

September 28, 1864.

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, September 26, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL TICKET.

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

UNION DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.
WILLIAM H. DAVIDSON,
OF PENNSYLVANIA; OF SOUTHERN,
FOR REEDER JUDGE;
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
OF BOSTON;
ALEX E. WILCOXES OF Frankl.
GENEVA H. RODGERS, OF Perry.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.
HUGH H. DAVIDSON,
OF CHAMBERSBURG, Of Chapmanburg,
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOL;
JOHN H. CLEARY,
OF GREENSBURG, Of Green;

MORROW H. SHINNER,
OF LORGAN,
FOR CONGRESS.

HIRAM E. WELCH,
OF CHAMBERSBURG, Of Quaker.

THE OLD FLAG.

THE OLD FLAG will be furnished from the 25th of each month until the full return of the Presidential election, at the following rates:
Single Copies .65 cents
10 Copies to one address .60 cents
50 Copies .50 cents
100 Copies .40 cents
250 Copies .35 cents
500 Copies .30 cents
And at the same rate (25 cents per copy) for any additional number over five.

ADDITIONS may be made to clubs at any time so as to include the full return of the Presidential election, at the following rates: Per Club .50 cents
Per Club and its members .40 cents
We believe that in no way can a model and acceptable campaign document be distributed at the same cost, as by giving **THE OLD FLAG**. Each number is illustrated in color, and the 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 copy of **THE OLD FLAG** is sent to their neighbors, and to the campagna gallant defenders, as it makes their cause more and more attractive the plotters and rascals who would close the war, where the strength of friend and foe would be known to all who desire our soldiers, and give energy to the efforts of the world.

ALL voices should be addressed to the **Editor of the Old Flag**.

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

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. They can be had on application to T. Jefferson Nill,
Esq., Chairman of the Committee.

THE MOON BREAKS BRIGHTLY.

The despoiled and longmended border breathes freely again. The fire that burned 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 buried back upon its desolated land of treason.

It was indeed an indecisive contest; no strategic, fortifying 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 defense of Richmond; and Sheridan should afford him the opportunity to do so. He would be sure to send the seeds of treason to reach fruition in future revolutions and dissolving wars.

Prentiss' will, we confidently hope, be re-elected to the Presidency by the people in November next; and when they in the exercises of their sovereignty have thus declared for him as one Chief Magistrate, the same duties must devolve upon those who have resisted his success. Men must differ as to his policy; many believe him sadly in error; but the remedy remains, as provided by the laws, and should meet no lack for the vindication of their views. Under Lincoln, as under any other constitutionally chosen ruler, they swaggered, neither tremble nor resent the indignity; but they would be tax upon your manhood to the point of rebellion.

At all events, let each man speak as his humor and bear in mind that none but

the people, now that the whirlwind of political strife is sweeping about them, carrying away the feeble and the ambitious, keep their hearts and affections steadily fixed upon the great anchor of the preservation of our AND LAW.

We are led to these suggestions by the violence with which political disputes, and even many of the people in their daily intercourse, dissent from each other in their political actions. Demagogation of the most disgraceful character has often often characterized our stump speakers.

Lincoln, the lawfully chosen Executive of the Nation, is spoken of as "old Abe Lincoln;" as "blody Lubomir;" as

"a peccor;" as an assassin of liberty," &c., and Gen. McClellan, with equal meanness, is denominated as a positive "traitor," as a "coward," and as wanting in all the attributes of manhood or honesty. Need such things be? We insist that they need not; but they should not. No good can possibly result from it.

He exhorted the Democrats to be faithful to God, and prayed that God might grant them victory, and that he was doubtful whether such "mercy" is stored for them."

If any man supposes that Vallandigham, the wounded, and over ONE THOUSAND DEAD, told the story of rebel disaster!

But the triumphs of Sheridan did not rest upon his laurels. The war was broken by defeat; weakened by immense losses; staggered by the prestige won from him in a fairly contested field, and he was allowed no time to recover from the blow. Sheridan was soon in pursuit as he was terrible in battle, and on Thursday he forced the retreating Early to accept baptism 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."

There are the words of the triumphant chief

of the battle.

When treason plunged us into ceaseless, bloody war, he manfully espoused the cause of the Union, and has never faltered in his devotion to the Republic. Even

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, 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 its time, has opened upon its crowning triumph!

WE ASK ALL men to hear for their own and their Country's sake, and judge equitably, intelligently and patriotically between the parties claiming the suffrage 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 VIOLATORS who defile the laws of the land; who refuse to fill 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 THINK the hearts of their enemies by words of rejoicing at the heroic virtues and achievements of our armies?

DO THEY PLEAD that the soldiers shall be assured and their taxes paid that they may vote for our civil rulers?

DO THEY DEMONSTRATE 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 groveling propensity to make men faithless to themselves, to their armies and to their country?

DO THEY DENOUNCE THE DRAFT and manifestly oppose the thoughts of strong arm and true heart which have given 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 arrayed at close this bloody drama in triumph?

DO THEY DEMONSTRATE A FAIDY ADMINISTRATION AND EVERY MEASURE DESIGNED TO GIVE SUCCESS TO LOYALTY IN THE TERRIBLE STRUGGLE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF OUR SACRED UNION?

DO THEY DEMONSTRATE THE DRAFT and manifestly oppose the thoughts of strong arm and true heart which have given to give the final victory to Liberty and Law; but so long as he should be faithful to our honored Nationality, whatever his errors of policy, we should sustain him in his prerogatives as our lawful ruler, and hope to remedy his by the same rule that called him to his exalted station. Such would be the duty of every citizen, and to do less, would be to send the seeds of treason to reach fruition in future revolutions and dissolving wars.

PRENTISS' will, we confidently hope, be re-elected to the Presidency by the people in November next; and when they in the exercises of their sovereignty have thus declared for him as one Chief Magistrate, the same duties must devolve upon those who have resisted his success. Men must differ as to his policy; but the remedy remains, as provided by the laws, and should meet no lack for the vindication of their views.

Under Lincoln, as under any other constitutionally chosen ruler, they swaggered, neither tremble nor resent the indignity; but they would be tax upon your manhood to the point of rebellion.

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the people, now that the whirlwind of political strife is sweeping about them, carrying away the feeble and the ambitious, keep their hearts and affections steadily fixed upon the great anchor of the preservation of our AND LAW.

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when his party hazarded, he remained in its ranks and pointed with eloquence 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 ensnare traitors to the flag, he sacrificed his party to sustain his imperious 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:

MONDAY EVENING.—Merritt, Oct. 3
TUESDAY EVENING.—Bowler, Stow, Tuesday at
7 o'clock, etc.—Wednesday evening
THURSDAY EVENING.—Waukegan, Wednesday evening
FRIDAY EVENING.—Chambersburg, Friday evening

WE ASK ALL men to hear for their own and their Country's sake, and judge equitably, intelligently and patriotically between the parties claiming the suffrage of the people.

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DO THEY DEMONSTRATE 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 groveling propensity to make men faithless to themselves, to their armies and to their country?

DO THEY DENOUNCE THE DRAFT and manifestly oppose the thoughts of strong arm and true heart which have given 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 arrayed at close this bloody drama in triumph?

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cheering promise of peace, through the triumphs and sacrifices of our victories, and the claims of our fathers, it is evident that the war is a "failure" and demanded a "cessation of hostilities" to ensnare traitors to the flag, he sacrificed his party to sustain his imperious Country.

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