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BY MCCLURE & STONER.

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THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The following letter from D. M. Conaughy, Esq., presents a theme worthy of the cordial favor of every patriot, and we doubt not that it will be promptly and liberally responded to.

We protest, however, against the proposition we have noticed in several quarters, to gather the dead of the different States into different cemeteries, and erect monuments over each. It is not probable that it could be done—that the dead could be recognized so as to ascertain to which State many of them belonged; but even if it were practicable, it should not be done. The battle-ground of Gettysburg belongs to the Nation—to it alone. It was there that in the severest extremity in this deadly struggle our Capitol, our Nationality were preserved to ourselves and to posterity; and one National Cemetery and one National Monument, the tribute of a preserved Nation's gratitude should tell, for all time, the story of heroism and sacrifice that endeared it to a free people:

GETTYSBURG, September 3, 1863.

Messrs. McClure & Stoner.—Gentlemen:—Immediately after the Battle of Gettysburg the thought occurred to me that there could be no more fitting and expressive memorial of the heroic valor and signal triumphs of our army on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of July, 1863, than the Battle field itself, with its natural and artificial defences preserved and perpetuated in the exact form and condition they presented during the battle.

Acting at once upon this idea, I commenced negotiations and have secured the purchase of some of the most striking and interesting portions of the battle ground, embracing among these the heights of Cemetery Hill on the centre, which resisted the fiercest assaults of the enemy; the granite spur of Round Top on the left, with its massive rocks and wonderful stone defences constructed by the Pennsylvania Reserves, and the timber breast works on the right, extending for a mile upon the wooded heights of Wolf Hill, whose trees exhibit the fearful effects of our musketry fire. Other portions can be secured.

In pursuance of the original purpose, I now propose to the patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania to unite with me in the tenure of the sacred grounds of this battle field. In order that all may participate who will at its actual cost, the amount of a single share will be limited to ten dollars.

Committees may be named throughout the State, to whom reference and application can be made in the several cities and large towns. I respectfully submit the subject to your consideration, and should it meet the approval of your judgment, invite your active cooperation and influence, with your subscription to the Battle field fund.

It is in contemplation to procure an act of incorporation from the Legislature granting powers similar to those of a monument Association. It is not designed to limit the number of shares, which any citizen may subscribe; as the more generous the fund the more liberal the bounds of this sacred patrimony which it is proposed to perpetuate.

With sentiments of Esteem,

Yours truly, D. McCONAUGHY.

WHY A DEMOCRAT SUPPORTS CURTIN.

The *Huntingdon Globe*, a journal that was the accepted Democratic organ in Huntingdon county for many years, and earnestly opposed Curtin's election in 1860, announces its purpose to subordinate the Democratic party to the interests of the country, and has hoisted the Curtin flag. It thus sensibly and patriotically reasons on the subject:

We are not certain we will be sustained in our independent course, but, come what may, we shall pursue just such a course as we believe will give the most aid to the preservation of our Government, and the most effective opposition to the rebellion, traitors and sympathizers. We have in our midst, and throughout the country, men who profess to be loyal Union men—men who believe they are as good Union men as any of those who have voluntarily offered up their lives in the battle-field in the defence of our flag; but in our opinion they are better party men than they are either good Union men or good citizens. A disloyal man is not a good citizen. He can be disloyal, and yet be ignorant of the fact. He has always been a supporter of Democratic nominations, and now that the organization has got into the hands of traitors—the friends of the leading rebels in rebellion against our government—he still sticks to party, votes the ticket, and by so doing gives the rebels as much aid and comfort as he possibly could render. If an open sympathizer or in the rebel ranks, he would should receive a majority of the votes at the next election, it would be received by the South as an evidence of the strength of their friends in Pennsylvania, and would have the effect of encouraging Jeff. Davis to hold out against the Union army and the government. Every vote cast for Woodward and the so-called Democratic ticket, and county tickets, will be a vote against our army. Every vote cast for Governor Curtin and the Union ticket will be a vote endorsing the character of our army, the war policy of the National and State Administrations, and will be received by the rebels as a condemnation of their treason. No man can be a loyal man who gives the rebels aid and comfort.



Andrew G. Curtin, Union Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Andrew G. Curtin, the Candidate of the Union party for Governor of Pennsylvania, was born on the 22d of April, 1817, in Bellefonte, a beautiful village in the county of Centre, so called because it lies in the very heart of the Commonwealth. This county is away from the great routes between the North and the South, the East and the West, and thus it is not as well known as it ought to be, but it is exceedingly rich and lovely, abounding in ores, fertile valleys, and fine streams. The rare facilities of this region attracted to it, at an early day, the energies and the residence of Roland Curtin, who for 40 years was a leading iron manufacturer in Centre county, accumulated a competent estate, and has left three sons, brothers of Andrew, engaged in the great staple business of Pennsylvania.

Andrew G. Curtin comes of first-rate Pennsylvania stock. His father married the daughter of Andrew Gregg, who was one of the great men of Pennsylvania, in the early part of this century. He was a representative from the interior of the State, in the first Congress under the Constitution, and sat in the House of Representatives for eighteen successive years. He was then transferred to the United States Senate, and served a term of six years. Andrew Gregg was a steady supporter of the Administration of the earlier Presidents, and especially of Jefferson and Madison. He offered in Congress the famous war resolutions which preceded our last conflict with Great Britain, and which elicited the eloquence of Henry Clay and John Randolph. After his retirement from Congress, he acted as Secretary of the Commonwealth during the administration of Gov. Joseph Heister. Every Pennsylvanian of middle age will remember the fierce and decisive State canvass, of 1823, when the old Federal party, under the lead of Andrew Gregg as their candidate for Governor, made a last stand for victory and existence, and was defeated by the old Pennsylvania Democracy under John Andrew Shulze. There can be no doubt that the grandson, Andrew Gregg Curtin, standard-bearer as he is of the real Democracy of the State of this day, will fare better than his grandfather.

The subject of our sketch was educated at the academy of Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, in Milton, Northumberland County. Mr. Kirkpatrick, still living in Allegheny county, was of the old style of instructors. He "turned out" his boys, thoroughly impregnated with the classics and mathematics. After getting well imbued with as much Latin, Greek and mathematics as any one of our colleges afford, the young Curtin was placed in the land-office and law school of Judge Reed, of Carlisle. This school was one of the departments of Dickinson College, and as long as its professor lived it flourished and sent forth some of the best lawyers and public men of Pennsylvania. Judge Reed was well known for his "Pennsylvania Blackstone," one of the first attempts ever made to adapt the immortal "Commentaries" to the modern law. He was a first-rate lawyer, and an adept in teaching legal principles.

Andrew G. Curtin was admitted to the bar in 1838, and began the practice of the law in his native town. He immediately entered upon a large varied practice, and has ever

since been constantly and actively employed in the Courts of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Mifflin and Clinton. His great information, his vigorous mind, and his candid style made him powerful with juries. He rapidly became one of the best and most rising young men in Central Pennsylvania. A man with the gifts and temperament of Andrew G. Curtin could not fail to be largely interested and concerned in public affairs. Strikingly amiable, genial, and warm-hearted, of luminous, quick and extensive intelligence, of the most engaging address, endowed with a fluent, facetious and captivating eloquence, and instinct with old Pennsylvania traditions of policy and patriotism, he threw himself at once into those political controversies which, as Burke tells us, are the noblest employments of the cultivated man.

He was an ardent and thorough-going Whig, and in 1840 he took an active part in that enthusiastic campaign which made Gen. Harrison President of the United States. In 1844, he was a fervent adherent of the illustrious candidate of the Whigs and he stumped all central Pennsylvania for Henry Clay, and Protection to American Industry. In that struggle, Mr. Curtin first acquired his wide-spread reputation for effective and resistless popular eloquence. There was not a county from the Susquehanna to the Alleghenies, in which the name of Andrew G. Curtin ever failed to attract the very largest crowds, who eagerly gathered to enjoy the feasts of wisdom and wit, of humor and pathos, of poetry, statistics, story, argument and imagery, which he spread out in his glowing and melodious periods.

In 1848 he was placed on the Whig electoral ticket, and again traversed many sections of the State in behalf of General Zachary Taylor. He was an original supporter of the nomination of General Winfield Scott, and in 1852 he was again placed on the electoral ticket, and worked with his usual zeal to carry the State for the hero of the valley of Mexico. Indeed, Mr. Curtin was at all times a thorough inbred Pennsylvania Whig, devoted to all those conservative and humane ideas which distinguished that party which in those days slept in the grave of Clay and Webster. He is, by training and by mature conviction, a believer in systematic and efficient protection, in liberal internal improvements, in the policy of encouraging well-paid and wide diffused free American labor. Such a Whig could not fail to be a leader and a councillor of the party, and accordingly Mr. Curtin was an influential member of nearly every Whig State Convention which met during the last ten years of the Whig party's existence.

No man was ever more popular at home. He is endowed with much of that rare magnetism which neutralizes social and political differences, and makes the man stronger in his party. As an illustration of this, in the year 1849, Centre County composed part of a senatorial district in which Gen. William F. Packer, now Governor, was the Democratic candidate for the State Senate. The Whig candidate withdrew from the canvass on the Friday before the election. At the earnest solicitation of the party, Col. Curtin took the field. There remained only three days to canvass a very large district. Yet, while Centre county gave a majority of 1100 for the rest of the Democratic ticket, she gave Gen. Packer a majority of only 300. Three days sufficed Curtin against as strong a candidate as Packer, to scatter two-thirds of the Democratic majority.

In the year 1854, Colonel Curtin was strongly urged by the counties of central Pennsylvania for the Governorship; and when Hon. James Pollock of Northumberland, received the nomination, Curtin was made Chairman of the State Central Committee. Upon the election of Governor Pollock, he appointed Col. Curtin Secretary of the Commonwealth. He discharged the varied duties of that office with signal ability and discretion. Gov. Pollock's administration was singularly pure, moderate and conservative. It was not distinguished by any striking measures, or any exciting innovations. The agitations and fluctuations, caused by the breaking up of the Whig party, the pro-slavery democratic outrages in Kansas, the rise of the American and Republican organizations, and the tremendous political contest of 1856, withdrew the general attention from mere State affairs to those of national concern.

But, in the midst of all, the Pollock administration held its even way, maintaining the interests and the honor of Pennsylvania, condemning the barbarities which oppressed the people of Kansas and the faithless servilities of the Pierce and Buchanan administrations—uttering its voice for protection to the industries of Pennsylvania, and exhibiting, on every occasion, dignified moderation, which is so peculiar to the Pennsylvania character. His department of the administration connected him closely with our common school system as its superintendent. He gave laborious attention to it, and took particular pleasure in perfecting its details and increasing its efficacy. The Commonwealth is greatly indebted to him for the legislation concerning Normal schools, which affords the method and means of systematically training a body of intelligent and highly competent teachers, and thus supplying the most pressing need of our free schools.

Secretary Curtin was an original and active advocate of that great measure of the Pollock Administration—the sale of the Main Line of Public Improvements. This measure was vigorously opposed before its consummation, but it is now agreed on all hands that it was timely and wise, and that the Commonwealth was thereby relieved of an incubus which annually depleted its treasury and corrupted its politics.

After his retirement from the Secretaryship he again devoted himself to the practice of the law in Bellefonte, until 1860, when he was nominated as the Peoples' candidate for such competitors as Messrs. Covode, Howe and Taggart; and after a contest of unexampled warmth, he was elected by 92,000 majority, thus securing the State for Lincoln and virtually determining the great Presidential election of that year. No one man was the great National triumph of 1860 so much indebted as to Gov. Curtin. He entered the gubernatorial chair in January, 1861, when several of the cotton States had formally withdrawn from the Union. He had therefore to grapple with the rebellion from the day he entered office until now; and how wisely and well he has discharged the grave responsibilities imposed upon him, let the prompt response of Pennsylvania to every call of the government testify. It was to his prudent foresight and ceaseless efforts that the Nation is indebted for the safety of the Capitol after the disaster at Bull Run, for when the States stood aghast at the gloomy prospect for the Union cause, the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, marched into Washington fifteen thousand strong, and have displayed a matchless heroism on every

battle-field. Under his efficient administration fully 150,000 men have been organized in this State and devoted to the preservation of our Nationality, and whether in the raising, equipping and organization of our volunteers; in sojourn and ministering to the sick and wounded, or bringing the martyred dead to sleep with their kindred; Gov. Curtin has been even faithful to every dictate of patriotism, of duty, of humanity. Scarcely a soldier but lips his name with reverence; scarcely a wounded or sick volunteer whose eye does not quicken with joy when he speaks of his honored Executive; scarcely a friend of our heroic dead but mingles devotion to Gov. Curtin with the sorrow for their joyed ones fallen in battle. He is known in the army as the "Soldier's Friend" and well has he earned the title by his ceaseless and tender care for the brave defenders of the flag.

In April, 1863, he formally announced his purpose to retire from the Executive Chair at the expiration of his present term. That he did it in good faith every friend with whom he counseled can testify; but in the face of his declination the leading counties instructed for his re-nomination, and when the Pittsburg Convention met, he was compelled to accept the position of standard-bearer again, or apparently desert the cause so near his heart, and to which the best energies of his life had been devoted. He was nominated on first ballot, by more than a two-thirds vote, and is now again before the people for their suffrages.

No man in the Commonwealth is more familiar with its history or with its various local interests; with its diversified capacities and requirements; with its legislation, its policy and its public opinions; no one has such an extensive acquaintance all over the State. In all his private relations, and in the discharge of his official duties, he has achieved a high character for probity and honor. In head and heart, in temperament and action, he is an ingrained Pennsylvanian. Within our broad limits there is none who could make a better Governor. Gov. Curtin is not only above all reproach, but beloved by his immediate neighbors and personal acquaintances. A man of dignified presence, of gracious and gentle demeanor, kind-hearted, genial and sunny-tempered, remarkably instructive in conversation, he is, beyond all question the most popular man of his age in Pennsylvania. In his native county, and all through the valleys of central Pennsylvania, every man, woman and child cherishes a feeling of personal attachment to "Andy Curtin." He is notorious at home for his open-handed liberality, and for his continual charities. When the impartial historian, in the not distant future, shall essay the task of recording the names of the benefactors of their day, no one will receive greater commendation than Andrew G. Curtin. It will truly be said of him, that at a time when it became the duty of all American loyalists to hold somewhat in abeyance State rights for the sake of the common good, and the greater security of State sovereignty in the future, Governor Curtin jealously, persistently, and successfully maintained the rights of all Pennsylvania citizens. By his statesmanlike action it has come to pass that to be a citizen of Pennsylvania is to be entitled to the highest commendation. The care bestowed on Pennsylvania soldiers by Governor Curtin has been such, that our brave volunteers have won for themselves, their State, and their common country, the highest military honors. We know it to be a fact that the rebels while they most fear at

the same time most respect the Pennsylvania soldier. All this in a great measure results from the fact that they know that they are cared for by the State's highest officer, and that their families will be provided for in case of disaster to them.

We cannot refrain in this connection from referring to the language used by ex-Governor Johnson after the re-nomination of Gov. Curtin: "Always on the battle-field is to be seen that angel of mercy, Andrew G. Curtin, comforting the dying, caring for the wounded, and removing to the hospitals nearest their homes the sick and the disabled. Is it to be wondered at, then, that the people themselves, despite the few politicians, who care for nothing but political plunder, insisted that Andrew G. Curtin should serve another term; that having passed through the fiery ordeal of civil war, true to his State, no less true to the National Government, and ever true to all the interests attaching to his most responsible position, is it strange, we say, that the people insist he shall be Governor of the old Keystone State, when all the rebel States come wheeling into line again? Nay, but it would be passing strange were it otherwise, for Pennsylvanians are as appreciating and a great people.

Gov. Curtin has already opened the campaign by spirited and eloquent speeches at Lancaster, Somerset and other points, and his eloquence in behalf of the preservation of the government will be heard in every section of the State before the election. In every part of the Commonwealth the nomination has been responded to with the utmost enthusiasm, and when the Loyal People thunder in October next, he will be re-elected to the Gubernatorial Chair by the largest popular majority ever given to an Executive.

THE RIGHTS OF SLAVERY.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, has written the following pointed and sensible letter to the *Eaton Reporter* on the rights of rebels who have arrayed themselves against the government:

HAMILTON, O., Aug. 20, 1863.
Messrs. Editors:—Gentlemen.—The substance of the short speech, which I recently made at the Union Mass Meeting at Eaton, late in the afternoon of the 26th, as the people were about leaving for their homes is in the main, correctly stated in your report. There is one error, however, which it is proper should be corrected. I am made to say that when the rebellion is subdued "no man should return to the U. S. Senate upon slave representation."

Under our Constitution slave population does not effect the question of power in the Senate. Each State is entitled to two Senators without regard to the number or character of its inhabitants; whether bond or free. Hence "little Delaware" has as much power in the Senate as New York, the "Empire State."

What I said, or intended to say, was this: The battles of the American Revolution were fought and won upon the Heaven-born principle of Liberty and equality, and the Constitution formed to secure them. In adopting the Constitution, for the sake of harmony, a concession was made conflicting with the great democratic principle of equality, by which one hundred persons held as slaves property, gave the South a political power equal to sixty free persons in the North whose property was not permitted to be a basis of representation. By the census of 1860, the rebel States that repudiated and trampled under foot this Constitution which gave them this great advantage, had a political power in Congress of about twenty Representatives founded on slave property alone. This property representation has always been sufficient to control the vote on every important question before Congress. After stating these facts, I remarked that when the rebellion was conquered, those States that had seceded and taken up arms against the Constitution which secured to them that power over legislation, had forfeited all their rights under it, and should at least be deprived of their representation based on slavery, and reduced to an equality in this respect with the free States. Of course I did not mean to be understood as saying that the States that had remained true and loyal to the Constitution, should be deprived of any of their rights under that instrument, however unequal the principle on which they were founded. The rule I proposed had reference to the political power of slavery in the House of Representatives, and to the States in armed rebellion only. I have always been, and still am, willing to accord to Slave States that abide and defend our Constitution, all the advantages which our wise and patriotic forefathers guaranteed by that sacred compact; this much—no more.

Very truly, Yours, &c., LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS has written the following pointed letter to Mr. Reilly, of Lancaster, in which he shows clearly that the payment of \$300 exempts a man from service during the period for which he was drafted. We do not doubt that the law will be so construed by the authorities:

LANCASTER, Aug. 27, 1863.
Dear Sir:—In answer to your inquiry, my opinion is that the payment of the \$300 commutation and the furnishing a substitute have precisely the same effect. Either of them frees the drafted man from further draft for three years. He is in effect in service, either by himself or another. The government has consented to act as such agent. The law says he may "on or before the day fixed for his appearance furnish an acceptable substitute, or pay such sum not exceeding \$300 for the procuration of such substitute, and thereupon the person furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft." No one doubts that furnishing a substitute excuses for three years. To give a different effect to the payment of the commutation seems to me little less than an absurdity. It is a very mischievous misconception, which, if acted by, I have no doubt Congress will correct.

THADDEUS STEVENS.
LET L. TATE is recommended for Senator by the Democrats of Columbia.