

—The Union men of Schuylkill have nominated Howell Fisher for Congress; Col. Henry L. Cake for Senator; Wm. W. Thomas, Seth W. Geer, and Dr. John C. M'Williams for Assembly, and Daniel B. Althouse for Sheriff.

—Gen. McClellan is gravely advised to throw overboard Fernando Wood and Horatio Seymour for a couple of dangerous passengers. He may try it; but suppose, in the struggle, they should throw him over, who would go into the whale's belly them?

—A war Democrat in New York, after reading the platform of the Chicago Convention, sent the following message to the Democrats in council: Hon. James Guthrie: Amend your resolutions by adding one apologizing to Jeff. Davis and his bloody conspirators for our conduct towards them and all will be complete.

—Among the conspicuous lobbyists at the Chicago Convention was McKinstry, Fremont's Quartermaster General, who was ignominiously expelled from the service in consequence of his enormous stealing. There is not a swindler or defaulter who has been detected in the government service for the last three years, but is to be found in the "Democratic" ranks, mustered for another onslaught upon the public treasury.

—The Unionists of New York have nominated for Governor the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, for eight years past Representative in Congress from the Chatauqua district. For Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas G. Alvord, of Syracuse, for many years one of the leading Democrats of the State, was nominated without serious opposition. The *Tribune*, which is never over-sanguine, "sees no reason to doubt that the ticket is going to be elected."

—Grant, Sherman, Hancock and Burnside—the fighting Democratic Generals of our army—all received a cold shoulder from the Chicago Convention, which preferred to do honor to a commander whose whole military career was one of timidity and ill success. Fighting Generals and fighting soldiers need not expect credit from a party which is now bending all its energies to place victory in the hands of the country's enemies. The doings at Chicago will find a hundred-fold more sympathy among the soldiers of Lee and Beauregard than with the gallant veterans who battle for the starry flag under Hancock and Grant.

—The Democrats of Allegheny have resolved to "go through the motions," and present a full ticket. Hon. Jonas R. M'Clintock is awarded the honor to be beaten for Senator; J. S. Cosgrove, Wm. M'Creeny, J. F. Beckman, Victor Scriba, Christian Miller and J. N. Ewing are nominated for Assembly, and John Fullwood for Protonotary. One of the nominees for Assembly declared in the Convention that he had fought under McClellan, and he was for him for President "if he made a war platform for himself—otherwise not." It is needless to say that he raised a row at once, and promptly withdrew his name. Mr. A. G. Lloyd was the War Democrat who found that he had mistaken his party.

—Since the appearance of McClellan's extraordinary letter of acceptance, the New York *News*, indignant at the tone of that document, has made the following surprising statement:—"Those planks of the Chicago platform relating to peace were, by common consent, agreed upon more than two months before the Convention met.—Early in the month of July last—we have it upon the authority of a delegate from Indiana, who was selected by the delegation from his State to act as one of the committee to inform the candidates of the action of the Convention—the platform, with its peace planks, almost word for word as adopted, *was presented to General McClellan, and was by him approved both in its letter and in its spirit.*"

—That a house divided against itself cannot stand is being verified by the acts of the "Peace" Democracy of New York, which is fast tumbling to pieces. The difference of opinion in relation to the Chicago candidate for the Presidency has culminated in an open rupture among the Democrats of New York. *In their State Convention* the "Tammany" delegates from New York city were admitted to seats, by a resolution of the Convention, and the "Mozart," or "Wood" clique, who advocate peace on-any-terms, immediately seceded. The present incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair, Horatio Seymour, "President of the Chicago Convention," etc., has been renominated. The Chicago resolutions or platform was endorsed.

—The following States will hold their annual elections before the great contest for the Presidency takes place. As the result of those elections will tend to indicate the state of parties, and in a great measure to foreshadow the final action of the people in the following November on the question of the Chief Magistracy of the nation, the returns will be looked for this year with unusual interest. We give the vote in each State at the two last elections:

PENNSYLVANIA—ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1864.

	1862.		1863.
Republican	215,616		269,496
Democratic	219,140		254,171
Democratic maj.	3,524	Republican maj.	15,325

OHIO—ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1864.

	1862.		1863.
Republican	178,735		247,194
Democratic	184,332		185,274
Democratic maj.	5,557	Republican maj.	61,920

OHIO SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Republican	41,467
Democratic	2,288
Majority of Republican soldiers	39,179
Making the aggregate Republican majority	101,099

INDIANA—ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1864.

	1862.	1863.
Republican	118,517	
Democratic	128,160	
Democratic maj.	9,543	

There was no election in 1863, except for members of the Legislature and county officers. The Legislature was Democratic.

IOWA—ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1864.

	1862.	1863.
Republican	66,014	66,143
Democratic	50,899	36,630
Republican maj.	15,115	29,513

PERSONAL.

—Hon. James Lindsay, President Judge of the Washington and Greene district, died week before last.

—Lieut. Col. Wm. Bell, of the 12th Pa. Cavalry was wounded about ten days ago in a fight with the enemy.

—The New Orleans papers of the 19th assert that Beauregard has gone to Mobile to take command of the forces there.

—It is asserted in Washington with positiveness, that Gen. Hooker will be immediately put *into the field, with an important command.*

—Maj. D. H. Hastings, long commandant at Carlisle Barracks, is now on trial at that place before a court martial on the charge of embezzlement.

—John E. Lindsay, Esq., Prothonotary of Perry county, died on Thursday the 25th ult., aged 62 years. He had held the office since last December.

—Major Gen. Hunter has been relieved, at his own request, from the command of the Department of West Virginia, and Brevet Major Gen. Crook assigned to the command in his place.

—The Buffalo Courier is informed that Mrs. Robert E. Lee, wife of the rebel General, and her two sons, have taken up their residence in the village of Niagara, at the mouth of the Niagara river.

—Jesse D. Bright, expelled Senator from Indiana, has sold his Kentucky possession, freed his negroes, given them each a sufficient sum of money to commence the world with, and has, with his family, gone to Europe, there to remain until after the war.

HEAR GEN. ROSECRANS.

We entreat men who are hesitating between voting the war a "failure" and in favor of an "immediate cessation of hostilities," to read the following eloquent and pointed letter from the gallant Gen. Rosecrans, written to the Ohio legislature last winter in answer to a resolution of thanks:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUMBERLAND, Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 3, 1863.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

"This resolution of thanks, passed by your honorable body, to the Army of the Cumberland, its commanding General and his staff, has been duly received, and published to the troops of this command. On behalf of all, I return your heartfelt thanks.

"This is, indeed, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws—nay, for national existence—against those who have despised our honest friendship, deceived our just hopes, and driven us to defend our country and our homes. By foul and wilful slanders on our motives and intentions persistently repeated, they have arrayed against us our own fellow citizens, bound to us by the triple ties of consanguinity, geographical position and commercial interests.

"Let no man among us be base enough to forget this, or fool enough to trust an oligarchy of traitors to their friends, to civil liberty and human freedom. Voluntary exiles from home and friends, *for the defence and safety of all, we long for the* time when gentle peace shall again spread her wings over our land; but we know no such blessing is possible while the unjust and arbitrary power of the rebel leaders confront and threaten us. Crafty as the fox, cruel as the tiger, they cried "no coercion," while preparing to strike us. Bully-like, they proposed to fight us, because they said they could whip five to one, and now, when driven back, they whine out "no invasion," and promise us of the West permission to navigate the Mississippi, if we will be "good boys," and do as they bid us.

"Whenever *they have the power, they drive* before them into their ranks the southern people, and they would also drive us. Trust them not. Were they able they would invade and destroy us without mercy. Absolutely assured of these things, I am amazed that any one could think of 'peace on any terms.' He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time, is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men. When the power of the unscrupulous rebel leaders is removed, and the people are free to consider and act for their own interests, which are common with ours, under this government, there will be no great difficulty in fraternization. Between our *tastes and social life* there are fewer differences than betwen those of the northern and southern provinces of England and Ireland. * * *

"W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen."

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Judge Miles, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Wisconsin, gives the following report of a recent interview with President Lincoln. The calm reasoning of the President is worthy of the candid consideration of every patriotic citizen. Hear the President in vindication of his devotion to our common country:

"Sir," said the President, "the slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove to any man that the rebel armies cannot be destroyed with Democratic strategy. It would sacrifice all the white men *of the North to do it. There are now in the service* of the United States near two hundred thousable-bodied colored men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. *The Democratic strategy demands that these forces* be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by restoring them to slavery. The black men who now assist Union prisoners to escape, are to be converted into our enemies in the vain hope of gaining the good-will of their masters, We shall have to fight two nations instead of one.

"You *cannot conciliate the South if you guaranty* to them ultimate success, and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable if you fling the compulsory labor of millions of black men into their side of the scale. Will you give our enemies such military advantages as insure success, and then depend on coaxing, flattery and concession to get them into the Union. Abandon all the posts now garrisoned by black men; take 200,000 men from our side and put them in the battlefield, or cornfield against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks.

"We have to hold territory in inclement and sickly places; where are the Democrats to do this? It was a free fight, and the field was open to the war Democrats to put down this rebellion by fighting against both master and slave, long before the present policy was inaugurated.

"There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoring the Union. But no human power can subdue this rebellion without the use of the emancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of the rebellion.

"Freedom has given us two hundred thousand men raised on Southern soil. It will give us more yet. *Just so much it has subtracted* from the enemy, and instead of alienating the South, there are now evidences of a fraternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank and file of the rebel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the contry that the destruction of slavery is not necessary to a restoration of the Union, I will abide the issue."

BEFORE the Rebellion broke out Senator Douglas, referring to the Southern States, said:

"If they remain in the Union, I will go as far as the Constitution will warrant me in securing *their rights; but if they secede*, I am in favor of allowing them *just as many slaves and just as much slave territory* as they can hold at the point of the bayonet."

From the New York Tribune.

VOLUNTEER!

Ho! The night is hastening fast!
Volunteer!
Ho! The dawning looms at last!
Volunteer!
Hark! Atlanta's ramparts fall!
Tyrants quake in Richmond's wall!
Freedom, Union, Victory call!
Volunteer!

Lo, Rebellion's doom is nigh!
Volunteer!
God hath heard the bondman's cry!
Volunteer!
Shout! Oppression's power is broke!
Blasted as with thunder stroke!
God himself the word hath spoke!
Volunteer!

Now's the hour to deal the blow!
Volunteer!
Strike, and lay the monster low!
Volunteer!
What though Slavery, scarcely dead,
With the nation's life-blood red,
Rears its Gorgon "Copperhead!"
Volunteer!

What though treason threatens wild!
Volunteer!
With the parent dies the child!
Volunteer!
Slavery's end is treason's fall,
South or North, in camp or hall!
Conquering one we conquer all!
Volunteer!

War's the road to right and peace!
Volunteer!
Only treason whimpers "cease!"
Volunteer!
God, who smites, yet saves the land,
Clothe with thunder every hand!
Edge with lightning every brand!
Volunteer!

Lo, the gloom begins to break!
Volunteer!
For your own, your children's sake,
Volunteer!
Fight it out for all mankind!
Fight it out as God designed,
Spite of Earth and Hell combined!
Volunteer!

Noblest work that e'er was done!
Volunteer!
Noblest victory ever won!
Volunteer!
God, and Freedom, and the Right,
Truth and honor, bid you smite!
Rise! and trust Jehovah's might!
Volunteer!

Rise! and trust the futute years!
Volunteer!
Down with fears! Away with tears!
Volunteer!
Lo, the bays for every brow!
Lo, the reverent ages bow!
Up! and strike for victory now!
Volunteer!

GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR.

New Britain, Conn., August 6, 1864.

LATEST NEWS!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGLAPH,

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY.

By the Western Union Telegraph Line—Office at the Railroad Depot.

A Battle in the Shenandoah Valley!

THE REBELS DEFEATED!

THEY ARE DRIVEN BEYOND WINCHESTER!

SHERIDAN IN PURSUIT!

500 REBELS KILLED!

2,500 Prisoners Captured!

5 Cannon and 5 Battle Flags Taken!

Rebel Gens. Rhodes, Gordon, Wharton & Ramseur Killed!

WINCHESTER, Sept. 19, 7.30, P. M.

To Gen. U. S. Grant:—I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of Gen. Early on the Berryville pike at the crossing of Opequan creek, and after a most desperate engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, and capturing about 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags and most of their wounded. The rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and three other General officers wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all their killed fell into our hands. Our losses are severe, among them Gen. D. A. Russell, commanding a division in the Sixth Corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Generals Upton, McIntosh and Chapman were wounded. I cannot yet tell our losses. The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels from Opequan creek to Winchester. The rebels were strong in numbers and very obstinate in their fighting. I desire to mention to the Lieutenant General commanding the army, the gallant conduct of Generals Wright, Crooks, Emory, Torbert, and the officers and men under their command. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory. A more detailed report will be forwarded. Signed,

P. H. SHERIDAN Maj. Gen. Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 20—11:40 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton!—Just received the following official from Gen. Sheridan, dated 1 o'clock this morning:—*General;*—We fought Earley from daylight until between 6 and 7 P. M. We drove him from Opequan Creek through Winchester and beyond the town. We captured from 2500 to 3000 prisoners, five pieces of artillery nine battle flags and all the rebel wounded and dead. Their wounded in Winchester amounts to some 3000. We lost in killed, Gen. David Russell, commanding a division of the 6th army corps, wounded Gen. Chapman, McIntosh and Upton. The rebels lost in killed the following general officers:—Gen. Rhodes, Gen. Wharton, Gen. Gordon and Gen. Ramseur. We just sent them whirling through Winchester and we are after them to-morrow. This army behaved splendidly. I am sending forward all material supplies, subsistence stores and all the ambulances.

Signed JNO. D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen.

Stirring News from the Rio Grande.

The dispatches from Cairo to-day are of the highest importance. The Mexican leader Cortinas, after a conflict with the French, has crossed the Rio Grande, and raising the Stars and Stripes, has joined his forces to those of the United States. The rebels have been driven from Brownsville by this combined force. We await further particulars concerning this curious and novel feature of the war in Texas. The French may demand that Cortinas be handed over to them; but as they refused to give up the rebels who took refuge in France when the Alabama was destroyed they