

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, September 28, 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 SENATOR, ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford, FOR ASSEMBLY, ALEX. H. WELTZ, of Franklin, SAMUEL CRESSNA, of Perry.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COMMISSIONER, HUGH E. DAVIDSON, of Chambersburg, FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN H. CRISWELL, of Green, FOR ASSESSOR, MORROW R. BAXTER, of Lurgan, FOR COLLECTOR, HIRSH A. 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 are given, at the following rates: Single Copies, 45 cents; 10 Copies to one address, \$4.00; 25 Copies, 9.00; 50 Copies, 17.00; 100 Copies, 32.00.

And at the same rate (25 cents per copy) for any additional number of copies.

Additional matter may be made to suit at any time 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.

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.

THE UNION meeting advertised for Green-village, Saturday, Oct. 1st, will be postponed, on account of a previous appointment for a meeting at Fayetteville on that evening.

UNION TICKETS!

The Union tickets are now printed and ready for distribution. Let the Union men of every district see that a full supply is procured in ample time for proper distribution among the people.

THE MOON BREAKS BRIGHTLY!—The despoiled and long-marched border breaths freely again. The foe that marched defiantly to the fortifications of the National Capital; that occupied and plundered Maryland from Hancock to Baltimore; that made Chambersburg a withered waste, and confronted our army on the line of the Potomac for ninety days, has been routed by the heroic Sheridan and his dauntless warriors, and hurried back upon his desolated land of treason.

It was no doubtful, no indecisive contest; no strategic, hesitating advance on the one side; no masterly retreat on the other. For fully a month the armies of Sheridan and Early had been face to face—sometimes reconnoitering in force and skirmishing, but mutually, as it would seem, declining the decisive conflict.

Early was stubbornly resolved to hold the Shenandoah, as essential to the safety of Lee's operations in the defence of Richmond; and Sheridan awaited the order from his Chief to strike the blow. Gen. Grant was at Harper's Ferry on the 17th inst., in consultation with his Lieutenant, and when they parted, all things were in readiness.

The following day the columns of Sheridan advanced against the foe, and one of the most fiercely contested struggles of the war ensued. Bravely did treason resist the assaults of the soldiers of the Republic, but their prowess was irresistible, and sullenly but steadily did the broken divisions of Early retire from their chosen positions, obstinately contesting every step, and leaving their surrendered fields strewn with their wounded and dead.

Thus for more than twelve miles did the battle rage, until the exhausted, dispirited and sorely discomfited legions of crime were sent "whirling through Winchester," to seek some place of refuge from the victorious hosts of the Union. EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS, including the wounded, and OVER ONE THOUSAND DEAD, told the story of rebel disaster!

But the triumphant Sheridan did not rest upon his laurels. The foe was broken by defeat; weakened by immense losses; staggered by the prestige wrung from him in a fairly contested field, and he was allowed no time to recover from the blow. Sheridan was swift in pursuit as he was terrible in battle, and on Thursday he forced the retreating Early to accept battle again at Fisher's Hill—four miles south of Strasburg—and another most decisive success was achieved by the gallantry of our troops. It was "a most signal victory," "they fled in the utmost confusion," and "only the darkness saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction," are the words of the triumphant chief sent from the battle field. Thus in four days of heroic conflict the noble Sheridan won two pitched battles, and practically destroyed the army of Early, the main dependence of Lee in the coming final struggle with Grant!

Thus brightly breaks the Morning of Hope to a long suffering but unflinching and faithful people. Thus dawns the cheering promise of Peace, through the triumphs and sacrifices of our victorious Armies; and soon, we trust, will the shout of VICTORY and PEACE come back from the battle-scarred heroes of Grant, as Rebellion and Treason are hurled from the living they have wantonly shadowed with sorrow, and the Union of our fathers will emerge from the fiery crucible chastened, purified and strengthened—an enduring monument of Liberty and Law!

LOYAL MEN! We greet you with words of glorious cheer! Peace, long and vainly hoped for, at last breaks upon us through Victory, and the great cause of Right, in the fulness of His time, has opened on its crowning triumph!

STAND FIRM FOR ORDER AND LAW! We are in the midst of a great and exciting political struggle. Earnest as are men under ordinary circumstances in contests for the selection of our National rulers, the commotions and thrilling history of the past few years but intensify the struggle now.

Thousands of men, of both political persuasions, are but too prone to forget in their blind devotion to party, that we have a common Country as our inheritance and a common Nationality to preserve, no matter who shall be called to rule over us in accordance with the constitution and laws.

In the midst of our political strife, we would appeal to the people, regardless of their political affiliations, to look well to the great duties which will survive the strife of partisanship, and ever bear in view the paramount obligation we all owe to GOVERNMENT.

when his party hesitated, he remained in its ranks, and pointed with clearness and tireless energy the path of patriotic duty; but when it declared at Chicago that the war is a "failure" and demanded a "cessation of hostilities" to enable traitors to rally from the triumphs of our gallant armies, he sacrificed his party to sustain his imperiled Country.

He is now on the stump, and will soon be heard in Franklin county. We are positively assured by him that he will fill the following appointments, and we earnestly ask men of all parties to hear him: MERCERSBURG, Monday evening, Oct. 3; WELSH RUN, Bowler's Store, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, " 4; GREENSBURG, Tuesday evening, " 4; WAYSIDE, Wednesday evening, " 5; CHAMBERSBURG, Thursday evening, " 6.

We ask all men to hear for their own and their Country's sake, and judge candidly, intelligently and patriotically between the parties claiming the suffrages of the people.

LOYAL DEMOCRATS! attend the Democratic meetings now being held in Franklin county. Give patient ear to the Democratic speakers and weigh well their appeals to the people.

Do they denounce treason—the sole cause of this wanton, bloody war? Do they denounce the traitors who have plunged us into fraternal strife, murdered our brave sons and brothers, staggered us with debt, and desolated our homes?

Do they denounce the rioters who defy the laws of the land; who refuse to fill up our noble armies; and who weaken our columns in the field to enforce order at home?

Do they utter words of cheer and hope to our gallant soldiers in the field, who peril their lives that we may enjoy the blessings of free government?

Do they thrill the hearts of their audiences by words of rejoicing at the heroic sacrifices and achievements of our armies?

Do they plead that the soldiers shall be assessed and their taxes paid that they may vote for our civil rulers?

Do they denounce our tax laws—the only means whereby our gallant soldiers can be paid and the credit of the government maintained—and appeal to every selfish instinct and grovelling prejudice to make men faithless to themselves, to their armies and to their country?

Do they denounce the draft and manfully mourn over the thousands of strong arms and true hearts which have gone to give the final victory to Liberty and Law?

Do they demand the vindication of the majesty of the government by the suppression of treason and rebellion?—or do they plead with subtle, treacherous sophistry that tottering, despairing Treason shall be saved from an early and ignominious death, by voting the war a "failure," and enforcing an "immediate cessation of hostilities" just when our armies are about to close this bloody drama in triumph?

Do they denounce a loyal administration and every measure designed to give success to loyalty in the terrible struggle for the preservation of our sacred Nationality?

LOYAL MEN! hear the Democratic speakers; ponder well their appeals for your votes, and act as an honest judgment and fidelity to the Union, to Government and to Freedom dictate! Be faithful to yourselves and to your imperiled Institutions in its deadly struggle with Treason!

WE have from the outset of this contest urged that Union men and Democrats should hear both sides and judge intelligently and justly between them; and we would renew the counsel to all who desire to vote honestly for the best interests of the government. But if you meet with imprudent speakers, don't imitate their folly by disturbing the meeting. If they insult you walk away, for it is their meeting, not yours. If they denounce the brave soldiers of the Republic, quietly console your own cause much more with every body than they harm the soldiers. If they swagger pistols, neither tremble nor resent the indignity—for such men generally don't fight, and it would be no tax upon your manhood not to feel insulted by them.

At all events, let each man speak as his humor and bear in mind that none but blackguards and ill-bred boys interrupt meetings of any sort. If all parties will but heed this counsel, we shall not have a repetition of the interruptions witnessed at several meetings of both sides.

MON. GEO. H. PENDLETON, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, made a visit to Vallandigham at Dayton, Ohio, last week, and the Democracy renounced Mr. Pendleton at Vallandigham's residence. Pendleton appeared but did not speak; but Vallandigham responded. The Dayton Journal gives the following report of his remarks:

"Mr. Vallandigham followed in a brief speech, in which he seemed anxious to avoid mentioning the name of Gen. McClellan—the crowd notwithstanding. He criticized the Democracy, the Democratic party; referred to its longevity; its labors (to keep in office), and record, asserting that all the supporting statistics on our books were the work of that party, and declared it a principle of the party to endorse all nominations which are fairly made. He declared he would support the nominees of the party, and briefly criticized the Chicago platform, (his own work)—which was loudly cheered. He exhorted the Democracy to be faithful, and prayed that God might grant them the mercy of success. [His manner very noticeably indicated, that he was doubtful whether such 'mercy' is in store for them.]"

If any man supposes that Vallandigham and the Peace men generally do not understand McClellan, and mean to support him fervently, let them be undeceived by Vallandigham himself.

WHEN the bill was before Congress to pay the military claims of the border counties, Gen. Coffroth dodged the bill on four votes, and Geo. H. Pendleton, Democratic candidate for Vice President voted against it at every stage of the proceedings. The bill passed the House in spite of Coffroth's neglect and Pendleton's opposition, and is now pending in the Senate. Many of the robbed Democrats of the border will imitate Gen. Coffroth's dodging propensities on the Congressional issue at the next election, and remind Mr. Pendleton that as he affords succor only to traitors, he must look that way for his votes.

UNION MEN! If there is a single soldier in your district who is not assessed and taxes paid, see to it at once. Have the assessment made without delay, and send the brave defender of the Flag his receipt, so that he may vote. We have many heroic sons from the border in the victorious army of Sheridan, and they can't stop their pursuit of Early to attend to their assessments. Let it be done promptly and thoroughly.

Let every voter at home also see to his own assessment. Unless you have been assessed and paid a State or County tax within two years, you must be assessed TEN DAYS before the election, or your vote will be lost. Let no Union vote be sacrificed by negligence.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the Peace and Vallandigham men at Chicago, says that Peace nominations and platforms are valueless unless "ratified by Confederate victories in the field"—and adds that the ratification meetings are to be held, not in the Northern States, but in front of Richmond, in the Shenandoah and at Atlanta; Well, Sherman has ratified at Atlanta; Sheridan has ratified in the Valley, and Vermont, Delaware and Maine have ratified at the polls! Thus prospers the cause of Liberty and Law!

GEN. COFFROTH, Democratic candidate for Congress, voted in Congress against every measure proposed to replenish our Treasury so that our brave soldiers might be paid! He will hear the music of patriotic thunder from the soldiers' polls on the second Tuesday of October—all without money and without price!—As he wanted them to fight without pay, they will oblige him by voting without pay! Short settlements, General—have your house in order!

UNION MEN of gallant little Perry! your despoiled brethren of Franklin look to you to do your whole duty in the present struggle. The complexion of both branches of the legislature might depend upon your vote. From our desolated homes—so made by fiendish treason—we shall make common cause with you to declare that there can be no peace until traitors submit to the majesty of the laws.

THERE are many citizens of Chambersburg who are temporarily absent, in consequence of the destruction of their homes by the rebels. Let them all see that they are properly assessed, and not fail to be here to vote on Tuesday, the 11th of October. Let them attest their fidelity to the cause of Right in the midst of the ruins wrought by the army of treason.

GEN. COFFROTH, Democratic nominee for Congress, opposed every measure presented in Congress to fill up our shattered armies; but they filled up notwithstanding, and will vote in spite of his efforts and vote to disfranchise them. And when they do vote, if they happen to vote for Koontz instead of Coffroth, consider the account about square, General!

GEN. A. H. COFFROTH, the Democratic nominee for Congress, voted against the right of suffrage, as did most of his Democratic supporters. How many of our gallant soldiers will vote to send to Congress a man who looked earnestly to disfranchise them? Look to the soldiers General—it's their turn now!

WHEN the Union men in Congress proposed to give eighty acres of land to our brave soldiers, in addition to their pay, Gen. Coffroth voted no! When the soldiers are called upon to determine by their suffrages whether he shall be returned to Congress, they will vote just about the same way. Time makes all things even!

Is there a father, brother or friend of our brave soldiers in the field who can vote for Gen. Coffroth, who opposed all measures to provide for the payment of our armies; for filling up their ranks, and for enabling them to vote for our rulers? Answer at the polls!

THOS. JEFF. NILL, Esq., Chairman of the Union County Committee, has a supply of blanks for soldiers to vote by proxy. Friends of soldiers who are isolated from their commands should call with Mr. Nill and forward the blanks at once.

UNION MEN will note the changes made in the Union meetings called by the county committee. The change was rendered necessary to make suitable appointments for Hon. John Cressna.

HON. M. BLAIR has resigned his position as Post Master General in the cabinet of President Lincoln. It is understood that Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, will succeed him.

We have received a copy of McPherson's Political History of the Rebellion, a standard political work, prepared by Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, and issued by Philip & Solomon, Washington, D. C. It is the only complete compilation of the movements of parties prior to the rebellion, and is singularly faithful and impartial in its compilation. It presents the record of all the propositions of adjustment made before the war; the history of the secession of each State; the action of both the Union and the Rebel Congress on all leading questions, and, in short, is a perfect history of the origin, progress and purpose of the war, as presented by the official records and actions on both sides. It is invaluable to every student of our thrilling history, and is indispensable to every politician. Mr. McPherson's experience in public life, his rare knowledge of statistics, and his proverbial industry peculiarly fit him for the task he has undertaken, and the work more than justifies all reasonable expectations. It can be furnished by Mr. Shryock.

GEN. FREMONT has withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency. Although differing with Mr. Lincoln on some respects, he insists that all Union men must unite in his support. Gen. Cochrane, the Cleveland candidate for Vice President, has also declined for the same reason.

A TRAILING accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Thompsonstown last Wednesday, by a passenger train running into a freight train. A number of lives were lost and many seriously crippled. The conductor was among the killed.

Sheridan on a "Cessation of Hostilities!" HE DEMONSTRATES HOW MUCH THE WAR IS A "FAILURE!" HE ROUTS EARLY AND DRIVES HIM FROM THE VALLEY! Rebel Loss 5,000 Killed & Wounded! OVER 3,000 REBELS PRISONERS! REBEL GUNS AND FLAGS CAPTURED! THE BORDER NOW SAFE! Particulars of Sheridan's Victory! GEN. COUCH ORDERS A SALUTE!

The special correspondent of the Baltimore American gives full details of the great victory achieved by Gen. Sheridan and his gallant army, over the rebel Freebooter and Vandal Early in the Valley, on Monday and Tuesday last week!

Gen. Sheridan's army has this day fought one of the most sanguinary and decisive battles of the war, and has completely routed the rebel army, and the rebel army which so recently threatened an invasion of the loyal North has been defeated and utterly routed, with a loss of at least 2,000 killed and wounded, including four generals, viz., Robert W. H. Early, John C. Breckinridge, and Gordon, the two first of whom were killed, and the others badly wounded; and we took 2,500 prisoners, nine battle-flags, representing nine different regimental organizations, and five pieces of artillery, with accoutrements, and a great quantity of small arms, and a large amount of provisions, and a great quantity of baggage, and a large amount of military stores.

On Sunday, a division of rebel infantry routed the Cavalry Brigade of the 6th Corps, and for the past few days, to drive Early out of Martinsburg and to destroy the bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over the Potomac river, which they erroneously thought had been repaired.

The general of the Cavalry Division, Gen. Early, who had been in command of the rebel army for the past few days, to drive Early out of Martinsburg and to destroy the bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over the Potomac river, which they erroneously thought had been repaired.

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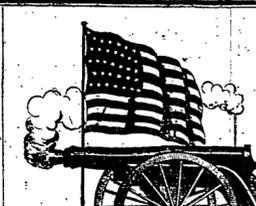
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part of the enemy, who were massing troops on their left flank, with a view of turning our right. Precisely at three o'clock, Crook formed on the right of the 19th Corps, the first division on the extreme right of our line, and the second division in the rear, supporting a division of the 19th Corps. Gen. Crook having formed his men, rode along the lines, and was received with the most vociferous cheering, the men promising to "go in and wipe out Winchester" by the hands of artillery and Cavalry, having crossed the Potomac about 6 o'clock, at Burns and Knox's ford, had been hard at work all day, fighting considerable bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry; and having been successful in several places, before they had arrived on our extreme right, and were prepared to take part in the final struggle which secured us the victory.

Gen. Sheridan rode out to where Gen. Torbert was stationed, after (supposing that he had ordered a final charge, which was made with impetuosity which nothing could resist. Our line, extended nearly three miles in length, advanced amid cheers and yells, which could be distinctly heard far and near, and the sound of artillery and continuous roar of musketry, which for its impetuosity has seldom been exceeded in any battle in this war. Our men had determined to win by the day, and nerved themselves accordingly for the struggle, and for those of the enemy the battle became more and more fierce, until in point of desperate and fierce courage it would compare favorably with any similar contest of the war.

The slaughter now was truly awful, and at every point where the enemy were engaged, they were cut to pieces, and the two contending lines at some points could not have been over two hundred yards apart.

At this critical period, above the roar of artillery and musketry, and the cheers of our brave yells of the contending armies, could be distinctly heard the shrill notes of cavalry bugles sounding a charge, which was the death-knell of Early's army. There could be seen the gallant Cavalry Brigade, led by the hands of Sheridan, charging in hand and foot, and the sound of their sabres, which in connection with the desperate courage displayed by our infantry, secured us the victory.

Our men who have witnessed a cavalry charge can form no idea of its magnitude, nor of its demoralizing effects which well exceeded upon an enemy.

The columns of Early's command were forced to give way and break before the fierce onslaught which our cavalry made upon them, who, with sabres in hand, rode them down, cutting them right and left, and striking 721 prisoners, and a large amount of baggage, and a large amount of military stores.

Some made for the heights beyond Winchester, but they were speedily dislodged by Averill, and forced to beat a hasty and ignominious retreat up the valley, where such of Early's command as were not killed, were captured, and a large amount of baggage, and a large amount of military stores.

Our victory was a glorious one, and one well calculated to thrill the heart of every loyal man with impulses of unusual joy; but it has been well remarked that "every joy has its attendant grief, and every triumph has its attendant sorrow." The rebels, who put out their lives in blood, and this great and iniquitous rebellion should be put down.

Amongst the killed I regret to announce the gallant Major-General, John C. Breckinridge, and the gallant Major-General, Robert W. H. Early, who were both killed at the head of his division, while leading a charge. Gen. Mcintosh, commanding the 1st Brigade of Cavalry Division, was wounded by a pistol ball in the leg, which necessitated amputation. He is now doing very well.

General Upson, commanding a division of the 6th Corps, was also wounded, but not dangerously. The Michigan brigade, of General Crook's command, during the fierce conflict which ensued when they charged a portion of his division.

After the battle had been fought and won, and while our troops were passing through the streets of Winchester, the rebels, who were in possession of the best ladies residing in the town, came out with Union flags in their hands and bade our soldiers welcome back to Winchester.

The people of Winchester agree in stating that Early's command is utterly demoralized, and speak of his defeat as a disgraceful rout, in which both men and officers rushed frantically through the streets, throwing away everything which would in any way remember them in their flight.

The City Hotel and adjacent buildings together with many private houses of Winchester, are full of rebel wounded.

It is estimated that there are at least 3,000 in Winchester, and allowing for those who were carried away in ambulances and who were able to hobble along, it will be a small estimate to place their wounded at 4,000 and killed at 500, which, with the prisoners taken, are estimated at 4,500, will make their loss 7,500 in numbers—equal to one of their corps.

It is impossible, at the time of writing this despatch, to form any correct estimate of our killed and wounded, but from the reports of our officers, gathered with personal observation on the field, I do not think it will exceed five hundred killed and two thousand wounded, if it amounts to that number.

Such I am correct in stating that this has been one of the most sanguinary and decisive battles of the war, and reflects great credit on Sheridan, who was constantly at the front, exposing himself to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters and personally directing the movements of our army.

THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL DAVID A. RUSSELL, who fell in the battle near Winchester, was a native of New York. He graduated at West Point in 1845. He was in the regular army, and was breveted "for gallant and meritorious conduct in several affairs with guerrillas at Paso Viejas, National Bridge, and Corro Gordo." He has served also with distinction throughout the present war. His rank in the regular army at the time of his death was that of Major-General. He was a member of the distinguished brigade of volunteers No. 29, 1862.

SALUTE ORDERED BY GEN. GRANT. Gen. Grant, ordered a salute of one hundred guns to be fired from every battery in the Army of the Potomac in honor of Gen. Sheridan's glorious victory. As he fired shotted guns upon Lee's Army, the rebels responded and were thus compelled to avail the thunders proclaiming their own defeat.

SALUTE ORDERED BY GEN. COUCH. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH, Chambersburg, Sept. 28, 1864. A national salute will be fired at each military post in this department, at 12 o'clock, M., on the day following the receipt of this order, in honor of the brilliant achievement of our troops under command of Gen. Sheridan, in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and in honor of the gallant and meritorious conduct of the brave soldiers of Early and Breckinridge, in the Shenandoah valley, on the 19th instant.

By command of the Major General Couch, JOHN A. SCHULTZ, Assistant Adjutant General. Gen. Sheridan has been commissioned a Brigadier-General in the regular army, and appointed permanent commander of the Middle Military Department. Honor to Phil Sheridan and his brave soldiers!

fork of the Shenandoah, and extending across the Strasburg valley westward to North Mountain, occupying a position which appeared almost impregnable. After a good deal of maneuvering during the night, Gen. Crook's division was transferred to the extreme right of the line on North Mountain, and he furiously attacked the left of the enemy's line, carrying everything before him. While Crook was driving the enemy in the rear, and sweeping and driving the rebels behind their breastworks, the Cavalry and Army Corps attacked the rebel works in front, and the whole rebel army appeared to be broken up. They fled in the utmost confusion. Sixteen guns were captured, also a great many caissons, artillery horses, &c.

I am tonight pushing on down the valley. I cannot say how many prisoners I have captured, nor do I know either my own or the enemy's casualties. Only the darkness saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction.

The attack could not be made until four o'clock in the evening, which left but little daylight to operate in.

The first and third cavalry divisions went down the Luray valley, to-day, and if they push on vigorously to the main valley, the result of this day's engagement will be still more signal.</