

Franklin Repository

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 5, 1863.

JOHN K. SHRYOCK is authorized to receive subscriptions and contracts for advertisements for the Repository in the Eastern cities.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union men of Franklin County, without distinction of party, who are willing to unite in a cordial support of the Administration in the prosecution of the War for the preservation of the Union, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding such elections, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 15TH, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M., and ELEGIT DELEGATES to meet in COUNTY CONVENTION, in Chambersburg, on MONDAY, AUGUST 17TH, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to nominate a COUNTY TICKET, to be supported by the Union men of Franklin County at the next general election.

SINGLE COPIES OF THE REPOSITORY can be had at the counter with or without wrappers. Price five cents.

The Union voters of Franklin County will hold their Delegate Elections on Saturday, the 15th inst., between the hours of two and six o'clock, P. M., and the Delegates will meet in Convention, in Chambersburg, on Monday, the 17th, to nominate a County ticket to be supported by the Union men at the next general election.

We entreat the Union voters to attend the Elections, and see that prudent and faithful delegates are chosen, and that where expressions in favor of candidates are given, they shall fairly reflect the preferences of the loyal men in the districts. We want a ticket of true and acceptable men, and we can then go heart and hand to give it a triumphant majority at the polls.

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

To-morrow being the day designated by the President as a National Thanksgiving for our recent victories, and for the hopes thereby begotten of the ultimate success of the national cause, we cordially add our invitation to our readers to join in the proper and hearty observance of the day. In every way it is eminently proper for a professedly Christian people to give expression to its gratitude at such a time as this, and to supplicate the Almighty Disposer of events to continue to grant success to our arms and wisdom to our counsels, that right and justice, and law and order, and finally peace may be restored to our whole land. It is said that the darkest hour comes before the dawn, and it often occurs in human experience that the hour of struggle and tribulation is the harbinger of the hour of deliverance and joy. We think it has rarely occurred in the history of any people that so many and so great dangers have been averted, and so many and so great successes achieved in the short space of three weeks. Had Gen. Lee's invasion of the North been successful and the Army of the Potomac been driven in defeat from the heights of Gettysburg, the result must have been unspeakably disastrous to the country. Cemetery hill may be said to be truly the Thermopylae of the Republic. Had Grant been finally driven from Vicksburg and that point and Port Hudson been held by the Rebellion, it is not easy to see how the military power of the Confederacy could have been broken. It is not to be denied that in the later days of June and the early days of July, the heart of the nation beat heavy with apprehension, a pall of gloom overhung the public mind, and every eye was strained wistfully to catch the issue of the stern fortune of war. And yet in the short space of a few days all these clouds were dispersed, the hopes of the nation bounded lightly from the depths of despondency, and the "winter of our discontent" was changed into glorious summer. Is it not eminently fitting that the united and exultant voice of thanksgiving from a joyful people should go up to the throne of the Divine Majesty, many-voiced and free, like the "innumerable laughter of the sea?"

We, especially, in this valley have urgent and abundant reasons for thanksgiving for the speedy and we hope permanent deliverance vouchsafed to us. We have had occasion to see the most formidable offensive movement the Rebellion has ever made, or perhaps ever will make. We have seen and felt the trail of the serpent. Any one who, standing at a given point, witnessed the passage of Gen. Lee's army, with its powerful armament of artillery, its bronzed

veterans, and its thorough organization and discipline, could not but feel that it was a most formidable power, and that if its course was not speedily arrested it must do us incalculable harm. That vast host surged and dashed in wild and desperate fury around the heights of Gettysburg only to drag back its decimated and dispirited ranks to the point from whence it started a short month before. And we who for but three weeks felt the hand of the spoiler upon us, with such disastrous results, have great reason to be thankful that the scourge has been so speedily removed. "The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil; my lust shall be satisfied upon them; I will draw my sword, my hand shall destroy them." They did indeed, for a season, "divide the spoil," but in humble acknowledgement of the Divine Providence, we may say "Thy right hand, O Lord, hath dashed in pieces the enemy." Any one who has comprehended the full details of the battle of Gettysburg,—the singular strength of the position taken by Gen. Meade, as if constructed by the great hand of nature for some special purpose,—the fact that he was enabled to gain this position just in the niche of time,—the fact that he had not advanced beyond this position with more than a small part of his army,—and various other matters of detail pertaining to the conflict,—must feel, if he has any adequate idea of a Divine Providence, that the result must be attributed to the "good hand of our God upon us."

In sacred history there is recorded a magnificent thanksgiving which we may properly in our measure imitate. The children of Israel stood in safety on the banks of the Red Sea. The pursuing hosts of Pharaoh were close upon them, hurrying across the sandy channel which had given the fugitives a safe transit. Their statesman-prophet stretched out his hand and the sea returned in its power, and the pursuing host floundered and struggled and perished in its waters. In the morning his dead were strewn upon the shore. Then did the statesman-poet of the ransomed people take up the harp of song and pour forth an utterance which will ever remain the finest example of extatic rhapsody. And the whole people of Israel joined in one grand chorus, on the very spot where they had seen the salvation of God, saying "I will sing unto the Lord for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea," and Miriam and the daughters of Israel, with timbrels and dances, answered back to them the stirring refrain "sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea." Have we not similar reason for making to-morrow a day of genuine, rejoicing gratitude?

As to the positive duties of the day we cannot express them better than in the language of our Chief Magistrate—namely to "invoke the Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great an emergency; and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body, or estate; and finally to lead the whole nation through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace."

JUDGE WOODWARD AND FOREIGNERS.

In a recent review of the political career of Judge Woodward, we alluded to his bitter hostility to foreigners when in the Constitutional Convention. To this statement the Spirit takes exception, and insists that we did the Democratic candidate for Governor injustice. Unfortunately for the Spirit it has assumed to defy alike the record of the Convention, and the official report of the debates, which stood undisputed until the startling doctrines enunciated by Judge Woodward became a barrier to his political success. We give the Spirit's own words:

"The remarks imputed to Mr. Woodward, in support of his amendment, were not taken down by the regular secretaries of the Convention, who recorded the facts we have just given: but by a stenographer, who gave

him no opportunity for their revision, but incorporated them, garbled and perverted, into the "published debates."

Equally unfortunate is the Spirit in giving the political complexion of the author of the original resolution. It was offered by Mr. Magee, of Perry, a radical Democrat, and was as follows:

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania as to prevent the future emigration into this State of free persons of color, and fugitive slaves from other States and Territories."

A motion was made to insert the word "foreigners" between the words "of" and "free," and the motion was pending when (see vol. 5, p. 444 of Debates) Mr. Woodward moved to amend the amendment by adding the words—

"And that said Committee be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Constitution, as to prevent any foreigners who may arrive in this State after the 4th of July, 1841, from acquiring the right to vote or to hold office in this Commonwealth."

Here is a distinct, tangible proposition submitted to the Convention, in Judge Woodward's own language, in which he insists not only that foreigners shall not vote, but that they shall not hold office in this Commonwealth! Does the Spirit allege that this motion is a forgery or a "garbled and perverted" report?

The official report of Judge Woodward's speech on the subject is found in vol. 5, p. 446-47 of the Debates, and his views as there expressed take the very strongest grounds in favor of the entire exclusion of foreigners from the right of suffrage and to hold office, because, as he says, "they do not know how to value them!" We quote the material portion of his speech:

"Sir, I appreciate, as much as any man living, the many political rights and privileges which I, in common with the people of the United States, am now enjoying; and it is but my honest impression that we do but squander those privileges in conferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and claim them. He knew that a great portion of those who came among us from foreign countries, consist frequently of the worst part of the population of those countries, and that they are unacquainted with the value of these privileges, and that, therefore, they do not know how to value them. I think that in thus conferring indiscriminately upon all, we are doing injury to our liberties and our institutions; and I believe that, if the time has not yet come, it will speedily come, when it will be indispensably necessary either for this body, or some other body of this State or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not right to put this plan in execution, by which foreigners should be prevented from controlling our elections, and brow-beating our American citizens at the polls."

Judge Woodward continues:

"And what claim have foreigners from any country—aye, sir, from any country, which is strong enough to justify us in proscribing our political privileges, by conferring them carelessly and indiscriminately on every individual who may reside here for two or three years, become a naturalized citizen, and then command our offices? There are very many of these emigrants who know nothing of political privileges in their own country before they emigrate to this. The world is unknown to them, or if they hear of it at all, they hear of it as something in which they have no participation. Is not this the fact? Sir, we all know that it is; we know that very many of these emigrants never enjoyed any political privileges themselves—that they have no knowledge of them, and least of all have they any knowledge of our people, our government or our institutions. The acquisition of this knowledge is not the work of a day. They have no sympathy in common with us; they have no qualifications to render them fit recipients of these high political privileges."

Thus stood Judge Woodward's record, its correctness undisputed until 1861, a period of thirteen years, when so far from complaining that it was "garbled and perverted," he reaffirmed his opinions, and if we mistake not, in the very letter which the Spirit quotes in a "garbled" manner to show that he "has no hostility to foreigners." On the 6th of September, 1861, in a letter in explanation and defence of his position in the Convention, he says:

"Who could complain of my proposition? Certainly no foreigner then in the country, none on his way to this country, none who would choose to come before the 4th of July, 1841, for none of these were to be excluded from anything—either a residence or political privileges amongst us. Nor could those who should choose to come after the 4th of July, 1841, complain, for they would have had nearly four years' notice that they were not to share in our political privileges."

very moderate reputation for truth and fairness, it can accomplish nothing.

—On the question of denying the right of foreigners to vote or hold office in Pennsylvania, Judge Woodward has made his record, and by that he must stand or fall regardless of the shallow sophistry of the Spirit and kindred foes of truth!

VAL KEEPING REBEL COURAGE UP.

VALLANDIGHAM, the arch-traitor of Ohio, published an address to the copperheads of that State on the 15th ult., in which he said—"Traveling a thousand miles or more through nearly one half of the Confederate States, and sojourning for a time at widely different points, I met not a man, woman or child who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms, even in the most desperate extremity." It would seem that Val's dear friends in the tenderly denominated "Confederate States" must have amused him, during his stay with them, exclusively with exhibitions of the "last ditch," so familiar in rebel parlance, or he has proved an apt scholar in their conceded skill in falsifying.

The Mobile Advertiser, the leading rebel paper in the Gulf States, deplores the tendency to submission that is manifesting itself in the dominions of treason. It says that "there are those who are ready to submit, and anxious for peace and security of their property on the basis of submission." It adds that "there have been signs of the white feather fluttering during the few past gloomy days." The Richmond Dispatch of a late date says that measures are being taken to relieve the community of those "who refuse to perform local military service in time of danger." It insists that they shall be made to "go quickly and empty-handed." The Richmond Enquirer of the 23d ult. says that the reliance of the North on the Mississippi region is "upon the corruptibility of the planter, and it must be confessed with sorrow, that there has been too much encouragement for these hopes in this regard." It adds that the business of the planter makes him a "sordid wretch," and that "to make money at home and spend it among the Yankees was the business of the cotton planter from the Alpha to the Omega." Considering that there is but little left to the bogus government of Jeff. Davis but the cotton growing States, the Enquirer has reason for "sorrow" at the disaffection of the planters. The Richmond Dispatch of a late date says that Wm. Fitzgerald and John Kelly, of Tennessee, died recently in Castle Thunder, having been "imprisoned since February 10th, charged with disloyalty." The same paper announces that "Michael Rosebury, Noah Hixon and Abraham Doherty, residents of Richmond, were put in Castle Thunder on Saturday, charged with disloyalty. Fifteen residents of Atlanta, Ga., arrived and were incarcerated on the same charge." An official letter of instructions from J. P. Benjamin, when he was rebel Secretary of War, addressed to Colonel W. B. Wood, of Knoxville, Tennessee, says that all the "traitors of East Tennessee identified in having been engaged in bridge-burning, are to be tried summarily by drum-head court-martial, and if found guilty, executed on the spot by hanging. It would be well to leave their bodies hanging in the vicinity of the burnt bridges!" Col. Wood is urged to the "vigilant execution of these orders."

—Perhaps Val won't read and is therefore ignorant. It is clear that unless he has closed his eyes and ears when both North and South, and resolutely avoided and steered his heart against the crushed victims of rebel inhumanity in the rebel lines, whose only crime is fidelity to the cause of the country, he has most wickedly and shamelessly falsified the condition of the Southern people in his address. While the rebel press with one accord mourn the growing evidence of disaffection in their ranks; the longing for submission; the corruptibility of the planters, "confessed with sorrow;" and while Union men are daily smothered in Castle Thunder or hung in Tennessee, by an official order from the rebel Secretary of War, and their bodies left to hang as a warning to others, poor Val, blinded by his treason, proclaims to the world that men, women and children refuse to submit,

"even in the most desperate extremity!" How naturally a traitor takes to lying!

DEATH OF HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN.

The death of Hon. John Jay Crittenden, briefly announced in our columns last week, will be widely regretted by men of all political persuasions. He was one of the few of the race of statesmen who, with Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Clayton, Cass and others as cotemporaries, made the American Senate the admiration of the civilized world, and extorted from the despots and monarchies of Europe the profoundest respect for the Republic.

Mr. Crittenden was a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, and at an early age was admitted to the bar, where he rapidly rose to distinction. In 1816 he entered public life as a member of the Kentucky legislature, and in the year following he was chosen to the U. S. Senate to fill an unexpired term. After two years of service he retired and again entered the Senate in 1835, where he remained until called to the Harrison Cabinet as Attorney General in 1841. In the separation of the Whigs from the Tyler administration, Mr. Crittenden sustained Tyler, and was chosen to succeed Clay in the Senate again in 1842. In 1848 he deserted Clay and supported Taylor for the Presidential nomination, and was nominated by the Taylor men for Governor of Kentucky. He resigned his seat in the Senate and entered into a spirited canvass with Hon. L. W. Powell, now U. S. Senator from that State, and was chosen by a decided majority. Upon the accession of Fillmore to the Presidency by the death of Taylor in 1850, he called Crittenden again to the Cabinet as Attorney General, where he remained until the close of the administration. In 1855 he was again chosen to the Senate for the full term of six years, and at the expiration of that time, he was elected to Congress by the Unionists of his district, where he served with commendable energy notwithstanding the ravages of age had sadly enfeebled his physical frame.

Mr. Crittenden's public career was not marked by any crowning acts of greatness, such as characterized the official efforts of Clay, Webster and Calhoun. He was ever conservative, moderate, dignified and able, and is not, we believe, the author of any prominent measure that has fixed the law or policy of the government on any great question. In the Peace Convention which met just before the inauguration of Lincoln, he offered what is known as the Crittenden compromise, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution affording new guarantees to Slavery. Whether in his stronger and better days he would have sought to conciliate treason by cowardly concession to the insolent demands of its authors, we can scarcely guess; but it is no more generous than just, to impute his persistent efforts to diplomatize with mendacious traitors in arms, to the infirmities of age. Until his death he clung tenaciously to his compromise, and, although at heart earnest in the wish and hope for the preservation of the Union, his last speech, but a few weeks ago, still called for compromise with the rebels, who openly resented any proposition of peace save on the basis of the severance of the States. At the green old age of seventy-seven, he calmly died at his own home on the 26th ult. and the errors of his declining years will be forgotten in the veneration due to one who has filled so high a measure in the history of his country's greatness.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Friday last has a sensation letter from Harrisburg, alleging that enormous frauds upon the government have been detected at Harrisburg, and that "the most corrupt practices have prevailed in horse contracts, and in clothing and subsistence supplies," and adds that it is owing to the "neglect and corruption of the Executive Department of Pennsylvania." A Washington telegram in the same paper states that—

"The War Department is about to institute a thorough investigation into the immense frauds which were committed at the State authorities at Harrisburg during the recent raid. It is reported that the State troops were in almost a starving condition, while one heavy operator in a single week cleared half a million of dollars."

Whether the Inquirer has been imposed upon by its correspondents, or has resolved upon the systematic and unscrupulous defamation of Gov. Cur-

tin, we can scarcely guess; but one of the other must be the truth. Gov. Curtin has not purchased any clothing, guns, articles of equipment, shoes, subsistence or horses for the troops recently called out for the defence of the border, nor has any one been authorized by him to do so in even the most indirect manner. The militia were clothed, equipped, armed, mounted and subsisted from the very day they reported for duty, solely by the United States government, and none other than United States officers, over whom Gov. Curtin had no control whatever, furnished a single article of any kind for them. Doubtless some horses were purchased for the Cavalry, but by whom, or at what price, the United States authorities can tell, for they had the supreme control of the contracts, while Gov. Curtin had no knowledge or direction in the matter. Beyond the horses we doubt whether there was anything purchased, as the national government had arms, clothing, equipments, rations, &c., and supplied the troops from its stores.

We hope that the Inquirer will continue to demand investigation whenever there is reasonable suspicion of fraud, and that it will not abandon the project when the Pittsburg Convention is over, and its sensation rumors fall harmless at the feet of Gov. Curtin. If it happens to miss the men its correspondents meant to hit, and to hit the men they meant to miss, it must pocket its misfortune; but let it keep the ball moving!

Since the above was in type we have received the following note from Gov. Curtin, through the Inquirer, where it appeared on the 1st inst. It fully sustains the facts stated in our remarks:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., July 31, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I noticed in your paper of to-day a telegram, dated at Harrisburg, July 30, in which it is stated that enormous frauds were practiced in the equipment and supplies furnished the troops called into service to resist the recent invasion of the State, and that complicity with such frauds is charged to the Executive Departments. It is just to gentlemen connected with these departments that the facts should be known, that all equipments, supplies and horses were furnished by the United States, and that no official of the State Government was directly, or indirectly, connected with them. The State furnished nothing, except the money to pay the wages of the militia mustered into the service of the State, which was generously advanced, and will be disbursed by banks and other corporations, under the pledge of the President to ask an appropriation by Congress to refund the money thus advanced, at the opening of the next session. I am not aware of the arrest of any citizen of Pennsylvania on charges such as are indicated in the telegram referred to. It is said, however, that an Inspector of the General Government, charged with the inspection of horses purchased here, has been arrested by order of the Secretary of War. These horses were purchased by agents of the General Government, and furnished by its contractors. None of these agents or contractors are in any way personally or officially connected with me, or in any sense, my friends. I have this day asked of the Secretary an investigation of the manner in which our people were supplied who patriotically took up arms in defense of the State, and in support of the National Government, so that, if the want of sufficient supplies of subsistence, (of which there is no doubt), resulted from carelessness or fraud, the guilty may be punished, and the innocent shall not suffer by insinuation. I feel assured that you will take great pleasure, as a public journalist, in making this correction of a despatch which no doubt failed to meet your personal observation.

Very respectfully your obt. servt., A. G. CURTIN.

W. W. HARDING, Esq.

Alex. K. McClure is improving his leisure hours, between raids, in editing the Repository of Chambersburg, and has, after much tribulation fairly entered upon the campaign. He is not overly delighted with the Democratic nominees for Governor and Supreme Judge; and seems puzzled to know where to commence the attack.—Pittsburg Daily Post.

Will the Post be kind enough to inform us where we can find the record of Judge Woodward and Lowrie exhibiting an earnest support of the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion? If there can be produced one positive declaration from either, counseling their countrymen to the duty of patriots in this deadly struggle for National existence, without the usual qualifications which characterize every copperhead or rebel sympathizer, we shall gladly record it, and the "attack" that seems to haunt the imagination of the Post could not but fall harmless. We are always glad to believe men earnestly, unqualifiedly loyal, and should rejoice to know that the Democratic nominees are not outside of that class. Will the Post enlighten us?

THE Union State Convention meets at Pittsburg to-day to nominate candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge. Dr. S. E. Dunfield, of Fulton, is Senatorial Delegate from this district, and Alex. K. McClure Representative Delegate,—both uninstructed.