

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, March 9, 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.

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

THE MILITARY CLAIM BILL.

The bill for the payment of military damages in the border counties, was nominally before the House on Thursday evening again, but did not receive a moment's consideration. For some reason altogether novel in parliamentary practice, whenever several politicians want to get off stump speeches, they select the occasion fixed for the consideration of the bill relating to military damages; and while the bill receives no kind word from any one during such discussion, it is made responsible for every folly committed in the heat of political debate, and could not win in running such a gauntlet, escape death.

We are glad that the bill was finally referred to the committee on Federal Relations, although it is clearly not within the legitimate province of that committee; but any place was a refuge from the persistent political strife that aimed at its vitals. The committee in question is composed of intelligent men, and we hope that the bill will receive an early and dispassionate consideration at their hands.

It is urged by some, who may be friendly to the measure, but who do not fully understand the circumstances surrounding these claims, that the present legislature should only provide for their adjudication and leave it for a future legislature to provide for payment. This would be a cruel trifling with the rights of the devastated counties. Two previous legislatures have exhausted our people by like words of promise to the ear and breaking them to the hope; and our citizens have borne heavy expenses to have their accounts adjusted under various tribunals, during the last two years, and not one of the claims so adjudicated has been paid.

borne the expense of establishing their claims. We submit, therefore, whether it would not be but a mockery to again, for the third time, propose adjudication without payment?

If the legislature recognizes the faith of the Commonwealth to its people and mean to vindicate it, there should be provision for payment in connection with the authority to adjudicate. It is not reasonable to allege that the claims may be too large to be paid by the State, for too large for the State how must such loss fall upon individuals? Now is it fair to reject payment on the ground that further losses might be sustained which would impoverish the State to meet it? Would not be deemed either honest or logical for a debtor to refuse paying a just claim because he might the next year be so much in debt that he could not pay at all, nor is such an argument becoming the guardians of the credit and fame of a great State.

THE TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

The township elections for election and other local officers will take place on Friday of next week, the 18th inst., and the Union men should be on their guard against surprise by the well organized Democracy. Last Spring the Democrats elected every Judge of election in the county but two, while thirteen of the twenty-two election districts gave Gov. Curtin a majority last fall.

The coming Presidential election will be the most important in the history of the government, and the friends of the administration cannot prepare for action too soon. It is of the first importance that the local elections should be carried wherever it is in the power of the Union voters to do so; and we appeal to them to commence the work of organization at once. Guilford, Antrim, Fayetteville, Washington, Peters, Montgomery, Loudon, Fannettsburg, Dry Run, Sulphur Spring, Mount Rock, Warren and the South Ward, should each reverse their present election boards and carry their local tickets. It can be done if the Union men resolve to do it, and the time to begin the work is now.

DR. THOMAS ST. CLAIR is chosen to the Senate by a larger popular majority, in proportion to the vote polled, than that given for Gov. Curtin last fall. It will not be assumed that Dr. St. Clair is a stronger man than Gov. Curtin, nor that Mr. Douglas is a weaker man than Judge Woodward—why then this overwhelming discomfiture of the Democracy? Can the revolutionary Senators read the purpose of the people in this verdict? Need they be told that their candidate was borne down to the dust and crushed out by the factious madness of his friends in the Senate? There is a party in France whose history is that they learn nothing—forget nothing. Until now they have been without imitators in their folly; but they have been redeemed from their isolated suicide by the Democratic Senators of Pennsylvania. We give the official vote for Senator compared with the vote for Governor in 1863.

Table with 2 columns: GOVERNOR—1863 and SENATOR—1864. Rows include names like Curtin, Woodward, St. Clair, Douglas, Armstrong, Indiana, etc.

The total vote for Senator was 9,216—nearly one-fourth less, of which St. Clair had a majority of 1,944. We submit to the leaders of the Senate on the disorganized side, how long it will take them, according to the forgoing figures, to get through with what little is left of the Democratic party? It's their own nose, however, as the boy said on the fourth of July, and they can blow thunder out of it if they like!

The disorganizers of the Senate are making a fearful record for themselves and for their party. On Thursday last a resolution was before the Senate, instructing our Senators and Representatives to "use their influence for the passage of a law increasing the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of the United States." The yeas and nays were called by Beardlee and Clymer, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Champeys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Hauscholder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penny, Speakers—15.

During the same session the amendments to the Constitution authorizing soldiers to vote, were considered, and on passage, the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Champeys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Hauscholder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penny, Speakers—15.

Senator Kinsey, of Bucks, was the only Democrat who voted to increase the pay of soldiers, or to allow soldiers to vote. On the vote adopting the amendments to the Constitution, Messrs. Clymer, McSherry, Bucher and Reilly dodged the record.

VALLANDIGHAM has appealed in vain to almost every tribunal known to our laws. The people decided against him twice; a military court decided that he was a traitor and must leave his country for his country's good; the Supreme Court of the United States next decided that he had been justly banished, and finally his friends appealed to Congress. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, offered a resolution in the House last week declaring that Vallandigham's arrest and banishment "were acts of mere arbitrary power; in palpable violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States;" but the resolution was rejected by a vote of 76 to 47.

YEAS—Messrs. Ancona, COPFROTH, Dawson, Denison, Miller, Randall, Stiles and Strouse—8.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Broomal, Johnson, Lazear, McAllister, Leonard Myers and Tracy—6.

The Spirit of the 17th ult. protested against any oath being applied to claimants for military damages. Mr. Kelly had offered a resolution instructing the committee to require parties to "furnish positive proofs of their loyalty," and the Spirit called upon the Democratic members to "oppose all amendments to the bill, and defeat the bill itself, rather than have this odious provision in it." Mr. Sharpe did amend the bill so as to require claimants to furnish "positive proofs" of loyalty by solemn oath, and now the Spirit says "there is not a Democrat in the country that objects to taking the oath prescribed by the bill as reported by the committee." What side of the question it will take in its next issue, we couldn't guess. As it has already been on both sides, it will have the merit of consistency let it go as it may hereafter.

LOUISIANA has declared for immediate Emancipation, and will at once take her position as one of the Free States of the Union. The late election for Governor resulted in the election of Hon. Michael Hahn, and the entire Free State ticket, by a majority of 3600 votes. The total vote polled is about 10,000—nearly one-fourth the entire vote of the State before the war. The contest was between the Free State men and the Conservatives—the latter favoring the gradual abolition of Slavery. This is another State united with Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee, in the declaration that the crowning crime of Slavery, the fruitful parent of discord and death, shall die that the Republic may live.

The Surgeon General of Pennsylvania has given notice that the State Medical Board will meet in Philadelphia on Thursday the 10th inst., and continue in session eight days, to examine candidates for commissions as Assistant Surgeons in Pennsylvania regiments. Physicians applying for examination must furnish satisfactory testimonials as to sobriety, industry and loyalty.

We give on the second page of to-day's paper, the Speech of Hon. J. McDowell Sharpe, delivered in the House recently, in support of the bill providing for the settlement of military damages in the border counties. It is an able, eloquent and in all respects a judicious argument on the question so vital to our people and eminently worthy of the subject and the occasion.

MAJ. GEN. MEADE was in Washington on Saturday in consultation with the authorities, and left to join the army on Monday. An effort has been made to deprive him of his command; but it is not likely to succeed.

We have received a manuscript copy of a Sermon delivered on the 6th ult. in the Methodist E. Church, in Little Cove, by Rev. J. Montgomery, with the request to publish it. We shall do so in a short time.

LIEUT. GEN. GRANT was in Louisville on Monday, on his way to Washington. This looks like re-organization in the armies.

Capt. Linn has enlarged and otherwise improved the Newville Star, and changed its title to The Star of the Valley. He makes it a vigorous and spicy paper, and must secure for it a liberal patronage.

Dr. Brower & Son have commenced the publication of The State Journal at Harrisburg, a neat and vigorous weekly pledged to a cordial support of the National and State administrations. Price \$1.50 per annum.

The Nriostown Herald, and Free Press is now published by M. R. Wills and R. Iredell, Jr.—Robert Iredell having retired. The paper has been very materially enlarged, and gives evidence of increased vigor and ability in support of the Union cause.

J. R. Durborough, Esq., will retire from the Bedford Inquirer on the 1st of April, and will be succeeded by B. F. McNeil, Esq., formerly one of the editors of the North American. The Inquirer will be enlarged and clothed in new type when the change is made.

The Fitchburg Gazette is now owned and published by "The Gazette Publishing Association," in which we notice the name of our old Senator Charles W. Adams. It announces that "some changes have been made in the Editorial Staff,"—which means, we presume, that Mr. Williams has been withdrawn as the "reserve corps," and that he will cease to glorify himself and vilify his betters in the editorial columns of the Gazette. The Gazette is an earnest and able paper, and evinces increased vigor under the new organization.

The Philadelphia Daily Age, has been compelled to increase its rates, and is now furnished daily at \$5 in advance; \$4 for six months and \$2 for three months. The Weekly is furnished at \$2 per annum; ten copies for \$17.50, and twenty copies for \$30, with an extra copy to the person raising the club. It is a radical, manly Democratic journal—able and frank in the advocacy of the doctrines of its party, and is not surpassed by any of its city contemporaries as a live newspaper. We commend it to those who want to read the "wrong side of the questions of the day." Glossner & Welsh, Publishers.

BOOKS FOR CAMP AND HOME—James Redpath, Boston, announces a series of ten cent books for the Camp Fires, of a much higher class than the dime publications now in the market. They will contain from 96 to 124 pages; new type, good paper—neatly bound in greenbacks. No. 1 is—"Our Picket Duty and Other Tales," by Miss L. M. Alcott, whose Hospital Sketches has been one of the most popular books of the season. No. 2 is—"Clover and the South," with five fine illustrations. No. 3—"The Vendetta," one of Balzac's best tales, translated for the publisher. No. 4 is—"Gulliver's Travels in Lilliput. No. 5 is—"Victor Hugo's eloquent description of the Battle of Waterloo. Each number is complete in itself and unbound. Ten cents sent to the publisher will secure a specimen copy, postage paid, to any home or camp address—or fifty cents for the list above announced. No. 1 is out, and the five will all be published before the close of February. Address, Jas. Redpath, publisher, Boston.

THE DESCENDANTS OF HAM. Some weeks ago the Spirit, in an elaborate article, attempted to demonstrate that the Negroes are the descendants of Ham, and that they are by God accursed to perpetual Slavery. To this an intelligent correspondent replied over the signature of "C."—Rev. Joseph Clark, we presume—exposing the common error as to the origin and status of the colored race. To this the Spirit replied, in its issue of last week, to the extent of three columns, the only intelligible part of which is the bold assertion that "the enslavement of the black race is one of the Almighty's great purposes, whereby out of evil he educes good." We subjoin the material portion of C's communication:

"I desire simply to discuss a question of interpretation and history, for the sake, if possible, of dissipating a groundless and vulgar error. You say that 'it is there written,'—i. e. in the Scriptures,—'that the enslavement of the black race is one of the Almighty's great purposes, whereby out of evil he educes good,' and you then refer the curse upon Canaan to the descendants of Ham, the African race." Now what are the facts in the case?

"First as to the passage itself. The terms of the passage clearly limits the curse to the descendants of Canaan, the youngest son of Ham. Three distinct times is the curse repeated and exclusively referred to Canaan. And when Ham is first spoken of as seeing the nakedness of his father, he is spoken of as Ham 'the father of Canaan.' So that clearly Canaan is the obnoxious person in the mind of the inspired writer. I need not refer to the difficulties with which this passage has puzzled all interpreters. Suffice it to say that no true solution can be attained without a careful consideration of the relations of emity existing between the people of Israel and the Canaanites when this Scripture was written, and that no interpretation can be admitted by reflecting men, which makes the curse upon Canaan to be the immediate consequence of the conduct of Ham. It is rather to be regarded as a prophesy of a fact destined to be realized in the future, and uttered as a humiliating rebuke for the irreverent Ham Limiting then, as the terms of the passage do, the curse to the descendants of Canaan, let us inquire who were they? All the information respecting them which we have, we get from the Scriptures themselves. And Canaan begat Sidon his first born and Heth, and the Jebusite and the Amorite and the Girgashite, and the Hivite and the Arkite and the Sinite, and the Arvadite and the Zemarite and the Hamathite, and afterwards were the families of the Canaanites spread abroad. And the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon as thou comest to Gerar, unto Gaza; as thou goest unto Sodom and Gomorrah, and Admah, and Zeboi, even unto Lusha." Here the tribes and boundaries of the Canaanites are clearly laid down. They occupied what is now known as the land of Palestine, from which they were driven, being destroyed, exterminated and scattered abroad by the victorious Israelites. And in the history of the wars of Israel for the possession of the promised land the above names continually occur. There is not one particle of evidence that any African tribe descended from Canaan; but conclusive evidence of the contrary is found in the fact that the perfect type of the negro head, unchanged in a single century in the lapse of centuries, is found upon the Egyptian monuments of a date contemporaneous with, or prior to, the conquest of Canaan by the children of Israel.

"If for the sake of covering the case it is insisted that the curse extends to all the descendants of Ham, we are led into difficulties and absurdities equally great. The four sons of Ham were Cush, Mizraim, Phut and Canaan. The family of Cush appears to have divided, part of it going eastward where Nimrod founded the great Babylonian empire, and into Arabia, and part going southward to Ethiopia.—The part of the family of Cush which remained in Asia became the great conquerors and empire builders of antiquity. Mizraim is the ancestor of the Egyptians. The common Hebrew word for Egypt or the Egyptians is Mizraim, i. e. the two Egypts. And no one need be told that the ancient Egyptians were not a nation of slaves, but a highly cultivated, civilized and powerful nation. The valley of the Nile is indeed the cradle of the world's art, science, learning and law. It witnessed the most wonderful development of human history and civilization, considering all the circumstances attending the world has even seen. To this day her achievements are a marvel and mystery. Like her mysterious sphinx she stands dark and solemn in the desert twilight of the mighty past.

"The burnt torch within her mouldering hands, That once lit all the East." "Of the descendants of Phut we have scarcely any mention in Scripture. The points of their migration are wholly conjectural. It is surmised by some that they moved southward and peopled various parts of Africa. By others it is supposed from certain racial elements of language that they moved to the extreme north of Asia, peopling the vast steppes of Siberia, and pouring forth in subsequent times those great hordes of barbarian life which repeatedly overrun Europe.

"Can we then in this total uncertainty as to the origin of the African tribes, presume to arrogate to them the curse upon Canaan? And even conceding that Africa was peopled by certain branches of the family of Ham, on what principle do we concentrate the curse upon them and not on the conquering people of the plain of Shinar, and on the wise sages of Egypt?" "But as we said at the outset the curse is limited in its own terms to the descendants of Canaan, and its significance was fully exhausted in the history of that people. The attempt to fasten it upon the negro because of the incidental circumstances of his present history is a singular instance of the tendency of mankind to make the conclusions of their judgment minister to their prejudices."

LATEST NEWS!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY. By the Ohio and Atlantic Telegraph Line.—Office at Shryock's Book Store and B. H. Depot.

Reported Death of Col. Dahlgren. New York, March 8, 1864. The Herald's army dispatch which the Richmond States of the 5th states that Col. Dahlgren was killed in an encounter with the 9th Virginia, in King and Queens county, and 70 or 80 of his men captured.

Movements of Gen. Grant. BALTIMORE, March 8, 1864. Lieut. Gen. Grant and his son arrived here at 11.35 this morning and are now at Barnum's Hotel. He will proceed to Washington this afternoon at 3.30.

BY TUESDAY'S MAILS.

Gen. Meade's Orders to Retreat from Gettysburg—The Statement False. PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Gen. Gibbons publishes the following: There is no truth in the statement recently published in the New York Tribune, that one of the corps commanders at the battle of Gettysburg had in his pocket, on the 24 of July, an order from Gen. Meade directing the army to retreat. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Illness of Fernando Wood. NEW YORK, March 7. Fernando Wood is lying at the point of death, with an attack of pneumonia, at his residence in this city.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war. This is entirely owing to the manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail business and Cash-in-Advance system, for he has commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit, and strictly with the trade. The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other Gold Pens charge the Premium on Gold, Government Tax, but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety, showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted. Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, getting it adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do more than any other Gold Pen in the world. If you want one, call on A. MORTON, 25 Maiden Lane, New York, or inclose a stamp for circulars, dec-2m.

CHAMBERSBURG COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This Institution is permanently located in the Borough of Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa. The great demand for competent and responsible accountants throughout the land, makes it necessary to increase the facilities for acquiring a practical Business Education. With this view, the undersigned has opened the above Institution, thereby giving the Young Men and others of the country an opportunity of preparing themselves for honorable and profitable positions in life. Each department is under the charge of an experienced and competent instructor. The Course of Instruction is thorough and practical. Students are required to originate and conduct all the Books and Forms pertaining to actual business, thus bringing theory into practice, and thereby enabling them to realize and appreciate the Realistic Routine of the Counting Room. The Course of Instruction includes Double-Entry Book-keeping, in all its most approved forms, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Law, Practical and Ornamental Penmanship, &c. Students can enter at any time, as there are no vacations to interrupt the regular exercises. Time required to complete the course is from 8 to 10 weeks. Those who do not enter the School at half the regular rates, remaining 255 days all expenses for a full course, boarding included. Night Session from 7 to 9 o'clock. Send for a Circular. A. M. TRIMMER, President.

PTTY FOR THE MISERABLES! Pity for the Miserable! Pity for the Miserable! DISEASED CHILDREN OF SCOTLAND. Fever, Sore Legs, Running Sores, Salt Rheum, Skin Eruptions, Swollen Glands, Nodes, &c. These painful ailments of disease, whose origin keep them out of society and imprisonment them in solitary confinement, rapid deliverance from disease by the use of RAYBURN'S CLEANSING SYRUP, called RENOVATING RESOLVENT. A few doses will prove its matchless superiority to all sarsaparillas, and from one to six bottles perfect a cure. This Remedy will restore the sufferer to health and society, fortify him with a sound and healthy body, rich and pure blood. Price one dollar per bottle. Sold by druggists every where.

AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY WRITES: "An inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for colds, &c." "Barnard's Bronchial Troches" should be in every soldier's knapsack or pocket, to be used upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

EMPLOYMENT—AGENTS WANTED! We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: E. W. SWANSON, MANUFACTURER, COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio, 25-26-27-28-29-30-31.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated Toilet Soap, is such universal demand, made from the choicest materials, is mild and soft on the skin, and is so fragrant, so refreshing, and so beneficial to its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan-31.

IF YOU wish to impart vigor and clearness to the voice, relieve hoarseness, &c., go at once to Miller & Homsey's Drug Store and get a box of Barnard's Bronchial Troches, the only official remedy in the market. mac 2

COUNTRY people look to your interests.—If you have anything to sell, call at Gelwick's where you will always get the highest price, and find the largest stock of goods in town, at very low figures.

GELWICK'S has just received a large lot of Fish, and offers them cheap. Call and see them before buying elsewhere.

At the cheap wholesale and retail stores of W. Gelwick's is the place to get the best Kerosene Oil for the least money, wholesale or retail.

If you want a cheap Kerosene Lamp and the best Oil in the market, call at HAYES & CASSIDY'S.

GELWICK'S, of the cheap wholesale and retail Groceries and variety store, sells goods wholesale and retail as cheap as any house in Philadelphia.

ANOTHER lot of the best Perfumery and Soap at HAYES & CASSIDY'S.

MAJ. GEN. STAHL has arrived and assumed the command of the Cavalry force in this Department. He is now in camp preparing the troops for the field. It is confidently expected that, before leaving for that point, himself and staff will proffer their outfit at Warr's, where the best assortment of Clothing can always be had to order, and satisfaction warranted in quality, fit and price.

If you want a first-rate and cheap Pocket Book, call at HAYES & CASSIDY'S.