

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.



CARLISLE, PA., SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

The Preservation of the Constitution, The Restoration of the Union, and the Supremacy of the Laws.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Assembly, JOHN D. BOWMAN, of East Pennsboro'.

For Prothonotary, SAMUEL SHIREMAN, of Lower Allen.

For Clerk of the Courts, EPHRAIM CORNMAN, of Carlisle.

For Register, GEORGE W. NORTH, of Newville.

For Treasurer, HENRY S. RITTER, of Carlisle.

For Commissioners, JOHN MCCOY, of Hopewell.

For Director of the Poor, CHRISTIAN HARTMAN, of Silver Spring.

For Auditor, D. B. STEVICK, of Newburg.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, OCT. 13th, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC



MASS MEETING!

"THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS—THE UNION AS IT WAS!"

WOODWARD AND VICTORY!

RALLY, FREEMEN, RALLY!

On Thursday, October 8, 1863.

IN CARLISLE.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Democratic County Meeting, held in the Court House, in Carlisle, on the evening of the 25th of August, and the action of the Democratic Central Club of Carlisle, a

MASS MEETING,

of the Democracy and conservative men of Cumberland County will be held in the

borough of Carlisle,

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

AT 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

to endorse the nominations of WOODWARD and LOWRIE, and to re-affirm the everlasting principles and truths of the great Democratic party. Let all who are in favor of the restoration of the Union, the supremacy of the Laws, the right of Free Speech and Free Press, and the enjoyment of Constitutional Liberty, turn out and hear the issues of the day clearly expressed. Let every one who wishes to see the return of Peace and Prosperity, turn out on that day, and with one voice protest against Tyranny and assert their devotion to the glorious old Union—the "Fathers" made it. Let our noble Democracy and other Constitutional Union men awake—arouse! The enemies of our Country, who trample under foot the Constitution and Laws, and our rights as freemen, must be put down at the ballot-box. INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, FREE SPEECH, and a FREE PRESS MUST AND SHALL BE MAINTAINED!

Rally, rally, friends of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is.

Eminent speakers from abroad will be present. Their names will be announced in the posters and through the columns of the Democratic county papers in due time.

By order of the Democratic County Meeting, and the Democratic Central Club of Carlisle.

JOHN B. BRATTON, H. NEWSHAM, RUFUS E. SHAPLEY, Committee.

Fire.—The dwelling of Wm. J. SHEARER, Esq., (south end of Hanover street,) was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Most of his furniture and household affairs were saved, but the house is a total ruin. Mr. S. had an insurance of \$600 on his property.

The Pittsburg Gazette, the leading Republican paper in the West, says that the "ELECTION OF CURTIN IS IMPOSSIBLE." It brings a long list of charges against him. When leading papers of his own party thus compelled to come out against the Republican candidate, where are the votes to come from to prevent his utter and complete defeat?

VERMONT ELECTION.—An election in Vermont for Governor and other State Officers, three Congressmen, and a State Legislature, took place on Tuesday of last week, and the Republicans, as usual, elected their ticket.

AN EPISTOLARY "BANPAGE."

An individual, who signs himself "A. LINCOLN," seems to have cut loose from the apron strings of his cabinet grannies, or he has taken advantage of the absence of his patriotic, diplomatic, statesmanlike mentor, SEWARD, and while the astute (?) Secretary of State feasts and travels the foreign ambassadors, his naughty pupil bursts the bonds of tutelage, and has the effrontery to write letters, without his teacher's revision. Naughtily "A. LINCOLN," how dare you thus violate the rules of school? Gen. TAYLOR's cabinet would not allow the confiding old hero's vote on any questions, save where there was a tie, and your cabinet of resplendent intellects ought to apply the birch for your unruly conduct, or what would be a more pertinent punishment, stand you in the "fool's corner," on the "fool's stool," decorated with the "fool's cap."

"A. LINCOLN's" letter to Gen. GRANT, he informs that excellent chief, "that you and I never met personally." If they ever do or did, how else does "A. LINCOLN" expect to meet, unless "personally?" Surely he does not expect to startle the soul of the General by an apparition in a Scotch cap and plaid cloak. If he does, we would advise the General to take to his books at once, and steady his quaking nerves with a rehearsal of Hamlet, beginning "angels and ministers of grace defend us; be thou a spirit of earth or goblin damn'd," &c., &c. "We never met personally." Ha! ha!

"A. LINCOLN" further says to the brave General, "I gratefully acknowledge the service you done the country." Shade of LINCOLN MURRAY, look with pity on this erring child. You are not the first paternal ancestor who has felt it "sharper than an adder's tooth" to have a graceless chap. When his teacher is at home, he will do better. Having been a master of rails, it is natural he should maul your grammar.

"A. LINCOLN" at the close of this masterly specimen of letter writing, virtually admits that Vicksburg would have been numbered with the "Virginia fougles," had Gen. GRANT "done" what he thought he "should do," that is, let the immaculate warrior "A. LINCOLN" fight the battle for him. Gen. GRANT refused to listen to dictation from Washington, and this won the victory of the war—"A. LINCOLN" says, "when you got below, and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river, and join Gen. Banks; and when you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make the personal acknowledgement that you were right and I was wrong."

It is all very proper for "A. LINCOLN" to acknowledge his error, but inasmuch as he was exceeding severe, even unto removal from their commands, of distinguished Generals who, according to his idea, made "a mistake," ought he not to inflict the same punishment upon his own "mistake," and remove himself from the command, which he acknowledges he is not fit to occupy. Had Gen. GRANT failed, "A. LINCOLN" would have set it down as a "mistake," and removed him forthwith. It is a bad rule that reaches the subordinate, and punishes in his person "a mistake," which in the person of "A. LINCOLN" would be pardoned and extenuated as pleasant and harmless strategy. "A. LINCOLN's" interference with Generals in command, and his wretched botching in a difficult profession, has filled the country with widows and orphans, covered every battlefield with graves, and imperiled constitutional liberty on this continent.

His second epistle, (signed "A. LINCOLN," after the manner of the one to Gen. GRANT,) is much longer and more characteristic—contains more of his native vim and sockdologer logic, than any of his great and brilliant effusions. It is a political document, addressed to the Abolition Convention that assembled one day last week in Illinois—the home of "A. LINCOLN." This is the "great Springfield letter," the publication of which was heralded all over the country as the most sublime specimen of the logical, didactic and rhetorical. One pensioned-editor tells us "it is plain, forcible and eminently direct." We suppose this refers to the astounding intelligence over "A. LINCOLN's" own signature, as follows—"There are those who are dissatisfied with me!" Dissatisfied with you? Aye, sir, the majority of the people are not only dissatisfied with you, but disgusted with you. Your want of dignity caricatures the position you hold by accident, while your wholesale usurpations, have roused a spirit that "will not down" at any man's bidding. Another paid stipendiary says—"With the wide grasp of a statesman, he speaks words of wisdom." This allusion must be to the following astute sentence in said letter—"I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is possible." No, sir, you never intended that any compromise should save the Union. You did not want the Union saved as our fathers made it. You were determined to destroy slavery at all hazards, and as preparatory, you and your friends trampled the Crittenden offer under foot, and at once appealed to arms. As your armies advanced into the rebellious States, they (at your bidding,) systematically crushed out all Union sentiment by stealing slave property without reference to the opinions or patriotism of the owner. Compromise would have saved the Union, and would do so now, but you do not want it saved in that way; hence you "believe" that it will not save it. Is not the wish that it may not be saved? It looks very much that way, "A. LINCOLN."

The hired "dog" of the President borrows his opinion, which is, that the letter shows "A. LINCOLN's" religious regard for truth." The "truffle cur" must mean the following—"Now allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief." Well, sir, we take what you say to be "religious truth;" but how could an offer of peace or compromise reach you, when you had closed and guarded every avenue of approach? The flaming sword at the gate of Eden, was no surer defense against the approach of our first parents, than was the cruel course of your administration in the prevention of peace and reconciliation. You gave them an opportunity to make the offer. In the Mexican war, a peace commissioner attended our victorious army; this

was humane and christian. In this war, no peace representative is sent—nothing but a continual "blood-letting," confiscation and subjugation, is thought. This is inhuman and barbarous. This most effectually bars the way to peace and reconciliation. You make yourself as exclusive as a Japanese.—A short time ago, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS was commissioned to Washington, but you shut the door on him. Without seeking to know the object, you disdainfully rejected his petition. It has since transpired that he bore a message looking to peace. Surely, such conduct gives evidence of a determination to oppose a settlement of our national troubles on any fair or rational basis. War, the adjunct of tyranny, and tyranny the destruction of the Union, is the only aim of your administration.

In another portion of this "remarkably clear and forcible document," he endeavors to convince the people that they ought to turn negro buyers, and submitting gracefully to an enormously increased taxation, shout hosannas to his doctrine of "compensated emancipation." But his "pet lamb," the illegitimate offspring of his rape of the Union, his "Emancipation Proclamation," is presented to the affections of the people, as a child worthy of their tender care and nourishment. He says "if it is not valid it needs no retraction, and if it is valid, it cannot be retracted." How are we to test its validity, when he allows no test? His armed soldiers treat all loyal processes with contempt, and assert they do it by the authority of "A. LINCOLN." He knows very well, that like the attempt to tear the constitutionality of the conscription, or any other illegal act, it would be resisted by all the force the administration could bring to bear. They never intend it shall be tested. The will of the President is held to be supreme, and he at once becomes law-maker, law-judge, and law-executor. How can the validity of a measure be tried under such a despotism?

Again "A. LINCOLN" says, "you say you are not willing to fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you—but no matter." Passing by the gross insult to white men contained in the above, we would direct attention to what follows a few lines further on in the letter. It means according to "A. LINCOLN," he did not mean what he said, when he asserted the negroes "were fighting for us," for he declared they are fighting for their freedom; "they must be prompted by the strongest motives, even the promise of freedom, and the promise being made, must be kept." This is the acknowledged object of the proclamation—not to preserve the Union but to free the negro. "GARELY" shouts "amen!—God bless ABRAHAM LINCOLN!—and in large type declares—"THE PROMISE MUST BE KEPT." We shall see!

This "frank and almost homely letter" contains also the usual amount of dignified and elegant expressions. He speaks of the "web-feet of Uncle Sam" having made their "tracks" in "muddy creeks," while the "father of waters goes unweaved to the sea," the success of which will in history be jotted down in "black and white," meaning thereby that the negro will share the glory of the achievement with the white man. Pleasant thought, this! "The sunny South, in her colors than one, LENT A HAND." In conclusion, among all the vagaries of this strategy remarkable epistle, there was but one portion that gladdened our heart, and gave us any hope for the future. About midway in this epistolary wilderness—there gushed forth this refreshing confession.

"I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution; and that, as such, I am responsible to them." Do you mean what you say sir? or do you "keep the promise to the east" and break it when you choose? Are you sorry for the sins you have committed, and do you throw yourself upon the forgiveness and mercy of the people? You have acted as if you were the master of the people, and they, your slaves. You have acknowledged no controlling power but your own will, and have set aside the Constitution, with all its guarantees of security and happiness. Do you now intend to respect the rights of the people and fulfill your oath "to protect and defend the Constitution?" If so, a newer, brighter day, will have dawned on our distracted country. The people all over the land will rest easier in their beds at night. Law-loving and law-abiding citizens will feel that the habeas corpus is still a shield of defence against oppression—that their property, persons and houses are safe and free from unwarrantable searches and seizures—that men can write and talk their sentiments, without the fear of a dungeon or assassination—that men—FREEMEN—FREE-WHITE-MEN, can exercise, without intimidation, the dearest of American rights, the liberty of the ballot—and above all and beyond all, there will live and increase to generations yet unborn, the blessings of liberty, of American liberty, baptized in the blood of the bravest and best, and consecrated by the fires of a persecution, but that intensified its devotion and attested its purity.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.—A citizen of Georgia, now within our lines, writes to the Cincinnati Gazette that the difficulty in the way of a Union demonstration in the South, is that the owners of lands and slaves control the people, and the poor are kept in the rebel armies by fear of being shot if they desert. He says that one-third of all the men of the South never have been for disunion, but have been forced into it by the bayonet. He says he knows that Alexander H. Stephens, the rebel Vice President, has never been a secessionist in reality, but has been acting a part, and he intimates that if he had been allowed to go to Washington, when he endeavored to, his mission would have had a result unexpected at the South.

BOS LINCOLN, "the government's" oldest son and a stout, athletic young man, is spending his Summer at the White Mountains. Why don't Robert try his hand with a musket? What better is he than those of other for whom Mr. Lincoln has made such calls, and whom he threatens to force into the service? It is hard to resist the conclusion that either the President is a very great hypocrite and does not believe that he to the holy thing he professes, or that he is too selfish to make the sacrifice he demands of other patriots.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee is requested to meet at Martin's Hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, September 12, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance of the Committee is earnestly requested. Let every man on it be present.

The candidates on the Democratic County Ticket are requested to meet with the Committee.

THREE OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Standing Committee for the ensuing year: Carlisle, R. W.—S. K. Dunaway, J. R. Irvine, Carlisle, W. W.—R. H. Shapley, A. S. S. man. Dickinson—M. Galbraith, G. Kisinger. East Pennsboro'—P. A. Keller, J. Gling. Frankford—L. Snyder, W. Sanderson. Hampden—N. H. Bockel, Joseph Best. Hopewell—J. Elliot, A. Heberling. Lower Allen—Israel L. Boyer, G. Mumper. Mechanicsburg—L. D. Keiffer, Geo. Attick. Monroe—Geo. W. Pressel, Wm. Clark. Middletown—L. Zeigler, J. Elliot. Millis—J. B. Shwinberger, Wm. Brown. Newburg—Dr. W. B. Shoemaker, P. Long. Newton—Capt. A. S. Woodburn, Isaac New-comer.

Newville—Joseph A. Woodburn, Willis F. Clark. Northumberland—Joseph P. Egan, Geo. W. Trout. North Middleton—John J. Griesinger, Jacob Guntwalm. Pottsville—Wm. Harper, Samuel Huston. Spring—Wm. Souseman, Abraham Manning. South Middleton—J. M. Goodyear, W. P. Stuart. Southampton—Thos. Britton, James A. Lawyer. Shippenburg Borough—Henry Ruby, J. H. "Crisswell. Shippenburg Twp.—Henry Wonders, H. Craig. Upper Allen—Wm. L. Cocklin, Jonas Kolter. West Pennsboro'—Patrick McNulty, R. M. Graham.

The Brave Soldier does not Endorse the Political Trickster.

The friends of the "Soldier's friend" have had a grand spree at the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. They presented the gallant Meade with a splendid sword.—But their object was a sinister one. Under the shadow of his greatness they endeavored to make political capital for "ANDY CURTIN." Of whom the President's organ in Allegheny County said, "he inspired upon soldiers by fanning them out to his friends, and denigrating he had employed them." This same "Soldier's friend," with the "dog" FANKY, "honest" (?) Jno. COVODE, and "straw hat and linen pantaloons" CURTINUS, made up the grandees of the party on the occasion alluded to. Happy family! but where was the gallant McCORMACK and "shoddy" CHARLEY NEAL?

The Associated Press, by order of the Administration, sent over the wires the cool and unblushing lie, that the brave Meade in accepting the sword from the "soldier's friend," asserted that Gov. CURTIN ought to be re-elected—that he was worthy of the confidence of the soldiers and citizens, &c. No such words fell from the gallant man's lips. He did not endorse him; why he did not, is a matter of conscience for the General himself. Perhaps he recollected the tattered garments and bursted shoes of his brave "Reserves," furnished by the "soldier's friend," the "soldier's friend" "shoddy" oiled shoes, and "damaged" beef, must have passed before his eyes, as the Governor hypocritically alluded to the trials and sufferings of our undaunted and chivalric "Reserves." One of those same soldiers, writes as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, September 11, 1863. DEAR SIR: I learn from the New York papers, which have just reached us, that General Meade, in his speech accepting the sword from General Crawford, on Friday last, complimented Governor Curtin, and advocated his re-election. Nothing could be more false, and I am surprised that such an explicit declaration should be restored to by politicians to bolster up a candidate. I was present during the entire ceremony, and heard every word spoken by General Meade. He made no political reference to the trials and sufferings of our undaunted and chivalric "Reserves." I am, very respectfully, yours, A SOLDIER.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF CURTIN.—The day before the Abolition Convention at Pittsburg, the Gazette, the leading Administration journal published in the West, entered a solemn protest against the nomination of ANDREW G. CURTIN in the following words: "We trust, however, that nobody in the Convention will allow himself to be misled by the idea that men like Curtin, and with such a record, they will ever defend the Constitution, and set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in opinion or dare question their ability and fidelity to the country and deluge it with blood."

In the Senate Mr. Clay said in relation to them: "To the agency of their power of persuasion, they now propose to substitute the power of the BALLET BOX; and he must be blind to what is passing before us, who does not perceive that the inevitable tendency of their proceedings is, if these should be found in sufficient, to invoke, finally, the more potent powers of the bayonet." THE CONTRABAND SYSTEM.—A letter to the Chicago Times, dated Helena, Aug. 13th, tells a pitiful story, as follows: "Emancipation in this part of the country has already proved a sorry thing for the poor contrabands. They have come within our lines, some voluntarily, some by force of armed guards sent to bring them, and then left to starve and die of every disease to which indolence and exposure render them liable. They have not had enough of the plainest necessities to support them in health, and when sick, no medical attendance whatever has been furnished. As a result, during and since the administration of Gen. Curtis, eight thousand contrabands have died at Helena."

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S DECLINATION.—The Republican papers are all engaged in publishing Gov. Curtin's speech of acceptance, recently delivered to a meeting of his friends and dependents at Harrisburg. Would it not be a good idea now for them to also publish his letter of declination, sent into the Legislature last winter, so that the people can have an opportunity of seeing how much reliance is to be placed in his pledged word.

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THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

It is now stated that the Administration intends regarding to another conscription, the present having failed to furnish the number of men required for its purpose. There are already soldiers enough in the field to utterly crush what remains of the rebellion, but this, it appears, is not exactly the purpose of the Administration. The war is to be lengthened out in order to insure negro emancipation; to effect this, and the restoration of the Union, the President desires only "three hundred thousand more."

In the Senate of the United States in the winter of 1862, Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee of that body, in a speech upon the strength of the army, remarked: "I have over and over again been in the War Office, and urged upon the Department to stop recruiting in every part of the country." "We have had the promise that, it should be done." "I believe we have to-day 150,000 more men under the pay of the Government than we need, or can well use."

"I think the Department ought to issue peremptory orders forbidding the enlistment of another soldier into the volunteer force." These remarks were made about eighteen months since, and about the same time one of the most acute of the Abolition Senators, Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, said: "In every State of the Union there are men who are paid from month to month not called into the field for the reason that the Government has no occasion to use them; and yet they are taken 'with their pay.' Why not discharge them if they are not wanted? We have 250,000 more than we ever intended to have." It is extravagance of the most wanton kind. "I offered a proposition to stop all enlistments."

In addition to these remarks going to prove that our armies were entirely too large, we have the following, delivered about the same time by Thaddeus Stevens, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in which he declared the government, under such extravagance, would be unable to sustain itself six months. He remarked:

"We shall have to appropriate more than six hundred million dollars without the addition of a single dollar beyond what is estimated for. Now, sir, in itself is alarming. I confess I do not see how, unless the expenses are greatly curtailed, this Government can possibly go on six months. If we go on for the Government but of the whole country must give way, and the people will be involved in one general bankruptcy and ruin. We have already in the field an army of six hundred and sixty thousand men, &c."

About the time these emphatic declarations were made in Congress, General McClellan started upon his campaign against Richmond. Before preparing for the final blow which was to insure the capture of the rebel capital, he applied to the President for reinforcements, asking for McDowell's division. The President replied that he was unable to aid him, and told him to do the best he could with what force he had. That McClellan been strengthened, when within a few miles of the rebel capital, there is no doubt that on the fourth of July, one year ago, the stars and stripes would have been planted in triumph upon the vanquished steeps of Richmond. But this is precisely what the Abolitionists did not want.—They provoked the war for the purpose of emancipating the slaves of the South, and in order to accomplish their designs, they had to prolong the war. The policy inaugurated at that early day, to prolong the war, has been pursued ever since. Abolitionism has rejoiced over our defeats, because they were calculated to intensify hostilities and give time for them to force the President into radical measures. They succeeded, and the policy they are pursuing now is to subjugate and enslave the Southern people and give freedom to their slaves. We do not charge that these are the intentions of all who belong to the Abolition organization, but that they are those of the leaders of that party, who now have control of the President, is perfectly evident to all who are not entirely blind. The rebellion itself is reeling in every direction, while the Southern people are crying out to be restored to the Union.

Where then is the necessity of enforcing monstrous acts of conscription? For three hundred thousand more men to light an enemy already prostrated and willing to return to their allegiance? It is as we have stated, for the purpose of reducing the Southern States to depopulated territories; and destroying in them all political power. This, together with draining the Democratic ranks by unfair enrollments, as in the City of New York, will, it is thought give to Abolitionism an indefinite lease of power of the government.

Mr. Webster at an early day penetrated the ultimate effect of the spirit of Abolitionism upon the country, did it ever succeed to power. He said: "If these infernal swindlers and Abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will overthrow the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in opinion or dare question their ability and fidelity to the country and deluge it with blood."

OUR PLATFORM.—"Mr. Lincoln is not the United States Government. The Government is ours and we owe allegiance to it; Mr. Lincoln is not ours, and we do not owe allegiance to him. Mr. Lincoln's term of office is short and fleeting; the Government, we hope, will last forever."

DECIDEDLY SMART SIMPLICITY.—That venacious sheet, the Philadelphia Press, proposes to assume, for the sake of argument, that such a man as Geo. W. Woodward lives! How terribly severe and what weighty argument equal, even, to the Press's best!

THE TIMES ARE SUCH THAT MOST MEN WILL readily admit the disastrous rule of Abolitionism, and desire from personal if not from public motives to see a CHANGE. Let all conservative men make that CHANGE certain by active and constant efforts from now until the 13th of October.

DEATH OF MOSBY.—The Rebels report that John S. Mosby, chief in famous cavalry chief in Virginia, died at Dranesville on Friday of wounds received in a skirmish on the 24th of July. "I intend for one, to regard and maintain, and carry out, to the fullest extent, the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support in all its parts and all its provisions." DANIEL WEBSTER.

Troops at Elections.

By the 20th section of the Act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania of 2nd July, 1839, it is enacted that— "NO BODY OF TROOPS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, OR OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PRESENT, EITHER ARMED OR UNARMED, WITHIN THIS COMMONWEALTH DURING THE TIME OF SUCH ELECTION."

In order that no excuse for want of time may be alleged, we now thus early in advance call on Governor Curtin that he see to the execution of this law in letter and spirit, at the October elections. We demand, in the name of the Democracy and a State already outraged and insulted by a denial of four State authority and a suppression of its dignity, the rigid execution of this law. All troops must be absent from places of election in this State on the 13th of October next, or the Democracy will see, if the Governor dare not, that the laws of our Commonwealth are not trampled down at the Federal behest. It had better be understood thus early in the day that the farce of the Kentucky elections cannot be repeated in Pennsylvania—that we are determined to have a free, fair and honest election, according to the laws of our own State—and if the Federal strap who now rules this Province of the National Government fails to do his duty in the matter, an outraged people will supply the remedy.

The Shoddy Candidate. The Hon. S. A. PURVANCE was appointed Attorney General by Governor CURTIN at the beginning of his Administration. After remaining in office a few months Mr. PURVANCE resigned, and in doing so he used the following significant language to the Governor: "For reasons which appeal to my self-respect, I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your Administration. I, therefore, tender you my resignation of the office of Attorney General."

In commenting upon this action of Mr. PURVANCE, the Pittsburg Chronicle, a Republican Journal, thus wrote: "We are not informed yet what these reasons are; but enough is known to state that they arise out of the alleged complicity of the Governor in those scandalous contract transactions through which the State has been swindled out of immense sums of money, and our brave volunteers subjected to a series of hardships and inconveniences which few but the selfish would have had the patience to tolerate."

We can scarcely believe that the supporters of Governor CURTIN will still insist upon applying to their favorite the title of "soldier's friend." Mr. PURVANCE was a member of Governor CURTIN'S Cabinet, but "self-respect" compelled him to retire from the State Administration. "Self-respect" will force thousands of honest men, like Mr. PURVANCE, to withdraw their confidence and support from the shoddy candidate, whose official conduct has proven him to be utterly unfit to be entrusted with power.

WHERE WILL TAXATION END?—Since Mr. LINCOLN has announced his determination to continue the war until he "conquers a peace," the thieving contractors throw up their hats and shout glory to the "greatest of Presidents," but the people, who are taxed for their corruption and enrichment, are beginning to ask where will taxation end? Echo answers where? Who can tell? Almost two years ago, the war—two thousand millions of dollars—every conceivable source of taxation exhausted—and our Federal Capital still threatened by the Rebel forces. Two years more of war, and every dollar our farmers make, will be needed to pay the interest on our public debt. The prophecy of SYDNEY SMITH, made in 1820, is about being realized: Read it, laborer. Read it, merchant. Read it, farmer. Read it, man of property. Read it, all who recollect what your taxes were in 1860, and what they are in 1863.

We can inform Southern what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of taxes: Taxes upon every article which enters into the market, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste—taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion—taxes on everything on earth—and in the waters under the earth—in everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home—taxes on the raw materials—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man's appetite and the drug that restores him to health—on the emerald which decorates the judge and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's sauce and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin and the ribbons of the bride—at the altar, couchant or bedant, we must pay the school-boy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with taxed bridle on a taxed road—and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has cost seven per cent, into a spoon that has paid fifteen per cent, flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid twenty-two cents, and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of a hundred dollars for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is thereby reduced from two to ten per cent. Besides the probable, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers—to be taxed more.

OUR PLATFORM.—"Mr. Lincoln is not the United States Government. The Government is ours and we owe allegiance to it; Mr. Lincoln is not ours, and we do not owe allegiance to him. Mr. Lincoln's term of office is short and fleeting; the Government, we hope, will last forever."

DECIDEDLY SMART SIMPLICITY.—That venacious sheet, the Philadelphia Press, proposes to assume, for the sake of argument, that such a man as Geo. W. Woodward lives! How terribly severe and what weighty argument equal, even, to the Press's best!

THE TIMES ARE SUCH THAT MOST MEN WILL readily admit the disastrous rule of Abolitionism, and desire from personal if not from public motives to see a CHANGE. Let all conservative men make that CHANGE certain by active and constant efforts from now until the 13th of October.

DEATH OF MOSBY.—The Rebels report that John S. Mosby, chief in famous cavalry chief in Virginia, died at Dranesville on Friday of wounds received in a skirmish on the 24th of July. "I intend for one, to regard and maintain, and carry out, to the fullest extent, the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support in all its parts and all its provisions." DANIEL WEBSTER.

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Troops at Elections. By the 20th section of the Act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania of 2nd July, 1839, it is enacted that— "NO BODY OF TROOPS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, OR OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PRESENT, EITHER ARMED OR UNARMED, WITHIN THIS COMMONWEALTH DURING THE TIME OF SUCH ELECTION."

In order that no excuse for want of time may be alleged, we now thus early in advance call on Governor Curtin that he see to the execution of this law in letter and spirit, at the October elections. We demand, in the name of the Democracy and a State already outraged and insulted by a denial of four State authority and a suppression of its dignity, the rigid execution of this law. All troops must be absent from places of election in this State on the 13th of October next, or the Democracy will see, if the Governor dare not, that the laws of our Commonwealth are not trampled down at the Federal behest. It had better be understood thus early in the day that the farce of the Kentucky elections cannot be repeated in Pennsylvania—that we are determined to have a free, fair and honest election, according to the laws of our own State—and if the Federal strap who now rules this Province of the National Government fails to do his duty in the matter, an outraged people will supply the remedy.

The Shoddy Candidate. The Hon. S. A. PURVANCE was appointed Attorney General by Governor CURTIN at the beginning of his Administration. After remaining in office a few months Mr. PURVANCE resigned, and in doing so he used the following significant language to the Governor: "For reasons which appeal to my self-respect, I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your Administration. I, therefore, tender you my resignation of the office of Attorney General."

In commenting upon this action of Mr. PURVANCE, the Pittsburg Chronicle, a Republican Journal, thus wrote: "We are not informed yet what these reasons are; but enough is known to state that they arise out of the alleged complicity of the Governor in those scandalous contract transactions through which the State has been swindled out of immense sums of money, and our brave volunteers subjected to a series of hardships and inconveniences which few but the selfish would have had the patience to tolerate."

We can scarcely believe that the supporters of Governor CURTIN will still insist upon applying to their favorite the title of "soldier's friend." Mr. PURVANCE was a member of Governor CURTIN'S Cabinet, but "self-respect" compelled him to retire from the State Administration. "Self-respect" will force thousands of honest men, like Mr. PURVANCE, to withdraw their confidence and support from the shoddy candidate, whose official conduct has proven him to be utterly unfit to be entrusted with power.

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