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Jon-Printing-Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with couracy and at the shortest notice.

#### PLAIN FACTS ABOUT THE "SOLDIER'S FRIEND."

The Pittsburg Gazette, the leading Repub lican organ West of the Alleghenies, in its issue of the 20th of July, was very severe on Andy Curtin and his shoddy contracts, which inflicted such great injury upon the soldier, and who were victimized by his unskillful and fraudulent agents Gov. Curtin was entrusted with the privilege of expending the first appropriation made by the Legislature for the purpose of equipping those who responded to the first call of their country.— Among the numerous charges made by the

Gazette is the following:
"Those brave young men who have responded so generously to the first call of their country were in rags, with shoddy vestments, shoes whose soles were stuffed with shavings, and blankets almost as thin and transparent as a window pane."

This charge is literally true. The Legislature, at its special session, made ample provision for clothing the soldiers of Pennsylvania comfortably and creditably. But Gov. Curtin, through his agents, squandered the appropriation, and clothed the volunteers in

the most wretched vestments.

Take the Third Pennsylvania regiment, composed of the hardy miners, colliers, furnace and rolling mill and railroad men, of Blair and Cambria counties, as an example. It was uniformed at York, Pa, about the middle of May, and in less than six weeks from that time the regiment was in rags!-Men appeared on dress parade in their drawers, and so disgraceful was the spectacle that Col. F. P. Minier ordered them to their quarters. Some were shoeless, and were compeled to perform duty barefooted; others were hatless, and everywhere throughout the three months' campaign they were the subject of ridicule, and known as the "ragged—Third!" When they returned to Harrisburg, they met with anything but a cordial reception, for their appearance was not in the least prepossessing. Their garments were searcely any Letter than the most ragged and in those peaceful arts which contributed dilingidated worn by rebel prisoners who have both to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the which contributed to the wealth and confort of the wealt

This is no over-drawn nicture plain, unvarnished truth, and can be verified by scores of men who were in the three months' service from Blair county. Yet Anthew G. Curtin is held up to the people as the "soldier's friend," while the fact, prove that he and his confederates squandered the money appropriated by the State for the ben-efit of her soldiers, robbed them of its intended benefits, and enriched himself and his agents with what was duly provided for the soldier's comfort and health .- Hol. Standard.

"Governor Curtin, the soldier's friend. the saver of the Union, and the choice of the Beople."—Lancaster Inquirer.

The "soldier's friend" is the man who was chiefly instrumental in clothing the soldiers from Pennsylvania with shoddy. It is rather early to call any man' the saviour of the Union." It would be safer to speak of Curtin as one of the men who have helped to destroy the Union. Whether or not he is the choice of the people will be better known. after Tuesday next. If the people are about to choose a fit man for private life: Curtin may be set down as their choice: He will be elected to that position by a very large

The Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hamp shire, said in the Senate of the United States ! "I declare upon my responsibility as a senator, that the laws of this country are in greater danger to day from the corruptions and from the profligacy practiced in the varibus departments of the Covernment, than Covernment, than they are from the enemy of the open field. This is good Republican authority "for the profligacy practiced in the various Depart with the rebel States. ments of the Government."

Let the soldiers who may be at home on the day of the election, remember that Andrew G. Currin, the shoddy candidate for Governor, was in the conspiracy against Gen. McClellan, and that it was his influence as much as any other cause that in duced the President to remove McClellan from the command of the army. McClelland is the "soldiers friend," and the soldiers are his friends, and they owe it to themselves to strike down the enemies of their heroic commander.

The New York World estimates that Mr. "Government" Lincoln is now paying about one hundred thousand dollars a day to Republican officers of the army, who are on stump making Abolition speeches This money comes out of the tax payers pockets. Was it any wonder that Rose-crans met with a disastrous repulse in the battle of Chickamauge? Fully one third of his officers and thousands of his men were in Ohio and Indiana, talking politics! Can the people put up with such scoundrelism much

Jeff Davis has turned Abolitionist—s on his marrow-bones before the throne at Washington. You could except nothing better from him. The man who has suffered says the Selinsgrove Post; however the change is so slight that it is of little consequence, it being simply a jump from one branch of disunionism to the other. We have always contended that the Abelition was a disunion party, and now when it is joined by to keep rebels from coming title it. A new day will dawn on us when Woodward takes the chief of disunionists, no one can deny it

With any man of ability, clear record, union party is secure; THE NOMINATION OF CURTIN WILL BE TANTAMOUNT TO DEFEAT TO THE PARTY, and for this result the Union men should hold the Convention personally responsible?"—Pittsburg

The Abolitionists expect to carry the olection by unfair means.

REMARKS OF James F. Shunk, Esq., of York,

At the Monster Mass Meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Mr. Shunk said that it was eminently pro per that the Democracy of Pennsylvania should assemble at this time and on this spot. The time was the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States; the spot was the birthplace of that great law.
Here, if anywhere, in these days of disaster and oppression, when the charter of our liberties has been supplanted by a "higher law" interpreted and discerned by Abolition sneers—when the mere will of the President avails to string the strings of the security. to strip the citizen of the securities for which his fathers paid the best blood of the world -here is the place, this is the day in which o assert once more the ancient liberties of this Republic. The Democratic party have always been the party of the Constitution and the Union. They have held fast to them in eason and out of season—in time of war as well as in time of peace. Through all the long period in which they held control of this Government, and were the masters of its power and patronage, the rights of no State were invaded—the liberty of no citizen was abridged—the press and the rostrum were free—the forts which frown along our coast were a terror to every foreign foe, but not prisons for the free born ditizens of our own land. In those days of peace and prosperity the people were taught by our leaders that this Government was founded upon conces sion and compromise—that by the matchless wisdom of the great men who framed our Constitution, separate and sovereign political communities, scattered over half a continent, differing not more widely in climate than in institutions, laws and habits of thought-were united under one Government -a Government holding only a few great powers, and having relation to only a few great powers, and having relation to only a large objects-but strong enough to maintain our honor and dignity abroad and peace at home—potent to assert the rights of all these States, without infringing upon the liberties of any of them. As long as the teachings of our statesmen were respected, as long as the compacts of the Constitution were honored, as long as State kept faith with State, we continued to grow great, and three years ago we stood, if not foremost, side by side with the great powers of the world. We now have been taught by the suddest experience through which any nation ever passed, the wisdom of that policy which kept us together so long. The lessons which in our madness, we refused to listen to from the tongues of grave and reverend statesmen, we read now in letters of blood.— They are burned into our souls by the fire of gunpowder, sounded in our ears by the roar of artillery. We feel now what we scorned to fear. The industry of the land, instead of

în Democrație ilitys w

loved of the soldier—the hero of Antietam,

and the saviour of the capital-George B

McClellan is a Democrat. From such hardy

falsifiers, it would be too much to ask justice for Woodward. Fellow-citizens, while there

no danger that Judge Woodward contem-

plates any such folly as his slanderers impute to him, there really is great danger that un-

der the management of Governor Cartin, the lines of Jeff Davis will be extended over our borders. Twice have rebel armies entered

our State. The first time Curtin politely al-

lowed them to leave unmolested. The second time he spent the precious hours which should

have been given to preparations for defence

in begging and pleading with the powers at Washington for leave to call out his own mi-

litia: Meantime, by the blessing of God,

there were two Governors, belonging to the

despised and disloyal "Copperheads," who knew their rights—exercised them without going on their knees to Mr. Stanton for permission to act—and sont the subort of De-

mission to act—and sent the cohorts of Democratic New York and New Jersey to defend the soil of Pennsylvania, while our own im-

becile and "loyal" Executive was trembling

free citizens of Pennsylvania to be kidnap-

ped by the Federal Government and carried out of this Commonwealth is not the person

his seat. He helped to make our free Con-

stitution-for many years he has righteously

He will take care when

expounded our laws.

his marrow-bones before the throne at

restore it.

Shall the Soldiers Vote and How? The Abolitionists profess to be in favor of

vests are, in this Abolition millenium, red was actually dismissed the service without and sonked with the blood of the reapers .-The Policy of our party saved the Union while it lasted—that policy only can restore it: We were called "Union Lavers," and meered at by the wretches who hold power, bec use we sought to maintain the integrity of the Republic. We are called "Copperheads" and "traitors" by the same people now, because we are bending our might to Mr. Shunk then adverted to the base slanders of the Abolitionists concerning the character and opinions of Judge Woodward:—"They tell us" said he "that he is a seessionist—that in case of his election he will carry Pennsylvania into the Southern Conederacy." Fellow citizens, the man who makes this assertion is either a consumate knave or an incorrigible ass-he is moreover t traitor, giving to the enemy the very aid and comfort which he wants. If Judge Woodward, a son of Pennsylvania-born up on our soil; and habituated to its honorsthe chosen chief of a great party-without an acre of land, or a drop of kindred blood within the whole area of the South—is bent upon allying this Commonwealth with the outhern Confedercy, and the leaders of the rebellion can be made to believe it, will it not put fresh strength into their armies? Will it not nerve them for a longer struggle and for battles more desperate than any which they have yet fought? They believe no such thing they know better. But this is not the fault of the Abolitionists. They have steadily represented since the beginning of this war that the Democratic party was in alliance They have reiterated this miserable slander in the face of the fact that a majority of our armies are Democrats —that the greatest General this war has produced—the idel of the people—the best beticket, or that if all are sent into the State

neasures will be taken to interfere with the freedom of their balloting. Poor Fennow.- In his special message delining a renomination for the Gubernatorial Chair Governor Curtin' declared that: "The labors which I have necessarily undergone have already impaired my health. I should have serious cause to apprehend that a much longer continuance of them might so break it down as to render me unable to fulfill the duties of my position." Now the Governor should not be permitted to go on at this rock less rate: The State has no right to claim any man's services at such a price as this; and if the Governor's friends have no regard for his health, the people should have, and see to it that he is not burdened with the crushing duties of the Executive chair for mother three years. Governor Curtin must not be permitted to destroy himself on his reckless patriotism; and a merciful people should allow him to retire to the peaceful shades of private life and place the Executive office upon a pair of good broad shoulders such as Judge Woodward carries about with

THE PROSPECT .- Let us take courage, Democrats! Never were there surer indications of a complete and glorious victory than there now are! From every township and county in the State, we hear of honest, reflecting, patriotic mon, leaving the counsels of the fanatics and desnots who are "moving earth. air and heaven" to revolutionize our form of free government, and coming into the ranks of the Democracy—men who have hitherto opposed the Democratic party, but who are now disgusted with the violated promises, opposed the Domocratic party, but who are hocomes to be our Governor that that Constitution and those laws shall be respected by ruffians high and low—in office as well as out of office—by people in Washington as well as out of people overywhere else. No deputy kidneys a superfection of the people in Washington as well as the people overywhere else. No deputy kidneys with how the Washington th by people everywhere else. No deputy kid-happer, armed with a dispatch from the War Department—no rebel general, armed with instructions from Joff. Davis, will then dare instructions from Joff. Davis, will then dare country from the jaws of death! to cross our borders, or pollute with his tread | country from the jaws of death!

the sanctity of our homes. Should invasion threaten our homes, our militia, instead of being palsied, as they were under Curtin by contradictory orders, or dragged away as a body guard for the trembling imbeciles at Washington, will look to their lawful and chosen chief for the word of command, and march with cheerful hearts and a united front

to hurl back the invader. Mr. Shuak then expressed the most perfect confidence in our success-a confidence founded on letters and conversations with prominent men in communication with the Central Committee, from every section of the State. He believed that every vote cast for the party at the coming election was a vote for the return of peace and the re-enlistment of the Union under the Constitution, and of liberty within the bounds of law.

#### " Picayune Butler"

The New York World thus speaks of this

shameless man : General Ben. Butler, (who made a million of dollars in New Orleans) is stumping Pennylvania in support of the administration which never compelled him to disgorge his plunder. Of course he is a very loyal man, and he regards all who look with apprehension on a war conducted for the benefit of men like himself as disloyal. Secretary Seward, in a formal diplomatic dispatch dated November 10 last, wrote Minister Adams that the administration must not be confounded with the government, and that a citizen may oppose the one without thought of disloyalty to the other; but General Butler, (whom the administration allowed to take million of dollars at New Orleans) is of different opinion. He holds "that you can not divorce the administration from the gov ernment, as it is the only representative it has got;" and so all who do not believe in Mr. Lincoln or in the propriety of Butler making a million of dollars (which he did at New Orleans) are traitors.

General Butler, of course, is for the war he lids already made a million of dollars by thand don't believe in a restoration of the good old Union. It is true he never won a battle, while he lost two—one at Big Bethel and the other at Lowell—the last with a stone mason; but, notwithstanding these dis asters, his voice is still for war, and -another million of dollars. The people of Pennsylvania can judge how disinterested is the advice of this millionaire stumper. His loyal-ty, his dislike of "Copperheads," his detestation of the old Union, and his clamor for a war of subjugation, all mean-another mill-

## ion of dollars.

Rhode Island and Connecticut, only those transactions were allowed to a home intose position were known to be favorably to the Administration, while all the honest Democrats ilege. They were refused furloughs and kept from the polls. On one occasion, Lieut. trial, because, being at his honte in New Hampshire on the day of an election; he voted, as he always had done before he entered the army, the Democratic ticket. And this is precisely what Governor Certin and his party in this State mean; when they insist tity of them; if I would make any deduction on the right of the Pennsylvania soldiers to in price for cash in band. I told him I came on the right of the Pennsylvania soldiers to vote. The brave defenders of the country are to have the right to vote for Abolitionists, but not for Deniocrats. Such suffrage is not free-it is not suffrage at all-it is a mere privilege to east a ballot at the dictation of a lespot, and that is not the franchise of an American freeman! It is not such a franellise ils any man of spirit, and proud and rue soldier, would exercise. The right to vote implies a right to choose-a right of the voter to decide for whom he will vote, and then to vote according to that decision. But the soldiers in our army are denied that liberty, as we have shown, and if they were only true to themselves, they would insist that the right of free suffrage should be allowed to all of them alike, irrespective of their different political opinions, or hey would all alike reject it. The unjust discrimination which the Washington Administration has exercised in this matter, has already caused a had feeling in the army, and persistence in it will certainly produce a serious and wide-spread discord and disaffection among the troops, which may ultimately culminate in a disastrous tumult. We hope that all the Pennsylvania soldiers will be allowed to come home to vote in October, and to vote, as every freeman should vote, without restraint or coencion. But we now prelict, either that none will be allowed to return, except such as will first engage to vote for Curtin, Agnew, and the whole Abolition

## THE TWO PRIENDS.

When Governor Curtin sent for Major General Benjamin F. Butler to canvass the State of Pennsylvania in his belialf, he se-Accted a spokesman exactly after his own heart. So vile and corrupt was Butler proven to be by his own friends, that the Administration was compelled to recall him in dis-grace from New Orleans; and the Cabinet at Washington, having in its possession the most positive and startling evidence of his unparalleled fraud and corruption, exiled iim to Lowell, where he remained in retirement until Andrew G. Curtin rescued, him from obscurity to bear his standard in Pennsylvania. It seems almost incredible that itch a creature should be chosen by any one to speak to honest men i and yet Mr. Wayne McNeagh, the chairman of the Curtin State Committee, made the entrance of this disgraced official into Pennsylvania the subject f a special address to the supporters of the

shoddy candidate. Having in our possession a leaf from the report of the Hon. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, on "Government Contracts," made during the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, we present it to our readers, to show what testimony there is on record against the honesty of Governor Curtin's Massachusetts friends. The record reads in

"St. Nicholas Howl, New York, March 6, 1862. J. F. Whipple sworn:

State your residence. No. 120 East Twenty-first street. Where is your place of business? 37 Broadway.
What kind of business? Hat business.

Q. Have you had any negotiations with any officers of the Government in reference

A. I have had negotiations with General Butler and his Quartermaster, Captain Paul R. George; Q. When did you have this negotiation? A. About the 5th of October .- [1861.]

Q. State all the circumstances, giving a narration of everything that transpired be-tween you and either or both of them?

A. At the breaking out of the war I invented an improved nilitary cap, and sent one to General Butler, who was then at For tress Monroe; and he wore it and was pleased with it, as he expressed to a friend of mine who gave me the information. And at the time he came from Hatteras to Washington I was at Washington and met him at the National Hotel; spoke to him about what he had been through, and called attention to that cap, and told him I was inventor of it; letting the soldiers vote. But they have proved by their practice that they are not willing the soldiers shall vote unless they will vote so as to please the Abolitionists.— It is notorious that in the recent elections in to come to Liewell on Saturday of the same week, and there they would rive me a conber—that was Saturdad—I was sitting in General Butler's office in Rowell, waiting for in the same regiments were denied the priviant, and there I saw Paul R. George, quar-

termaster, and a man by the name of Mr. Hildreth; whom I afterward learned to be Lisher A. Hildreth, General Butler's brother in-law; and I showed the samples to them that I took with me; and the quartermaster like I them; and then this Mr. Hildreth took mo into a Unck office and wanted to know the prices of these goods, and what discount we gave, and if an order could be got for a quanthere to negotiate with General Butler, and did not know anything about any other person in this matter.

Q. What did you tell him about the price? A. I told him the price would be \$15 a dozen, 5 per cent. off cash in hand. In the evening I met Gen, Butler and several members of his staff and friends that happened in his office, and told him I had come on at his request, and showed him my samples; and then the price was asked, and I told him the same. He demurred at the price, and said he could buy a good wool hat for fifty cents, and pulled out a bill from Bent & Bush, corner of Court and Washington streets, Boston, where he had bought hats for fifty cents apiece, and mentioned that he had bought those for his soldiers, and they were now wearing them at the burracks. I saw the bill and noticed it, because they are parties I sell goods to and know them. I asked him if he was going to give his soldiers such hats He showed me the hat, a black wool hat. The thing was then dismissed -He told me he would see me on Monday in Boston. In the meantime, during my waiting in Lowell for General Butler, I made the acquaintance of Mr. Cushing, of the firm of Cushing & Mack, tin workers and stove dealers. Mr. Cushing heard the conversation passing between me and Captain George; and after Captain George left the room asked me where I was from ; I told him, and what my business was; and he said to me: Now, I want to tell you how you have got to do this thing. You come from New York and do not know them up here. I am making stoves and camp kettles, and stove pipes and tanks, and all their tin and iron ware hat is wanted for this brigade.' And, said he, 'The quartermaster, George, decides upon what he wants, comes to my shop and selects what he wants; then I arrange the price with Mr. Hildreth, General Butler's brother n law. Then I make out my bill to Hillreth; Hildreth takes the goods and charges them to the Government at whatever price he has a mind to.' Another thing, I heard George give Cushing instructions how to make various articles at that time; and Mr. Cushing took me around to his establishment in Lowell, and showed me the articles he was making for Butler's brigade, and the amount of tin and iron ware he had in various stages of making. On Monday I went to Boston and went to Butler's office, and there I met several of his staff officers, one of whom was his Adjutant; George C. Strong; and Colonel George Shepley, of Portland, and Captain Paul R. George, and one other nerson whose name I do not remember, with ieneral Butler. Then I showed them my samples, and they looked at the various samples and decided upon one style. Then Gen. Butler took this sample in his hand and came up to me and asked me the price. I

told him \$15 per dozen, 5 per cent. off for

cash in hand. Then General Butler said,

Now the question is this, and we might as

well talk it right out. Can you let us have

six thousand at your price, giving my quartermaster 10 per cent. to divide around.

think those are the exact words. I put them'

the mill going without resorting to anything of that kind, and when it could not be done without it, it would be stopped. Upon that, his Adjutant, Strong, stepped up to General Butler and says: 'I have known this gentleman ever since I was a boy. He used to be my Sabbath school teacher, and if he is the man now that he used to be, you have cer-tainly mistaken your man. And furthermore, let me say to you, if there's any corruption here I am counted out. He then took his cap, put it on his head, and left the room. Then General Butler stepped up to me and said 'wait a moment;' and he took his quartermaster, Captain Paul R. George, and went into another room; they were gon about three minutes. During this time Col. Shepley said he liked those goods, and was bound to have his regiment have them if none of the others had them. He took the sample [ had, and my address. Then Captain Paul R. George came to me from this little room and took my address, and said he would call upon me atmy place of business in New York and settle this matter. I packed up my imples, and after I had left the room, I met this Major Strong, and he said to me 'Friend Whipple, I am sick. I suppose that there is but very little corruption in the general army, and I suppose there is some in the volunteer service, but I never dreamt of any-

thing of this kind before, and it makes me sick." All these facts, published long ago, were fully known by Governor Curtin, and yet in the face of this damning record, he invited his friend Butler to visit Pennsylvania and stump the State in his favor. But they are fit associates and companions. They should appear side by side before the outraged and insulted freemen of Pennsylvania. It will be long before the public will look upon their like again. By all means, then, let the two friends exhibit themselves together, especially between this time and the second Lucsday of this month; for after that day Damon and Pythias will no longer be visible -the one will be seeking oblivion amid the retired shades of Lowell, and the other pre-pairing to 'harden the bronze upon his check under the hot sun of Spain.'

If you want 'negro equality' vote for IS If you want lined times to continue, voic for Curtin.

37 If you want the country to go to the devil, vote for Curtin.

Ber If you want to defeat a pure, upright and honest man, vote for Curtin,

The you want to crush out all hope of nding this war, vote for Curtin.

If you want to elect a sycophantic and inprincipled demagogue, vote for Curtin. new If you want to elect the real 'soldier's friend,' vote for Woodward.

It you revere the Constitution of our lathers vote for Woodward of If you want to give a death-blow to bolition-niggerism, vote for Woodward. I If you want the Union restored as our for It you have any regard for the welfare of your posterity, vote for Woodward.

If you want peace, plenty and prosperity to reign in the land, vote for Wood-

since the days of Frank Shunk, vote for Woodward.

If you want to kindle a hope in the hearts of the people that the country may yet be saved, vote for Woodward. If you love God and your country, vote for Woodware.

Mr. Horace Greelev contributes an essay on Wendell Phillips to the Independent, in which occurs the following singular pas-

sage:
"Mr. Phillips over-estimates the importance of the part played by himself and his little band in the great drama now approachng its consummation: These sworn fees of harisceism have a most pharisaic conceit of their own work and its consequences; which misleads and unduly inflates themi. They assail or else condescendingly patronize men who have been as faithful to their light and as useful in their sphere as themselves .-This conceit often distorts and exhibits them to disadvantage. Hitch your wagon to a star' is wholesome advice; but if you should happen to get the notion into your head that you are drawing the star, instead of being drawn by it you will probably be led into mischievous phantasies and pernicious eccen-

Every word of this is as true of Greeley nimself as is of Phillips. The 'mischievous phantasies' and 'pernicious eccentricities' for which he is noted spring from the same narrow egotism of which he complains in his associate agitator. If he and the fanatical party he acts with could only realize that men who differ from them in toto may be as honest and as 'faithful to their light' and useful in their spheres' as themselves, it would be the beginning of a new era of good feeling in this country. But so long as we have a party in the country that believes its creed embraces all the truth, and insists upor forcing its notions upon all other parties, so long will the fountains of bitterness continue to flow. 'Physician, heal thyself.'

THE SPIRIT OF THE DESCRICT, shall not be quenched by persecution or abuse. It is not to be discouraged by the vast difficulties which hedge it, in its glorious mission to re-store this land to its old footing of constituits opponents—power given for another pur-pose—but it does not despair, through the in-nate virtue of the people and the awakening intelligence of the people, of overcoming all these extraordany means levelled against it and of finally saving the institutions which

our fathers bequeathed us.

The Republican party is committing political suicide. It gloats in the idea that it is absorbing for all time in itself the manage-ment of this great nation. It will awake up from this feverish dream, as the Turk awoke, who according to our American poet, saw in visions of the night, a proud people bending in suppliance to his brutal behests, only it will not be the clash of arms but the dropping of thousands of ballots that will disturb this frantic faction from its drunken repose. Let us be of good sober, solid hope. The great masses of this republic have not grown indifferent to the government of their fathers. They will, in their own good time, rescue it, hough every hour of the day should witness a new decree, unwarranted by our laws, is sued from the foolish counsels of the Capital. The dawn is at hand. Be hopeful! Be resoluto! Be vigilant! -- Plain Dealer.

down at the time when they were fresh in my memory, and gave them to Quartermaster Vinten, of this city, who gave them to Gen The Hon. William Wilkins, of Pittsburg we learn, is out for Woodward and Lowric-So is the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Lazerne. The Abolitionists not long since were boasting loudly of the alleged friendship of these gentlemen for the Administration.

### Curtin Trying to use Meade.

It has already been authoritatively denied that General Meade in his sword presentation speech made any appeal to the soldiers to support Curtin for Governor—that part of the speech was interpolated by source. the speech was interpolated by somebody hired to do it, or probably by Forney or Curtin himself, either of them little enough to be guilty of such a fraud. Now we have something more, and quite as discreditable to the parties concerned. An exchange says:
"The soldiers are mad as hornets at learn-

was delayed. The reason is plain enough.— Last winter Curtin was not re-nominated, but being pretty certain that, by a resort to falsehood and political jugglery, with both of which he and his friend M'Clure are familiar, he could secure a re nomination, means were used to postpone the presentation until after the happening of that event, in order that capital could be made out of it. But soldiers are not easily humbugged, and Curtin will find, after the election, if all the soldiers are permitted to vote, that his tricks are as well understood in the army as they are out of it.

STRONG TESTIMONY .- Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, an Abolition member of Congress. thus exposed the corruption of his party, in an able speech delivered upon the floor of the last Congress, on the twenty-thi-d of

April, 1862: "The gentleman must remember that in the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubiable evidence abroad in the land that some body has plundered the public Treasury well nigh, in that single year, as much as the current yearly expenses of the Government during the Administration which the people urled from power because of its corruption."

Votors! bear this in mind on your way to the polls, on Tuesday next.

#### À ballining Record.

Andrew, G. Curtin has been Governor o this State for nearly three years, and besides pocketing himself, and squandering upon his shoddy partizans, the thousands appropriated by the Legislature for the benefit of her brave soldiers, he has actually approved of acts, passed by an Abolition Legislature, which have robbed the State of nearly twenty millions of dollars. Look at it: Sunbury and Eric Railroad bill \$ 7,000,000 Bills for the merger or transfer

of that road to the Pennsylvania Central Release of the Tonnage Tax col-760,000 lected and due the State

andatha State from the rene of the Tonnage Tux for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863 1.000,000

\$19,760,000 Such; tax-payers of Ponnsylvania, is the record furnished you of the honesty and integrity of Andrew G. Curtin, by the Pittsburg Gazette-the ablest Abolition journal in Western Pennsylvania. Has be not signally failed in his duty in protecting the interests of the Commonwealth? And is he not unworthy of the suffrages of honest freemen?— Then vote for George W. Woodward, who will stand by the welfare of the State and the liberties of her people.

President Lincoln, in his late letter to he abolitionists of Illinois, pays a direct insult to the white soldiers of the army of the Uni-ted States, in order to puff his favorite soldiers, the negro troops. He says "I know as fully is ony one can know the opinion of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most im portant victories, believe the Emancipation policy and the aid of the colored troops contitutes the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion; and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black sol-diers." We would like to know when and where it was that the negroes performed such valorous deeds that white soldiers could not do, or what victory could not have been achieved by white soldiers, but for the aid of black soldiers.

BLACK REPUBLICAN LOYALTY .-- They prate about LOYALTY! You, the people have nade sacrifices with pure and generous hearts, You have sent your sons to battle, and you have given money that you have carned by hard toil in your fields. But what sacrifices have these men made? None! None!! NONE!!! They get high office, and call it —Loyalty! They enrich their families, and call it—Loyalty! They buy lands, and they build fine houses, which your hard toil pays for, and they call it - Loyalty!

How Chancellorsville was Lost,-Rev. Henry ward Beecher, at a recent speech at a temperance brenkfast given him in London, reported to have said:

"If it were fit, he (Beecher) could point to several great misfortunes which had befallen the North on the field owing entirely to the drunkenness of officers. The battle of Chancellorsville was lost from this cause; but he tional law and liberty. It appreciates the bad heard it from almost direct authority terrible power which is terribly wielded by that the General thus implicated, knowing his weakness, had been previously abstaining; but that having received a severe contu-sion, he had been prescribed whisky medicin-ally, and it was when taking it for this purpose that the old appetite had been revived and had overcome him."

> NATIVE AMERICANISM .- " I am not and nover have been a 'Native American' in any political sense, any more than I am or have been Provost Mansall. a Whig, Antimason or an abolitionist. \* \*
> The speech so often quoted against me, I am not responsible for. It was introduced into the debates by the Whig reporter, in vio-lation of the rules of that body, which requi red him to submit it for revision before publication, and which he never did. \* \* \* I promptly denounced it, in the face of the Convention, as I have done many a time since, as a gross misrepresentation. \* \* \* The as a gross misrepresentation. Native American party itself is my witness. Seven years ago I was the caucus nominee for U. S. Senator. The county of Philadelphia was represented by Natives. They asked whether, if elected by their votes, I would favor their measures for changing the naturalization laws. I answered them no, and they threw every vote, they could com-mand agains me and raised a shout of triumph over their victory."—Geo. W Woodward, Pittsburg, Sept. 14, 1852.

War mon fight. They don't stay at home to make speeches and pass resolutions.

#### Abolitionists who Shirk the Braft.

some style:

It is to be regretted, that leading, boisterous abolitionists, who are so free of their abuse of all who differ with them, fail to justify their precepts by their examples. The editor of the independent, whose zeal for the draft, led him to rail at all who questioned its "The soldiers are mad as hornets at learning that the presentation of the sword to Gen. Meade was delayed from the early part of last winter—when the sword was purchased—until the present time, in order that political capital neight be made out of the occasion."

So it appears that the sword was ready for presentation last winter, but the presentation of the management borer who is compelled to leave his wife

and children.
Still more mortifying, if possible, is the course of Mayor Opdyke, whose drafted son, instead of gallantly stepping forward, as an example to poor men, skulks! The mayor is filled with patriotism at conventions; he is gorged with government contracts; he leand heavily upon the government to make good his profits; but his son, when drafted, is not strong enough to be a soldier; he is, however, strong enough to hold offices; but these offices do not expose him to anything but salary and fees. Being a soldier is quite a different thing. Out upon such false pretences -such

cheap loyalty such bogus patriotism!
This ought to load to "bistols and coffee; for three; but there is not much danger. Tilton and Opdyke have too profound a dislike to the use of villainous saltpet re to riscepe a challenge with an old "veteran of 1812" like Mr. Weed.

Tilton is catching it hot and heavy all over an impotent, helpless creature, without civil wisdom or military skill, without a consciousness of any other qualification for power but his servility to it, bloated with pride and are rogance, and calling for battles which he is

THE ADVANTAGE OF ROSENCRANS' DEFEAT. Enough of Rosencrans' army was detached and sent into Ohio to electioneer and voto against Vallandigham to have insured us a victory over Bragg had they remained in the field and participated in the Chickamauga fight. Ten thousand killed and wounded, illions of stores and scores of guns lost, a disastrous retreat, new inspiration to the rebels, are the price which the administration pays for the political advantage of the defeat of the Ohio Democracy.

There are those who will think that the

business of the army is in the field, and that the less Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton mix in politics and strive to influence State elections the better for their present success and future welfare. But, it is plain that the President and the Secretary of war estimate differently political advantages, and think a shameful defeat to our armies and the loss of hundreds of lives a cheap price to pay for winning a State election. That this is their view of the case no one will deny who considers that not one soldier has been sent out of Chio, in spite. of the pressing danger of Rosencrans. His reinforcements will be drawn from other quarters till the Ohio election is over, in spite of the increased distance; time, expense and peril.—N. Y. World.

## The Soldier's Priend.

Under this title, self-assumed, Mr. A. G. Curtin seeks a re election to the Gubernator-ial chair of this State. To all unprejudiced ainds it must have been long since appaent that, as Governor of this State, Mr. Cur, in did no more than the Governors of other States, in providing for the wants of the Vol-unteers; while the militia men who responded, on two occasions, to his terrified appellis; were treated by the Governor and his underlings with a cool disregard for their welfare which is only equalled by their impudence in claiming votes on the plea of being the soldiers friends. When General Lee was expected to make a move on Hagerstown on the second night after the battle of Antietam had been fought and won, Governor Curtin, forgetting his many promises, to lead the militia in person, withdrew to a safe retreat leava-ing in the hour of peril the Gray Reserves of this city to hold an important position under the command of Colonel Charles J. Biddle, that "infamous copperhead." who was disloyal enough to jeopardize his life in the front, while the valiant commander in chief, under Stanton, took up a secure position some miles in the rear. The true soldiers' friend, who kept Lee from Hagerstown, and sent him reeling back into Virginia-that man towhom the soldiers' welfare was a matter of the first importance—Gen. McClellan—was removed from command through the machi-nations of the Alteona conclave, of which Curtin was a member, and to Mr. Gurtin as

a member of that iniquitaes engaginaes, we indebted not only for McClellan's range, val, Portor's mock trial and sentence, but for the slaughters under Burnside and Hooker at Fredericksburg. McClellan never uselessly sacrificed a life, while Curtin is responsible for the paper way in gloon of the transsible for the never waking sleep of thousands, butchered by fanaticism and imbecility.—Shall we permit this culprit to go unwhipt of justice, or shall we hurl him from power, nd put a soldier's friend in his place?—Age. BEAUTIES OF THE CONSCRIPTION. - | Scene-

Provost Marshal's office—Enter A.] A.—I have a wife, lying at the point of death. I am poor, and have not a week's provision a head for her maintainance. Will PROVOST MARSHALL. No. Eall into the

ranks. [Enter B.]-B. I have five little children. all dependent on my labor, who must suffer in my absence. Their mother is, in feeble health, and cannot provide them with the necessaries of life. Must I go?

P. M.—Of course you must. Fall in—fall

[Enter C.] C .- My wire is well. I have abundence to leave with my family. I could go to battle as well as not. But I'm rich enough to buy myself off. Ill let poor men—the ragged rabble—fight this war. Here's \$300. and now let me go.
P. M.—Of course, sir. you are at liberty to

Is it possible that any poor man will voto with a party that treats him in this manner. A party that favors the rich and opprosses the

A man's wife often gives him all the moral strength he has. She is at once his rib and his backbone.