

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, August 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.
ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford.
FOR ADVISOR,
ALEX. H. COOPER, of Franklin.
SAMUEL ROBERTS, of Perry.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
HUGH E. DAVIDSON, of Chambersburg.
JOHN E. CROWLEY, of Greencastle.
FOR ACTIVISTS,
MORROW B. COOPER, of Lurgan.
HIRAM E. WELCH, of Quincy.

TERMS.

The FRANKLIN REPUBLICAN is published every week, at \$2 per annum, postage or advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within the year. All subscriptions must be sent annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for. Assessments are levied at \$1000 per cent. for fine for failure to fasten and \$1000 per cent. for fine for subsequent insertion. A liberal discount is made to quarterly, half-yearly and yearly subscribers. All assessments are levied at \$1000 per cent. for failure to fasten and notices of marriage and death exceeding five lines, are charged three cents per line.

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MCKEE & STONEY, Publishers.

Mr John K. Sharpay is our authorized Agent to receive Subscriptions and Advertising for this paper, and receipt for the same.

GEN. EARLY'S MISSION.

The rebel Gen. Early has now been on the line of the Potowmack for sixty days, and from present indications he means to hold the Shenandoah Valley and threaten the Maryland and Pennsylvania borders as long as it is in his power to do so. He first reached the river about the 1st of July, and after sending plundering bands under McClelland, Johnston and Gilmore north as far as Hagerstown, he moved to Frederick, and after an unimportant engagement, he marched them upon Washington, but beyond stealing a few thousand horses and cattle and losing perhaps a thousand men, nothing was accomplished. The 6th corps sent him in the Washington defences, and drove him rapidly across the Potomac and into the valley again. When Gen. Wright abandoned the pursuit, leaving Crooks and Averell along Early's rear, he turned upon them small command and drove them across the Potomac again with some loss of men, but none of material; and from his second line on the Potomac he sent McClelland to burn and rob Chambersburg. Again he was compelled to retreat hastily up the valley before Sheridan's forces; but when he reached Strasburg he was reinforced by Kershaw's division of infantry and Fitz Lee's division of cavalry, in all about 15,000 men, and he at once assumed the offensive again. That his augmented force did not exceed the force of Sheridan is well known; but Sheridan was in an awkward position to offer battle, and at the same time protect his line toward Washington. He therefore wisely fell back to Charlestown and Harper's Ferry, where he could give battle with his whole force and has since been ready for Gen. Early, who has preferred roving around almost anywhere but in the immediate vicinity of Sheridan's lines. It is manifest, whatever may be Early's immediate purpose, that he is not willing to offer battle to Sheridan in his present position. He has thrown his large body of cavalry up the river, annexed them on Friday last by shelling Williamsport, and shows a disposition for almost everything else than a square fight.

Thus far the two months' campaign of Gen. Early is barren of substantial military results. It has not affected the siege of Richmond—doubtless its primary and main object. It has not discredited any portion of the Union army, and does not seem to be aimed at any such result. It has not, counting all its plunder, kept its own men in supplies, and it cannot, as things look now, contemplate an invasion in force of either Maryland or Pennsylvania. What then is Gen. Early's mission? It is not without purpose—well considered and wisely matured object, and since it is not to give battle to the opposing army, what are we to understand as the aim of Davis and Lee in thus detaching 30,000 of their best troops to hang over the line of the Potomac, evidently intending to avoid decisive military results?

There can be but one rational solution of Gen. Early's campaign. It has a twofold purpose—is equally political and military in its aim, and hopes to be compensated rather by the former than the latter. The great aim of Early is evidently to hover on the border of Maryland and Pennsylvania as long as he can with safety; keep both States distracted and alarmed; weary our people of war alike by atrocious robbery and applying the torch of the barbarian; disorganize us with the hope of wholly or partially defeating the coming conspiracy, and drive the timid and time-serving to voting the Peace-ticket at the next election. This we believe to be the mission of Gen. Early, and it remains to see how far it will succeed. He has evidently been assured that a defeat cannot be made in Pennsylvania without riot and revolution, and he is on hand to distract the power of the government as much as possible, and give heart and hope to those who would plunge the North into anarchy; and if he can bear to Richmond the glad tidings that Pennsylvania perhaps has completed his work of defeating the filling up of the ranks of our brave armies, he will return to the capital of Treason the most successful general they have ever started on a campaign.

We know how the torch, repeated violation and perpetual peril appeal to the selfishness of men; but when refuge from all or either is to be purchased at the price of universal anarchy and the crowning triumph of perfidious traitors, the man who

yields his devotion to a common country in the hour of personal danger, is faithful to order and government, and faithful to himself, his home and his children. So far from quailing beneath the systematic oppression of the foe, deliberately designed to make us traitors to ourselves and to our country, let it make us more faithful, more earnest, more determined than ever before to resist the power of brutal traitors, and exterminate treason from our once free and prosperous land. While treason has life and power on this continent, there can be no peace, no order, no government; and men of all political persuasion should make common cause to make it die the death of infamy, that it may leave no new champion of treason to rise up and again deal us with fraternal blood.

The remedy is simple, plain and within the power of all. Our arms must be reinforced! If Sheridan had but 25,000 more men Early would be driven back to the capital of crime at once and the border would be speedily and forever free from thieving and destructive incursions. Had Grant 50,000 fresh men just now Richmond would be ours in thirty days; and had Sherman a like number of reinforcements the flag of the Free world would wave in triumph over Atlanta and Mobile before the frosts of Autumn reach us. This and this only is the remedy. It is the only measure of safety to the border, to our armies, to the Republic; and it is to defeat this that we hope, that the rebel chief may never have the strength to meet us. Let the patriotic men of all parts appreciate the common danger to ourselves and to the government, and stand shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart to re-ensure our gallant armies speedily and amply, and tranquillity and lasting Peace must be the rich fruits of our efforts. We must choose between this our anomaly; between desolation and dissolution on the one hand and a speedy peace and a restored and prosperous Union on the other, and the choice must be made quickly. Let it be made as humanity and patriotism dictate, and the mission of Early will fulfil as expiring treason surrenders the fairest continent of the world to the beneficence of a great people and Free Government.

UNION ORGANIZATION.

Hitherto there has been nothing done, either by State or local organizations, to give shape and power to the Union party for the coming election. The distractions caused by two months of threatened invasion have been adverse to political movements of any kind; but the time is at hand when the Union men must perfect their discipline and make their utmost strength available if they would not fearfully perish the legislative, every debatable congressional district, and it may be the Presidential struggle.

It must be born in mind that we have a sleepless, powerful, organized and uncompromising foe. The various districts we have suffered by rebel raids and probable invasion have been turned to the best possible political account by our tireless foes, and every disaster to the Union cause in the field; every successful rebel raid; and every promise of rebel triumph; but strengthen the chances of the Democratic party at the next election.

The Union nominations are now complete, and but forty days remain to give our candidates and cause that signal success they so well merit. Let every Union man set at once to the organization of the loyal men in his district. We have but to exercise our undoubted strength, and no man on the ticket can be defeated.

Our Harrisburg correspondent is by no means complimentary to the legislature, and it must be confessed that his strictures are no less just than severe. He shows that while they appropriated to the legislative, what would be equivalent to about \$300 per head to our desolated and homeless people, they appropriated to themselves about \$275 each more than the law allows them at their pay. It is most natural that legislators so regardless of their faith with their constituents and the State, should be unmindful of the claims of 30,000 suffering people whose homes are ruins to day mainly because the legislature failed to afford protection to the border people.

An old subscriber, whose subscription account was in arrears for some time, writes to say that he has now paid up his arrears, and that the amount due him for services as a messenger for our cause is \$100. Will you kindly inform him that he is entitled to receive \$100 for his services?

ABOUT THE REBEL RAID.—Captain inquiry into the details of the burning of Chambersburg, establishes the fact that nearly every home containing the sick and convalescent soldiers are obliged to go barefoot. This ought not to be, for there are doubtless many in this and in the neighborhood who have pieces of carpeting, thin mats, and remnants of old clothes suitable for slippers, which they will gladly give to the rebels. Many a soldier has a pair of old dry goods pants, have patterns of cloth that are scarcely what is wanted in this case.

ED. Senator Wilson publishes a note, denying all the reports to the effect that he is mixed up with any opposition to our armistice with the rebels. He says, "No man connected with the Administration, is in favor of an armistice." Personally I know that President Lincoln, and all the members of his Cabinet, have undoubtedly in the interest of our country, and the complete triumph of the Union cause, done all that they can to insure the final victory of the Union.

REBELLION.—We invite attention to the announcement of T. B. Peterson & Son, in our advertising column.

They are now the most enterprising and extensive publishers in Philadelphia, and supply a large variety of standard works as well as stereotyped novels. They publish Dickens' works in every style at the lowest cash prices.

We invite attention to the announcement of G. Wm. H. Koontz of Somerset, was nominated on Monday last by the Union Conference, as the Union candidate for Congress in this district. The nomination had, been pre-determined by Somerset, Adams and Franklin unanimously instructing for Gen. Koontz, giving him three of the five counties of the district. Bedford presented the name of Col. Francis Jordan, and Fulton, who preferred

him to any other candidate, as he is a native of that county; he has practiced his profession extensively there for many years, and is highly beloved by our people.

We are well assured that no one will more cordially concur in the preliminary action of the counties of the district, whereby Gen. Koontz was made the candidate, than Col. Jordan; and he will easily co-operate with the loyal men to rescue the district from the shameless misrepresentation our people have suffered by the falsehoods of Gen. Coddish. He did not cast a vote during the entire session that Jeff. Davis would not most cordially approve; while every appeal in behalf of men to strengthen our armies, or means to pay them, met with his unequivocal opposition.

Gen. Koontz is a young man, but has the ability and energy to make a most vigorous campaign, while his blamable character commands the respect of friend and foe. We will, are we, consider, every county of the district as thoroughly as the brief time left will allow, and unless the people of the border shall turn upon themselves with suicidal hands, his triumphant election is inevitable. We are to be assured that he will be a good man, but his record is not so clear as that of our own lively town. We are scattered to the four winds of Heaven. We are the lone that know us will know us more, and in our stead a new people will spring up (perhaps a colony of New Englanders) who will one day speak of us as "the colonial aborigines."

Adams, 1,300; Bedford, 1,686; Franklin, 1,324; Fulton, 1,719; Somerset, 2,390.

10,935 10,831 12,829 12,991

Coffrith's report.

John E. Crowley, of Greencastle.

