

CHARGE OF THE MULE BRIGADE.

On the night of October 23d, 1863, when Gen. Greary's division of the 12th Corps were engaged in the attack on Longstreet's position at the battle of the Clouds...

Half a mile, half a mile. Right toward the Georgia troops. Broke the two hundred. Forward the Mule Brigade!

"Forward the Mule Brigade!" Was there a mule dismayed? Not when the long mass fell on. All their hopes undaunted.

Mules to the right of them. Mules to the left of them. Mules behind them. Pawed, snorted, and thundered.

When can their story fade? O, the wild charge they made! All the world wondered.

ENTRAPPING A MURDERER. A SPECTATOR'S STORY. In the year 1863 I went to the Red River country with a view of speculation in horses...

When I was in the city the other day, and was asked by her cousin how she liked the Baltimore Stocking. "O, very well," she replied.

At church some clasp their hands so tight at prayer time, that they cannot get them open when the contribution box comes round.

THE worst education which teacher self-infers is better than the best which teaches everything else but that.

"Never mind that," said I, "probably neither of us have got a desert."

"Well, if you had been decent dressed, looked like you, and five dollars about you, I'd have knocked your brains out!"

"Well, I've got a plan," he said, throwing down his club, as if to assure me of the pacific intentions towards myself, and quietly advancing to my side.

"I'll have a couple of swans painted there," said I, "and I'll have a couple of swans painted there."

"My father fell in hunting back in the mountains," said I, "and he was killed by a bear."

"I had my design been really what I had had my wife's companion to believe. I certainly would never have gone forward with such confidence."

THE business will be continued as the same thread by J. W. WATSON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of a general store.

DISOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have dissolved their partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of a general store.

on for half a mile, and found the ruffian lying dead, face downward, his hands firmly clamped upon some object.

"The doctor said," said I, "that a good idea. I'll have a couple of swans painted there, and I'll have a couple of swans painted there."

"I'll have a couple of swans painted there," said I, "and I'll have a couple of swans painted there."

"I'll have a couple of swans painted there," said I, "and I'll have a couple of swans painted there."

WISDOM IS MAKING LOVE. We know that men naturally shrink from the attempt to obtain companions who are their superiors.

SOME fellow, enamored of a young lady named Annie Bell, dropped the following from his pocket.

A LADY friend of mine was in the city the other day, and was asked by her cousin how she liked the Baltimore Stocking.

THE worst education which teacher self-infers is better than the best which teaches everything else but that.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of a general store.

DEY and FANCY GOODS. APRIL 1864. Our assortment is now complete, and we can offer to our friends as handsome an assortment of DRESS GOODS as can be found in this city of Philadelphia.

Printed by the Laines. All-Well Do Laines. Silk and Wool Challis. Printed Challis. Sheepskin. Wide and Narrow Check.

SILKS. Black Silks, Fancy Silks, in great variety. Plain Black Grenadines, double and twisted. Embroidered Grenadines, double and twisted.

BALMORALS. Balmorals and Skeletons all prices. CORSETS. All sizes and best quality. TRIMMINGS. Black Silk Trimming Lace. Black Silk Fash Lace. Bugle Trimmings. Bugle Buttons.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. Embroidered, Hem Stitch, Mourning and Embroidered in colors. KID GLOVES. Alexander's celebrated Kid Gloves. Silk, Lisle Thread, Cotton, &c.

MORNING GOODS. We have a separate assortment for Mourning Goods, and our stock is complete. In every particular. 2, and 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CRAPPE GOODS. Long Crappe Veils, from \$2 to \$7. Crappe Falls Traced. Crappe Falls Traced. Crappe Falls Traced.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS. Carpets from 60 cents up. Heavy Carpets. All Wool Carpets. Three-Ply Carpets. Brussels Carpets. MATTING. White and Checked Matting, 1, 1 1/2, and 1 3/4. Queensware. Queensware in sets or by the piece. We are prepared to fill orders for any quantity of COMMON AND WHITE GRANITE WARE.

Our stock is complete in every line, and if our friends want good bargain, all we have to say is that this is the place to secure them. Call upon, before the rush begins. EYSTER & BRO. 484 Main Street, Chambersburg, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL. QUAKERTOWN. BUSINESS COLLEGE. N. E. COOPER, PRINCIPAL. 101 N. MARKET ST., PHILA.

THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. In the student enters, necessarily, a course which includes a continuation in the above studies, which by their practical application in all their details.

CHAMBERSBURG SEMINARY. REFRESHED AND REVIVED. WILL commence its regular course of instruction on Monday, Sept. 12th.

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY. BAUGHNBAUGH'S. JEWELRY. JEWELRY. JEWELRY.

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HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

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Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, May 4, 1864.

TERMS—\$2 per annum in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within the year. All subscription accounts must be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance.

The armies of Grant and Lee are facing each other—their pickets being divided by the narrow Rappahannock. Another week can scarcely pass without the most terrific and bloody battle of the war, unless Lee should decline the engagement by falling back upon Richmond. We believe that Grant is fully ready for the decisive conflict.

Our Harrisburg correspondent did not instruct to Senator St. Clair in last week's issue of this paper, in charging that he had made a "course assault" upon the people of the border in his speech on the claim bill. He had evidently been confounded with Senator Wilson, who did, as we learn, animadvert with some severity upon citizens of the Southern counties. We cheerfully make the correction as a matter of justice to Dr. St. Clair.

The legislature will adjourn to-morrow at 12 o'clock. We believe that all the important public bills have been disposed of—some of them too hastily we fear, but still better than none. The constitutional amendments allowing soldiers to vote will be submitted to the people on the 1st Tuesday of August, and the legislature will re-assemble on the 23d of August to count and declare the vote, and also to enact a law to carry into effect the extension of suffrage to the army.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union, in noticing the remarks of the chief editor of the Repository before the late Union State Convention, discovers singular inconsistency in our speech because we "so charmingly entertained the rebel leaders during their memorable raid into Franklin county." It is true that rebels have been guests at Norland several times during the war. We entertained them just as we entertain floods, hurricanes, lightning, locusts and like agreeable visitors—mainly because they come and go without much deference to our wishes. If the Patriot and Union can suggest any better way of managing such things, we would thank it for the suggestion.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention met in Harrisburg on Thursday last. Every district was represented, and many of the ablest men of the party were delegates. Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington, presided. Messrs. Simon Cameron, of Dauphin, Alex. K. McClure, of Franklin, Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, and Winthrop W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, were chosen Delegates at large to the Union National Convention; and Messrs. Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Thomas Cunningham, of Beaver, were nominated for Electors at large. District Electors and members of the State Central Committee were selected by the delegates from the respective counties—a list of which will be found in the report of the proceedings in another column. The Convention was entirely unanimous in recommending ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the Union candidate for President. An address was adopted earnestly urging his re-election, and a series of resolutions were passed broadly endorsing his administration and warmly commending the fidelity and ability with which Gov. Curtin has discharged his duties as Governor of Pennsylvania. Hon. Simon Cameron was appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee by the Convention. The earnest enthusiasm and confidence manifested by the Convention, point with uncommon distinctness to an overwhelming Union victory at the polls in November next.

In presenting ABRAHAM LINCOLN for re-election to the Presidency, the Convention was but faithful to the earnest and almost unanimous wishes of the loyal men of the State and Nation; and it was eminent and just, coming from the great State of Pennsylvania, to the man who has with unflinching fidelity, untiring zeal, and blameless integrity, administered the government through more than three years of unparalleled peril. A President less faithful, less honest, less disinterested in his devotion to the country's cause, must have given us hopeless dismemberment and anarchy long ere this; and it, although censured for hesitation and again for precipitancy, in the fulness of time wisdom and patriotism have ever been vindicated, and the people have rallied to his

support with an earnestness and unanimity hitherto unknown in the history of our political conflicts. The re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln was not doubtful before the action of Pennsylvania; but it is now placed beyond the possibility of contest. Already a clear majority of the Convention have been instructed for him, and delegates have been chosen cordially harmonizing with the expressions of their constituents.—Ohio will doubtless follow Pennsylvania in declaring for Lincoln, although a favorite and eminently worthy son of that State has been named for the same position; and the Empire State will complete the list of delegates by her cordial approval of what the other loyal States have done with so much harmony of sentiment. With the Presidency, therefore, the National Convention will have little to do—nothing indeed but to ratify in from what the people have as with one voice predetermined; and with a like faithful candidate for Vice President—ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, we trust—the Union party will go into the coming contest strong in the tried integrity and fitness of its standard-bearers; stronger still in its holy cause, and achieve the crowning victory of our history for Lincoln, for Union, for Freedom!

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

The call for some 80,000 militia from the Western States, or rather the acceptance of a tender of that number of militia by the National authorities, has naturally led the people to expect a similar call upon Pennsylvania. At present, we are assured however, that it is not probable such a demand will be made. The Governors of the Western States tendered their militia forces, to Cincinnati, Columbus, and other points on the Mississippi, where offensive movements on the part of the rebels are not probable after active operations are commenced by the great armies in Tennessee and Virginia. A limited number of militia have also been accepted from New York to garrison the ports and defences of New York city, and the veteran troops on guard and garrison duty in Boston and other points in New England, have been supplanted by militia from those States. This action of the several States will enable the government to add probably 50,000 trained troops to the armies in the field, and thus strengthen the already well grounded hope that the coming campaign will result in the decisive discomfiture of treason.

It must not be presumed that Pennsylvania is so unfaithful to her just fame in aiding the government with her militia. Gov. Curtin was, we believe, the first Executive to urge the employment of militia forces for special duty in order that our veterans might be invincible in the field. More than a year ago, when Gen. Hooker was about to move against Lee, Gov. Curtin formally tendered 25,000 militia to relieve tired troops then necessarily upon guard and garrison duty in Baltimore, Washington and other points not likely to be assailed; and he earnestly urged the acceptance of a like number from the other Eastern States. It was not deemed necessary or expedient to accept the proposition at that time—whether wisely or unwisely we are not prepared to say. We presume, however, that as Hooker left two corps entirely out of action at Chancellorsville, if he had been encumbered with 40,000 more troops than he then commanded, his failure would have been only the more conspicuous and it may be disastrous. Since then Gov. Curtin has ever been ready to meet any demand that the exigencies of the National cause could reasonably make upon one State; and we are assured that when in Washington recently with the Executives of several of the Western States, he proposed to join them in furnishing militia needed by the government. The authorities did not deem it necessary to make such a call on Pennsylvania at this time, for the reason, we presume, that they could be of no service unless taken to Norfolk, Leesburg, Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, and other points in Virginia, which are too important and too much exposed to be held by raw troops. A cordial arrangement exists, however, between the National and State authorities for calling and organizing the Pennsylvania militia at any time they can be of service to the government; and in case of a temporary reverse in Virginia, it is more than probable that such a demand will be made. A revised military bill has doubtless passed the legislature as it had been adopted in the House recently and was considered in the Senate on Friday last; and as soon as such a bill, becomes a law, the Governor will take immediate steps to make the militia force of the State such an organization as will be available at any time for State defence, or to render temporary aid to the general government. The experience of the past—like of the Executive who had to improvise regiments from rolicking mobs, and of the people of the border who enjoyed their presence—and the future demands which may be made upon the people for self-protection, clearly point to the necessity of having our military force in the very highest possible state of or

ganization and efficiency. To this important end let every good citizen give his earnest efforts, as soon as a revision of our statutes gives promise of usefulness and honor to the militia service.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

We have before us the second Annual Report of the U. S. Christian Commission, a pamphlet of nearly three hundred pages. Although quite a volume, it contains but a simple outline of the operations of the Commission during the past year, together with a condensed report of its receipts and expenditures. In all "war literature" we know of nothing so strange as this report. The past has given us stories of daring and romantic adventure, histories of campaigns and records of the hospital, but nothing like this volume. It has been wanting hitherto, not that there were none to write it, but because there were no such holy deeds, no such vast work of christian charity to record. There have been, it is true, individuals like a Florence Nightingale who, with a devotion that has made their names immortal, have given themselves to the ministrations of the hospital; but never before has there been witnessed in the horrors of war such enlarge benevolence and christian compassion as in this report records. It is indeed a pleasant relief to turn aside from accounts of carnage, and stories of massacres that were written in blood, to read these pages, over which the angel of mercy would love to linger, and pity forget to weep for very gladness.

This Commission has a two-fold object. It supplies first the physical wants of the sick in the hospitals, the wounded on the battle-field, and of the weary soldier on the march. When this is done and the brave sufferer's heart is all aglow with thoughts of the loving ones at home who send these gifts, the "delegate" whispers in his ear the message of love from the "upper home" or places in his hand the printed page bright with the story of the Redeemer of men. Such a Commission is pre-eminently Christian; it cares for the whole man, body and soul, and thus meets fully the two great evils war drags in its train, physical suffering and immorality. We need not wonder that under such ministrations many a rough soldier has said, "well this is religion;" that many a scarred heart has heaved with unwelcome emotion and falling tears washed the bronzed face. The receipts of this Commission for the past year show that it has rapidly been increasing in favor with the people. Money and stores to the amount of nearly one million of dollars have been applied and distributed through its agency. This is more than four times the amount received during the previous year. In the report before us, all the receipts and expenditures are carefully accounted for, so that there is no difficulty in seeing the purposes to which the contributions of the people have been applied. We are surprised at the singular economy with which this association carries on its vast and complicated operations. It has agents in every portion of the army from the Potomac to the Mississippi, among our sailors, among the prisoners and in our hospitals; its delegates have been in every prominent battle-field before the smoke of the conflict rolled away; they have followed our armies on their long marches ever ready to help the faint and comfort the dying; and yet the actual expenditure attending all this has not exceeded three per cent of the amount contributed. This remarkable economy is accounted for by the fact that all its delegates go out voluntarily and unpaid. It retains but sixteen paid agents for all the armies in the field, and then only because it is necessary to keep some men permanently in the work.—Such an organization commands itself as trustworthy, economical and efficient, and we are confident that the people cannot credit their gifts into better hands for distribution among our brave soldiers.

The two hundred million five per cent loan is now offered to the people by the Government, and it is the positive duty as well as the manifest interest of every citizen of our Nation to invest in these securities to the extent of his or her spare means. They are payable in ten or forty years, at the option of the government; the interest is payable semi-annually in gold, and the principal will be paid in gold at maturity. It is upon these securities that the government now mainly relies for the successful prosecution of the war against treason, and upon its success as a financial proposition depends to a great degree the success of the government. The credit of the Nation must be maintained; and it is the first duty of every patriot to give all his power to support it. Our troops in the field who are bravely battling for the safety of the Republic, must be paid, and the vast exactions of a gigantic war forced upon us by remorseless traitors must be met. The country is abundantly able to supply the means as it has supplied the men to restore an imperiled Union; and we appeal to the faithful men of every political persuasion to come forward promptly and invest in the National loan. An advertisement in another column gives the necessary information on the subject.



UNION STATE CONVENTION.

UNANIMOUS INSTRUCTIONS FOR LINCOLN.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Reported for The Franklin Repository. HARRISBURG, April 23. The Union State Convention met here yesterday, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was called to order by Hon. Wayne McVeagh, Chairman of the State Committee. Speaker Penry, of the Senate, was chosen temporary President; but declined in consequence of a severe cold that impairs his voice. Senator Johnson, of Lycoming, was then chosen, and delivered a neat and appropriate speech on laying the chair. Mr. Samuel Allen, of Snyder, John H. Stewart, of Allegheny, George H. Moore, of Philadelphia, David L. Barnes, Fayetteville, were elected temporary Secretaries. The following is the list of delegates: SENATORIAL DELEGATES. Philadelphia—1st Dist., Robert C. Titterton; 2d John C. Du Hadway; 3d, Abel Leakes; 4th, Chas. Thompson; 5th, John C. Titterton; 6th, Chas. C. Hooper and Delaware—Jacob S. Serrill, Georgetown, Standford, Washington, Bucks—Joseph M. Smith, Wm. W. Hammerley, Berks—Z. J. Galt, Schuylkill—Samuel F. Shindler, Montgomery—E. A. Wagoner—Capt. J. Shields, Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—J. M. Penry, Centre, Luzerne, Lycoming, Berks, Lancaster—R. H. Loggester, York, Adams, Chester and Warren—Stephen F. Wilson, Union, Leaning Centre and Union—J. S. First Snyder, Montour, Northumberland and Columbia—Franklin Bound, Cumberland, Mifflin, Perry and Juniata—Robert Campbell, Lebanon and Lebanon—William Collier, Lancaster—John Brady, David H. Cochran, Bradford, Monroe, Lycoming, Berks, Adams, Franklin and Fulton—Col. F. S. Stumbaugh, Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—Wm. H. Housholder, Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—H. A. Bogue, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Centre, Col. Everett Bierer, Indiana and Armstrong—Dr. Thomas St. Clair, Lycoming, Berks, Luzerne, Centre, York, Adams, Allegheny—Jas. L. Graham, Jno. M. Kirkpatrick, Beaver and Butler—Thomas Robinson, Wayne, Luzerne, Berks and York, J. H. Sample, Erie and Crawford—James Huntington, York, Adams, Chester and Berks, Chris. Myers, REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES. Philadelphia—1st Dist., Edward Galt; 2d, John W. Frazer; 3d, Lytle H. Hunt; 4th, Henry R. Walter; 5th, Wm. H. Leach; 6th, John H. Leach; 7th, John Frey; 8th, Wm. H. Leach; 9th, Chas. M. Neal; 10th, Robert M. Evans; 11th, John J. Mason; 12th, John M. Evans; 13th, J. F. Trumbauer; 14th, Geo. W. Dickson; 15th, W. J. P. White, Adams—J. T. M. Henry, Allegheny—John H. Stewart, Jno. P. Potts, J. J. Siebeck, Jared M. Brant, Bradford, Monroe, Lycoming, Berks, Adams, Franklin and Fulton—Col. F. S. Stumbaugh, Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—Wm. H. Housholder, Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—H. A. Bogue, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Centre, Col. Everett Bierer, Indiana and Armstrong—Dr. Thomas St. Clair, Lycoming, Berks, Luzerne, Centre, York, Adams, Allegheny—Jas. L. Graham, Jno. M. Kirkpatrick, Beaver and Butler—Thomas Robinson, Wayne, Luzerne, Berks and York, J. H. Sample, Erie and Crawford—James Huntington, York, Adams, Chester and Berks, Chris. Myers, On motion, the temporary chairman appointed the following gentlemen as a committee on contested seats: J. W. Frazer, John Fry, Geo. Berger, A. G. Olmstead, Franklin Bound and Jacob S. Serrill. It will be seen that every district in the State was represented, and the ballot, interest was manifested by the convention in the great struggle before us. A committee on permanent organization was chosen, after which the Convention adjourned until three in the afternoon. At the appointed hour the convention assembled in the afternoon, and Dr. W. Ketchum, of Chester, reported the following as permanent officers, all of whom were elected without opposition: President—Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence. Vice President—Hon. H. H. Hunt, John Fry, Henry K. Wallace, William A. Simpson, Jacob S. Serrill, J. H. First, M. Howard Jones, Joseph Barndt, James L. Mingle, Henry Stubb, Dr. R. H. Coryell, Edward Holiday, Dr. James H. Tappan, Stephen A. Wilson, Franklin Bound, John F. Peterson, William Collier, David H. Cochran, George W. Housholder, A. A. Barker, Dr. Thomas St. Clair, Lewis R. Penry, John P. Farney, John S. Papp, James L. Graham, Thomas Robinson, William Collier, Perry Devora, Hester Orr and Dr. J. N. Loggester. Secretary—Samuel Allen, John H. Stewart, George W. Housholder, Dr. R. H. Coryell, Dr. S. P. Fish, H. P. Moody, James B. Rapp, John C. Titterton, Charles W. Winward. Mr. Lawrence, on taking the chair delivered an eloquent and pointed address. The Convention then proceeded to elect delegates at large to the Union National Convention, with the following result:

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1st, 2nd, 3d. Lists names of delegates at large such as Simon Cameron, Alex. K. McClure, Morrow B. Lowry, etc.

Mr. Olmstead, of Potter, presented to the President the following resolutions: Resolved, That the delegates at large be authorized to sign by two-thirds of the Delegates in the Convention, requesting him to appoint Mr. McClure, of Franklin, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Mr. McClure had been urged by the united delegation from Philadelphia, and by many others, to accept the position; but he uniformly declined. The expression of the Convention in this formal manner was designed to induce him to reconsider his position, and the delegates at large were requested to sign by two-thirds of the Delegates in the Convention, requesting him to appoint Mr. McClure, of Franklin, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Mr. McClure had been urged by the united delegation from Philadelphia, and by many others, to accept the position; but he uniformly declined. The expression of the Convention in this formal manner was designed to induce him to reconsider his position, and the delegates at large were requested to sign by two-thirds of the Delegates in the Convention, requesting him to appoint Mr. McClure, of Franklin, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Mr. McClure had been urged by the united delegation from Philadelphia, and by many others, to accept the position; but he uniformly declined. The expression of the Convention in this formal manner was designed to induce him to reconsider his position, and the delegates at large were requested to sign by two-thirds of the Delegates in the Convention, requesting him to appoint Mr. McClure, of Franklin, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Messrs. Cameron and McClure were chosen on the first ballot—67 yeas being necessary to a choice; Lowry was elected on the second, and Ketchum on the third ballot. Messrs. Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Thomas Cunningham, of Beaver, were chosen electors at large by acclamation, and the districts each reported a district elector. The Union electoral ticket is as follows: SENATORIAL DELEGATES. Morton McMichael, Thos. Cunningham DISTRICT DELEGATES. 1. Robert P. King, 13. Elias Hale, 26. John A. Mendenhall, 39. 2. Henry B. Hunt, 14. Chas. C. Hooper, 27. John A. Mendenhall, 40. 3. Wm. H. Kern, 15. David McConomy, 28. John A. Mendenhall, 41. 4. Harter Clark, 16. Wm. Wood, 29. John A. Mendenhall, 42. 5. Charles M. Kemp, 17. Isaac Benson, 30. John A. Mendenhall, 43. 6. John A. Mendenhall, 18. Isaac Benson, 31. John A. Mendenhall, 44. 7. Aaron Mull, 19. Samuel Lick, 32. John A. Mendenhall, 45. 8. John A. Mendenhall, 20. Edward Binger, 33. John A. Mendenhall, 46. 9. R. H. Coryell, 21. Ebenezer P. Penry, 34. John A. Mendenhall, 47. 10. Edward Halliday, 22. Edward M. Jankin, 35. John A. Mendenhall, 48. 11. Charles W. Winward, 23. John A. Mendenhall, 36. John A. Mendenhall, 49. 12. John A. Mendenhall, 24. John A. Mendenhall, 37. John A. Mendenhall, 50.

The Convention adopted a resolution authorizing the President of the Convention to appoint the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and directing the delegates to select one member from each county, six from Philadelphia, two from Pittsburgh, and two from Harrisburg. The following gentlemen were appointed as the Union State Committee under the resolution: Philadelphia, 1st Dist., Jeremiah Nichols, Chas. Humphrey; 2d, David Kramer, William H. Kern; 3d, Chas. C. Hooper, Robert W. Wood; 4th, George W. Hammerly, Benjamin H. Brown; 5th, Adam L. Barker, John P. Farney; 6th, John M. Kirkpatrick, J. J. Siebeck; 7th, Pittsburg; 8th, Armstrong, John Dalton, A. B. Barker; 9th, Beaver; 10th, John A. Mendenhall, 11th, John A. Mendenhall, 12th, John A. Mendenhall, 13th, John A. Mendenhall, 14th, John A. Mendenhall, 15th, John A. Mendenhall, 16th, John A. Mendenhall, 17th, John A. Mendenhall, 18th, John A. Mendenhall, 19th, John A. Mendenhall, 20th, John A. Mendenhall, 21st, John A. Mendenhall, 22nd, John A. Mendenhall, 23rd, John A. Mendenhall, 24th, John A. Mendenhall, 25th, John A. Mendenhall, 26th, John A. Mendenhall, 27th, John A. Mendenhall, 28th, John A. Mendenhall, 29th, John A. Mendenhall, 30th, John A. Mendenhall, 31st, John A. Mendenhall, 32nd, John A. Mendenhall, 33rd, John A. Mendenhall, 34th, John A. Mendenhall, 35th, John A. Mendenhall, 36th, John A. Mendenhall, 37th, John A. Mendenhall, 38th, John A. Mendenhall, 39th, John A. Mendenhall, 40th, John A. Mendenhall, 41st, John A. Mendenhall, 42nd, John A. Mendenhall, 43rd, John A. Mendenhall, 44th, John A. Mendenhall, 45th, John A. Mendenhall, 46th, John A. Mendenhall, 47th, John A. Mendenhall, 48th, John A. Mendenhall, 49th, John A. Mendenhall, 50th, John A. Mendenhall.

The proceedings of the Convention were conspicuous for harmony and unity of action. Cameron and McClure were chosen Delegates at large on first ballot, by general consent, without any arrangement between the names, as yet definite agreement between their leading friends. The delegates acted solely with a view to harmonious action alike at Baltimore and in the coming contest. Lowry was chosen to represent the North West and Ketchum the North. The East was given Mr. McMichael, and the West Mr. Cunningham as electors at large. The Philadelphia delegation united in proposing Hon. Wm. B. Mann for one of the delegates at large; but, although started with greater local strength than any other name, he was defeated. Cameron earnestly opposed him, and I don't know but that he may reciprocate the kindness one of these days. He is the most accomplished politician in Philadelphia; one of the most effective campaigners in the State, and has great positive strength in his city.

Gen. Cameron was announced on Friday evening last as Chairman of the Union State Committee, and much surprise was manifested thereat, alike because it had been tendered by Mr. Lawrence, the President of the Convention, and because of Cameron's acceptance of it. It is said that Gen. Cameron desired it, and Mr. Lawrence took the responsibility of appointing him. There were many rumors as to relative to some of which was that an arrangement had been made between Cameron and McClure by which the former was to be chairman, but in answer to dispatches on the subject, Mr. McClure telegraphed here on Saturday that he had not desired the position, and that he had not declined, or made any arrangement relative to it with any person. The matter is now settled, and all will unite in support of the organization and make common cause against the common foe.

The legislature will get through with the most of the important bills after a fashion. The revenue will be increased by a general tax on tonnage, that will yield some \$500,000 per annum; the militia laws will be revised; the unexpended land claims will be put in course of collection; an enabling act will be passed for the State Banks to go under the law of Congress without winding up; and the border claims will be adjudicated preparatory to payment. The apportionment has passed, and all the other bills named have passed one or the other of the houses and will be passed finally. The legislature will adjourn on Thursday at noon.

The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad bills have both passed finally, and are in the hands of the Governor. They will of course be signed; and a Southern Pennsylvania through route will be built speedily. GIBBLE'S History of the American Conflict will be a most complete and valuable record of the causes of the Rebellion and of its progress. We believe that no history now completed or in course of preparation will surpass it in ability, candor and a thorough elucidation of the conflict that culminated in the wanton, wicked war. The first volume will be issued about the 1st of June, and the second will be withheld till the close of the war. The first volume will, however, be a complete history itself, relating mainly to the origin, progress and consummation of the purposes of traitors. O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, are the publishers—to whom we are indebted for specimens pages of the work.

CHILD'S NATIONAL ALMANAC for 1860, has been issued, and must have a wide circulation. It is a 12 mo. volume of 650 pages, and is the most complete annual now issued from an American press. In no other work can so much valuable information be found in so compact a space, and the arrangement of it is most complete. As a chronicle of the great events of the year 1864, it is invaluable to every citizen.—Price \$1.50. Geo. W. Childs, Philadelphia. They have high praise in Mercedman. A correspondent in Salt Lake City writes to the Repository that flour is \$12 per 100 lbs; hay \$75 per ton, and wheat \$35 to \$40 per bush. THE CONGRESS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN ILLUSTRATION FOR THE benefit, and as a warning to—PUBLISHED BY THE BENEFIT, and as a warning to—CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who have been seduced by the promises of the THE MEANS OF SELF CURE; by one who has cured himself after being put to a great expense and injury through medical humors and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author: NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Mass. C. N. Y. IF YOU wish to impart vigor and cheerfulness to the voice, relieve hoarseness, &c., get a box of A. J. Miller's Drug Store and get a box of Dr. Farley's Coughs, the only official nostrum of the market. THE WALKER HONEY BARK—Furnish you are in need of a Hay Rake, would do well by referring to the advertisement of D. D. Eshelman, on the seventh page of to-day's paper.

Clothing.

THE FRANKLIN CLOTHING EMPORIUM. NEWEST STYLES. LARGEST STOCK—CHEAPEST PRICES.

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Seeds.

LANDRETH'S AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND SEED WAREHOUSE.

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Agricultural.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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Trees, Plants and Vines.

PLANTS FOR THE DECORATION OF THE HOUSE.

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Trees, Plants and Vines.

TREES AND PLANTS OF ALL KINDS.

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Medical.

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CONSTITUTION WATER.

MILITARY HATS, CAPS AND DECORATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA—HOWELL & BOURKE'S MANUFACTURING.

METZ'S PLOW MANUFACTORY.

PHYSICIANS.

PHYSICIANS.

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Franklin Repository.

For The Franklin Repository.

Written upon receiving a different from what was expected.

BY CAPT. FRANK S.

Fair indeed—thanks can I reply

That, I think of thee, and nightly dream

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Dry and Fancy Goods.

NEW GOODS

The subscribers are now offering a large lot of

Linens

Danuck Huckaback.

Russia Diaper and Crash.

Irish Linen, &c.

100 doz Lino Thread and

200 doz Glines.

30 doz Hoop.

Extra superior Black and Colored Dress Shirts.

Clothes and Cassimeres.

1 doz 1/2 Bousines.

1 doz 1/2 Black and Colored Dolans.

Black Alpaca.

Cashmere, Merino and

30 pieces Russia Duck.

100 doz super French Shirt Fronts.

100 Natural Shirts.

Water Proof Cloths.

Brushes, Extra sup Inram Carpet.

1 1/2 doz 2 1/2 Floor Oilcloths.

20 doz Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Cocoa and Cutch Matting.

50 yards Dutch Carpet.

WM. WALLACE & CO.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

CELEBRATED "NE PLUS ULTRA"

NO. 17 NORTH 36TH PHILADELPHIA

Wagon and the wagon made to

order and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wagon, Mower and all other every size

and quality warranted on hand.

Free Estimates for Sewing Machines.

We do not make any cheap work in the common

operation of the term, but we make

THE CHEAPEST SKIRTS MADE.

THE BEST AND DEFTY COMPETITION.

We warrant every skirt we sell to be exactly as

represented. We make of all styles and

we are made up according to the latest

and most improved styles.

Orders left at Shook's Book Store.

Directions for Measurement.

The exact size of the waist must be

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Real Estate Sales.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR

SALE. The subscriber, Executor of the last

will of James M. Taylor, dec'd, late of Chambersburg,

dec'd, late of Chambersburg, Pa., has for

sale, at public vendue, on the 14th day of

May, 1864, at the residence of J. M. Taylor,

in Chambersburg, at the mouth of the

Frederick Turnpike, a certain

tract of land, containing 100 acres, more or

less, situated in the Township of

Chambersburg, in the County of

Franklin, State of Pennsylvania.

The property consists of a three story BRICK

dwelling, with four pair of Stone, and one

ch