READING GAZETTE & DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE CITY OF READING, BERKS COUNTY, PA.--TERMS: \$1,50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ, EDITOR.]

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. ofice, North-West corner of Penn and Fifth street, ad joining the Farmers' Bank of Reading. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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BLANKS, kept constantly for sale, or printed to

JESSE G. HAWLEY. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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Sixth Street, opposite the Keystone House, Beading.

April 11, 1863-11

JOHN RALSTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE WITH A. B. WANNER, NORTH
Sixth Street, (above the Court House,) Reading, Pa.
February 21, 1863-1y WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, ATTORNEY AT
LAW, has romoved by office to the north side of
Contributed first door below Sixth. [dec 22-tr

Charles Davis, A TTORNEY AT LAW—HAS REMOVED HIS
A Office to the Office lately occupied by the Hon. David
Gordon, deceased, in Sixth street, opposite the Court
ouss. [april 14]

Daniel Ermentrout,
TTORNEY AT LAW—OFFICE IN NORTH
Exith street, corner of Court alley. [aug 13-1y]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
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[March 10, 1860.]

LEBANON VALLEY INSTITUTE,

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WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, et 18-tf] Attorney at Law, Court St., Reading, Pa.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OAN NOW OBTAIN THEIR \$100 BOUNTY from the U. S. Government, by application to ABNEE K. STAUFFER,

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Absolute, Deodorized and Druggists' Alcohol; also,
Fine oil, which they will sell at the lowest Wholesale
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45 Orders respectfully solicited. [march 12]

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127 Office at his residence in Main street, Hamburg, Pa. May 9, 1868-tf

DR. T. YARDLEY BROWN, SURGEON DENTIST. GRADUATE OF PENNSYLVANIA Dental Gollege. Teeth extracted by Francisco Carlo Companies of the Compan

CHARLES -LANCASTER, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN Fourth Street, above Penn, Reading. January 24, 1963-47

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. YOUNG WILL OPEN HER SCHOOL

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Reading, Sept. 3, 1863-4t SOLDIERS' BOUNTY-MONEY, BACK-PAY

AND PRINCION CLAIMS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY
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Attorney at Law, Office in Court Street,
Jan 81-if] READING, PA. F. P. HELLER,

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POONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &c., Sign of the "BIG WATCH," No. 53½ East Pan Street, above Sixth, north side, Reading, Pa.

By Byery article warranted to be what it is sold for Watches, Chocks, Jewstry, &c., repaired with particular attention, and guaranteed.

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OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 1000 SETS FOR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, THE LARG TOR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, A LARGE

FOR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, THE CHOICst variety of Bar and Hotel Glass, China and Queens furniture ever offered in Reading. OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 60 BARRELS Mackerel at Philadelphia prices.
ush 22 WILLIAM EHOADS, Jr.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL. AS-ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY. The Only Place Where a Cure Can be

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R. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Certain, Speedy and only Ricetual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Weskness of the Rack or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Riadder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Goneral Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsis, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion, of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trambiling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those sucher and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulyaces, blighting their axost brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible. YOUNG MELIN

Sepecially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, hat dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps o an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most walted talents and brilliant intellect, who might other

Marriage,

ieformities speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may eligiously confide in his houor as a gentleman, and condently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEARINESS

ORGANIC WHARNESS
Immediately Curod and Full Vigor Restored.
This Distressing Affection—which renders Life and Marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too sy to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understain the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sounce by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offering, the most serious and destructive ayargtoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Revous Irritability, Dysepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Desath.

Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street.

Left hand side going from kalitimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe a same and number. Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diploms hangs in his office.

A CURF USARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauscous Drugs.

dember of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Grad-late from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been speni in the benyitais of London, Parls, Philadelphia and alse

YOUNG MEN

ured themselves by a certain practice indul-aione, a habit frequently learned from evi-or at school, the effects of which are nightly

Impossions, has a construction of the hope of his country, by immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplat

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubbal happiness. Indeed, with out those the journey through life becomes a weary pil grimage; the prospect bourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes highlighted with our news.

DISPASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of many Unlearned and worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep your trifling month after month taking their filthy and poison-ous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with rulned health to sigh over your own gailling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising. His credentials or diplomas always hang in his office. His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitale of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive Pricate Practice than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE

PRESS. The many thousands cured at this institution year after The many thousands cured at this institution year aftey year, and the numerous important Surgical Operation performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Gilpper," and many other papers, notices on which have appeared again and again before the public besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

Skin Diseases Speedly Cured.

No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send portion of advertisement describing

jonn M. Johnston, M. D.,

Desirable City Lots For Sale. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE Sale at moderate rates,
Five Building Lots on North Niuth street.
Five Building Lots on the west side of Moss alley, East

lley. The conditions will be made easy to purchasers, the pro-

ear the property.

Plans of the Lots may be seen at my office, or that

G. Occar Wagner, Esq., Court street.

Jan 31-tf]

FREDERICK LAUER.

PART OF THE DESTRUCT OF THE DESTRU

PHILOMATHEAN INSTITUTE. Near Birdaboro, Berks County, Penna THE ELEVENTH TERM OF THIS INSTITU TION commences on Monday, August 10th 1863,
The Principal is prepared to accommedate in his own
mily from sixteen to twenty boarders of both 88xes. An
arry application is advised to secure a place.
In addition to the usual thorough course of instruction
wen here, a NORMAL DEPARTMENT will be opened for
toese preparing to teach, during the first and last quarter
feach term.

Commercial Broker. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN ont a License as a COMMERCIAL BROKER, is prepared to negotiate for the purchase and sale of

MORTGAGES, and other Securities, Goods in unbroken Packages, Collection of Rents, and any other business of a Commission Brokeror Agent.

3 Parties having business to do in his line are request ed to give him a call.

ed to give him a call.

JACOB C. SCHENER,

OFFICE in Court Street, next door above Adderman
Schener.

1Feb 28

Bolifical.

ADDRESS FROM THE DEMOCRATIO STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania:

We would respectfully and earnestly address a few words to those of you who have returned to your homes from the military service of our country. On political subjects, we address you all as citizens; it is as citizens you will attend the polis. Your State, by her laws, solemnly enjoins upon you not to approach the polls as soldiers.

On some of the questions of the day, you have had special means of observation. You have been at the South. You have seen its negro population. Many of you have come back convinced how vain and impracticable are the schemes for its instant emancipation and advancement, in prosecuting which the Abolition party disturbed the harmony of the Union, and at last involved the white race of our country in the work of mutual destruction by civil war.

You have learned, too, from your prisoners, and from the people you have been among, that it is this same scheme for elevating the negro which now protracts the war. After your first victories, the mass of the Southern people could have been brought back into the Union, under the Censtitution; the secession leaders would have been left without an army; but the Abo lition party dictated a policy that set aside the Constitution, and presented in its place emancipation, negro equality and general confiscation. American white men do not submit easily to terms like these, and they have afforded to the secession leaders the very means they needed to stimulate their followers to desperate and protracted resistance. Thus the war has been kept up with all its terrible expenditure of life and blood and treasure. The Abolitionists have been the best recruiting officers for Lee and Davis, for without the help of the Abelition proclamations they never could have drawn from the small white population of the States they occupy the vast armies which, in nearly every battle, have exceeded in numbers, but not in valor, the soldiers of the Union. Practically, the Abolition party at the North has proved the most useful ally to the secession leaders, for the Abolition policy has silenced and kept under the Union men of the South, of whom Mr. Lincoln said, in his first message, "It may be well questioned whether there is to-day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except perhaps South Carolina, in favor of disunion; there is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one of the so-called seceded States." Here was the weakness of the rebellion, till Abolition came to its aid and united the Southern people.

The Democracy have advocated a constitutional policy, maintaining at the North and always offering to the South, the original Constitution have proved worthy. Mr. Robert Bwing, who agreed to by our forefathers. Thus we saw a lost his case, is among their warmest supporters. means of giving the Union men of the South the If the Republican politicians can make political upper hand of the secessionists. This is pro- capital out of this matter, it will not be among rented by the policy of the Abolitionists at the honest men who want honest judges. North; and when they lose political power here, DISPASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbided the excels of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of abame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, dolaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbe, dimness of sight, deafuses, nodes on the shin-bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with rightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fail in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commission, with distance becomes a horrid object of commission whence no traveller returns."

It is a melemcholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unekillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the nee of that Deadly Potzon, Mercury, rain the constitution and make the residues of the imiserable.

STRANGERS military despotism as the means to keep their said: tien "provost marshals" lording it over the Constitution and the laws, in all our peaceful. towns and villages? . Are they better and wiser than our judges and magistrates? You know some of them well. Some are gallant officers, but many are ignorant partisan politicians. needing as much as any men to be held in check by the law from perpetrating wrongs and falling into errors. By the Conscription act all men from the age of twenty to forty-five are made liable to military duty, and from all who may be claimed as within this class, as well as from all soldiers, the protection of civil justice is now taken away by proclamation; and no citizen is to be allowed to vindicate his right to liberty if far in numbers, confronted the hosts of our indeprived of it by any military authority. Whilst you were fighting for the Constitution, you and all of us, it seems, have lost the constitutional rights and safeguards of liberty which are our

birthright as American freemen. Stump orators, some of them political generals, forbid you to reflect on these things. They tall you now to think only of war. There is a time and place for all things. In the field you have thought and acted as soldiers. Your noble deeds prove how well you did your military duty. You will do it again when you return to the field. But if you are to be here on election day. now is the time for you to think, as free-born The conditions will be made easy to purchasers, the preprietor being willing to leave two-thirds of the purchase
mosey stand on the premises, if secured by Bond and
Mortgage, and allow payment to be made in installments
of 10, 20 and 50 Dollars, until the whole debt is paid,
provided that one-third of the purchase money is paid on
delivery of the Deed.

This is a rare chance for Laborers and Mechanics to secure homes, as the lots are in the neighborhood of the Steam
Forge and Industrial Works; and set it sunderstood that
all the Depots of the Junction Ealiroads will be put up
late. The next proclamation may assail the balmer the property.

> But you are urged-perhaps you will be or dered-not to vote for the candidates of the Democracy. Why not? We cannot reply with fact or argument to the vile slang made up of vulgar abuse and political nicknames, such as "Copperheads," "traitors," "secessionists," and the like. You learned to despise these long ago, when they were poured out upon the gallant sons of Pennsylvania-upon McClellan, McCall, Patterson and many others, who have been your leaders and your comrades in the field. A life spent in honorable service of our country is no protection from partisan abuse, but rather seems o provoke it. You will judge men by their lives and characters in the past, if you wish to be sure of them in the future. When did our candidate for Governor, George W. Woodward, forget
> his duty in order to serve himself or his party, in
> any trust that Pennsylvania gave into his keeping? "He deprived the soldiers of a vote." any
> ing of the Union, that our party was made; that we
> denounce the least intimation that the Demogratic party entertains now, or ever has entertained, ing? "He deprived the soldiers of a vote." sav some of the Republican politicians. We are glad with the present gigantic rebellion, or with trai to meet a charge that has any meaning in it. tors in arms against the Government, or would We will give a few words to this.

When you come to the pells in your proper

whether the Constitution of Pennsylvania provided any means for a citizen to vote when he was absent from his home on the day of an election. Four cases of camp-voting came, about the same time, before the courts, or rather three cases. For in the case known as Shimmelpennich's case it was proved and admitted that no votes had been really given by any one; the pretended returns were shown to be forgeries made up in Philadelphia, and as such the Court rejected them.

The case of most importance was the case of Ewing against Thompson, well remembered in Philadelphia. The election was for Sheriff of hat county, a very lucrative office, of great political importance. Mr. Robert Ewing, the Democratic candidate, had a majerity, if votes iven for him in the camps in Virginia could be counted. To politicians the other cases were important only because the decision in them would decide whether a Democrat or a Republican should be the Sheriff of Philadelphia. The Republicans opposed the soldiers' vote because t was for Ewing, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Mann, the Republican District Attorney, made up a case by indicting a German named Kunz-man for voting fraudulently in a camp in Virgiuis. In this case Judge Allison, of the Court of Common Pleas, a Republican, first decided that, under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, votes could not be given by soldiers who were absent from the State. A later decision in the Supreme Court was in the case of Chase against Miller. That Court also decided that under the Constitution of Pennsylvania the voter must vote n his precinct. The language of the Constitution is clear. Judges have no power to alter it, though the people may do so; and a proposition to alter the Constitution in this point will come next year before the people. At present it reads thus:

"SEC. 8. In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days im-mediately praceding such election, and within wo years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the Now, the baseness of the attempt of the Rapublicans to excite prejudice among soldiers against the Democratic Judges lies in this: The constitutional objection against the camp vote was first raised by Republicans, in order to eccure the office of Sheriff of Philadelphia to the cure the office of Sheriff of Philadelphia to the were molested by any of his troops. None of Republican candidate. The rejection of the the citizens were arrested. There was no propcamp vote did secure the office to the Republican candidate, Mr. Thompson, and he holds it now. Judge Allison, Judge Reed, Judge Strong, all decided against the camp vote; but the abuse is all directed against the Democratic candidates; yet they were the judges who in the decision For this the Democratic party honors them, and

showed that no party feeling could sway them from doing what they knew to be their duty. nominates them to high offices, of which they

In giving the decision of the Court against the then their twin brothers, the secessionists of the | camp vote, Judge Woodward was not forgetful South, will fall from power there. Both look to of the honor due to our gallant soldiers. He

"It is due to our citizen soldiery to add, 28th was within four miles of Harrisbu however in respect to the cases of fraud that Meade, newly appointed to the comman have been before us, that no soldier was implihave been before us, that no solutor was impu-cated. The frauds were perpetrated in every instance by political speculators, who prowled around the military camps, watching for oppor-tunities to destrey true ballots and substitute false ones, to forge and falsify returns, and to cheat citizen and soldier alike out of the fair and

to give in military duties during the term of your equal election provided for by law. * * * * * enlistment. But do you want to live under the To voluntarily surrender the comforts of home same rule at home? Do you see with satisfac and friends and business, and to encounter the privations of the camp and the perils of war, for the purpose of vindicating the Constitution and the laws of the country, is indeed a signal sacri-fice to make for the public good; but the men who make it the most observally and from the highest motives would be the very last to insist on carrying with them the right of civil suffrage, expecially when they see, what experience proves of war without being attended by fraudulent or war without being attended by fraudment practices that endanger the very existence of the right. Whilst such men fight for the Constitution, they do not expect judges to sap and mine it by judicial construction." (Chase vs. Miller, 5 Wright's Reports.)

Nor was he found wanting at a later period, when the gallant Army of the Potomac, inferior vaders on the soil of Pennsylvania. Whilst bungling mismanagement delayed her own militia until New York and New Jersey got the start of us, Judge Woodward, with his two sons in the field, gave all the weight of his position and character to the call to arms. He said:

"There ought to be such an instant uprising of young men, in response to this call, as shall be sufficient to secure the public safety, and to teach the world that no hostile foot can, with

impunity, trend the soil of Pennsylvania.' (Philadelphia Inquirer, June 30, 1868.) The Democratic party has been as much belied o you as its candidates. But many of you are Democrats, all of you have camped and marched and fought side by side with Democrats, in the service of the Union. You know whether they have been true to it and to you. Some of the best soldiers of this war are Democrats, and for no other reason they have incurred the hatred of the faction whose test of merit is-devotion to the negro! In the State Legislature, in the Federal Congress, your rights and interests were always maintained by representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Of its principles we

platform. We cite to you from it the following resolutions: " Resolved, That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at heir country's altar. Their widows and orphan shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy nation's guardiauship.
"Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsyl-

can make no statement so authoritative as its

vania ever has been true to the cause of the or ever can entertain, the slightest sympathy ever consent to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union, as utterly unjust; and in proof of this, we point with exultaelection districts, you will find that no one has tion to the lavish contributions to the war in

deprived you of your vote. There was a question | blood and treasure heretofore, and now being ing that it would be an abandonment of his | Gen. Meade has no desire to mix himself up in made by the hundreds of thousands of Demo-cratic citizene, who were among the first to fly to the rescue of the Union, and peril their lives in

CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman. Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1863.

From the Westmoreland Republica: GOVERNOR CURTIN.

"Thine own mouth condemns thee, and not I yea, thine own lips testify against thee."—Jon.
Universally charged with gross neglect in allowing the invasion of the State by a small detachment of cavalry under Stuart, in October, 1862, even the friends of Gov. Curtin have not undertaken to defend him. We are more gener ous; for although it is impossible to deny that ous; for although it is impossible to deny that, with a man of martial spirit for commander-inohief, Stuart would not have penetrated into
Pennsylvania, or, if he did, would not have returned with impunity, it is due to Gov. Curtin
to say that he has always disclaimed fitness to
exercise any military functions, except those, at
once safe and profitable, connected with the
Quartermaster and Commissary Departmente;
and that, besides this natural proclivity for gain
and repurpance to peril. he did not anticipate. and repugnance to peril, he did not anticipate, and probably had no information, of the rapid

novement of the rebels. Having, however, been taught by Stuart the plain and painful lesson of 1862, it should have plain and painful lesson of 1802, it should have been a standing warning to the Governor of the liability of the State to invasion and its practicability; and thus was imposed upon him special obligation to perpetual vigilance and preparation. His oath, his duty, the honor of the State, the protection of our people, the suppression of the rebellion, all required that instant and persistent measures should be taken for defence. The means were ample. More than four hundred thousand able-bodied and patriotic citizens, when he had a right to call to the field, were whom he had a right to call to the field, were ready to defend the State. No extensive movement of the enemy could be made without be ing known in ample time to meet the attack. We had in the Army of the Potomac, and at other points within two or three days' march, one hundred thousand Pennsylvania volunteers. The south-eastern counties, sure to be the theatre of conflict, are densely populated, and nearly every man has arms and knows how to use them. Such was the condition of affairs in June. 1863-warning of attack timely, and means of resistance ample. Let us see what Curtin did and said—let us fairly try him on admitted facts and

On the 14th of June the Confederate cavalry, about 1,800 strong, under Gon. Jonkins, entered Hegerstown, having crossed the Potomac at Williamsport without opposition. They took Williamsport without opposition. They would quiet possession of Hagerstown, there being no troops there to oppose them. The stores were kept open, and Gon. Jenkins notified the citizens to inform him at once if their persons or property were molested by any of his troops. None of rty destroyed in Hagerstown or in the vicinity.
The larger body of the enemy did not tarry long, but passed out of the city in two divisions, towards Greencastle and Chambersburg. They occupied the first named place but a short time, the latter they entered without resistance on the 16th, where they quietly encamped for three days Their forces consisted of only about 1,000 caval

ry. The scouts sent out from the Carlisle garrison approached the rebel pickets, a couple of miles from Chambersburg, and were fired upon, and two of our men taken prisoners. On the 19th and 20th Chambersburg was evacuated, and the enemy quietly retreated towards the Poto-

mao.

A feeble force having thus invaded the State with impunity, which demonstrated our defenseless condition, and also gave fresh warning to Gov. Curtin, Gen. Lee, at the head of the main rebol army of Virginia, was encouraged by Stuart's called on the militia on the 5th of June to take report, and invited by Curtin's conduct, to a far more important movement; and accordingly he marched into Pennsylvania, and on the 27th of June occupied York and Carlisle, and on the 6fort and any sacrifice which was necessary. June occupied fork and Canada, and 28th was within four miles of Harrisburg. Gen.

Manda newly appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac, without giving the tremb-ling Cabinet at Washington time to prevent it, abandoned the line of the Rappahannock, pursued the enemy into Pennsylvania and attacked and defeated him at Gettysburg; but, in conse-quence of being unsustained by the State troops, who had not been called out in time for effective cooperation, he was unable to reap the full fruits of his victory, and Lee safely retreated to his

original position. For all this....the violation of the sanctity o our soil, the ravage of our people, the dishono of our State, the unutterable suffering and bloody death of many thousand soldiers, the sacrifice of many millions of property—some one is responsi-ble. Certainly not the army, for never was gallantry more heroic, never devotion more sub-lime, than that which was shadowed by the sulphurous canopy of Gettysburg, attestecriminally sacrificed, if not wantonly murdered but who have left for consolation and example

historio page. We arraign Governor Curtin as the great criminal GREAT ONLY IN CRIME—and not the less to be

condemned because Secretary Stanton was his accomplice, as we shall presently prove. The witness whom we produce in the trial of this culprit is Andrew G. Curtin Himself, and in hearing his confession, it is only necessa for its full and fair application, to bear in mi the dates and facts we have already given, which are all derived from official reports and Republi-

san authority. On June 15, 1863, a meeting of the citizens of Harrisburg assembled to take action in reference to the defense of the city against the invaders

coming up the valley.

Gen. Cameron was called to the chair. In a few minutes Gov. Curtin entered, looking

mewhat fatigued and careworn.
"The Governor said that he was gratified to say that men were arising all over the State, and would soon be here. The New York Seventh were on the way to our assistance; men were coming from Philadelphia and one thousand men from Berks would arrive in the next train. will not surrender the town without a struggle The rebels had probably destroyed the beautiful the fact: valley on our west; but, thank God, we were separated from them by a natural barrier, the passage of which would be disputed. Although it was dry here, the river had, through the providence of God, raised during the night; and should we mortals stand inactive, while the Almighty was working for us?

"He had no property here, but the honor of the State was dear to him, and should be to every Pennsylvanian. He thanked the brave militia for the support they were ready to give, but he was sorry for the lateness of the call; he desired to make it last week, but the President refused it. But let us forget that we have been treated wrongly. The General Government must be sustained, as well as the State. He had been willing to concede everything to the administration, and to carry out their plans to the best of his ability. Ho salled upon Pennsylvanians to rush to arms for the defence of their native State, that our Capital might not be defiled with the tread of the inva-der. There would be plenty of gune and amnunition on hand before the day closed.
"General Cameron followed in a short speech,

in which he said that, by virtue of his office, Gov. Curtin was Commander-in-Chief of the Gov. Curtin was Commander-in-Chief of the Pennsylvania Militia and that he was willing to take him as his leader, and follow him in defence of our homes. He moved that he be requested to take command of the force now called out, subject to the orders of Gen. Couch. When we see our brave Governor mounting his steed, and calling upon the people to follow, we will at once rally to the call. The highest officer and the humblest individual were on a level now, and ner, some of them being quite intoxicated; and every person should do his duty. He thought we should be led by our Constitutional Commander. humblest individual were on a level now, and "To this Mr. Kunkel strongly objected, say-

"Mr. Cameron. It is not an abandonment wishes to have nothing to do with politicians. of his office; it is but a part of his legitimate duty.
"Mr. Kunkel. I can't understand this.

don't see why our Governor, who is worn out by the duties of his office, should lead the van of the militia, when General Couch, a United States officer, is with us. There is a disposition on the part of Mr. Cameron to drag the Governor from his legitimate duties. I would as soon the President of this meeting should be our leader, and he is as much fitted and called upon to perform that duty as the Governor.

"Mr. Cameron. I am ready to shoulder a mus ket and go as a private under the Governor. "Governor Curtin then said he could do no more than this; he would go as he did last fall, when he went with the militia to Hagerstown, out got from the United States the co-operation of a military mind to direct immediate opera

or a mintary mind to direct immediate operations.

Thus we give from the Harrisburg papers of June 16th, Governor Curtin's own statements—an attempted defence, but a real confession. He declares, in effect, that he knew of the content plated invasion by Jenkins "last week," that is, from about the 8th of June, a week before the from about the 8th of June, a week before the preliminary movement of the enemy, and more than two weeks before their army entered the State. Worse even than this, the Governor's speech was actually delivered twelve days before Lee crossed the Potomas, and all these occurrences were more than eight months after the emphathic warning of Stuart's raid!

To avoid possibility of arror and consequent injustice, let us marshal the dates.

October, 1862.—Stuart's invasion.

June 8, 1863.—Curtin knew that the State was about to be invasied a second time.

June 8, 1863.—Curtin knew that the Speed no about to be invaded a second time.

June 14.—Jenkins entered Pennsylvania.

June 15.—Curtin's Harrisburg speech.

June 26.—Lee entered York and Carlisle of the Army of Wiening.

nead of rebel Army of Virginia.

July 2-4.—The battle of Gattyaburg.

The Governor did some things, and we give him

the benefit of them. He supplicated the President for means of de should crouch as a beggar, to be spurned from the foot of the Federal throne? Was not every citi zen thus insulted in the person of the Gevernor? Would they have dared thus to treat us, if Gov. Curtin had rightly represented the dignity and power of our ancient Common wealth, instead, as he himself states, "being willing to concede EVERY.
THING to the administration."

The duty of the Governor was clear-instan attack of the assailants. Defeat is not necessarily disgrace, but submission is always infamy. Timely preparation would have avoided either.

We admit that Pennsylvania was deeply wronged by the Federal Executive, that half of the men whom she has faraished for this war could have defouded the sanctity of her soil, and that in preventing them from doing so, the administration was both base and cruel; that, probably, the refusal to sanction Gov. Curtin' call for the militia, was deliberately designed t arouse our people, by ravage of their homes, and plunder of their property; and, in short, that we were the victims of the weakness and wickedness of our rulers. But these were no reasons for abandoning the natural right of self-defense. It is not in the

presence of peril that the remote cause is to be considered, except for the purpose of future punishment. It is not when the enemy thunders at our gates that we are to pause and healints, because, if others had done their duty, he would not be there. It is not when the foe has us by the throat that we are to speculate as to who set him on. Our State was menaced, invaded, insulted. It was the clear duty of the Governor to use his ample nower for preserving and having for his ample power for preparation and, having for months neglected this, at least he should have called on the militia on the 8th of June to take The might that slumbers in the yeoman's arm, is irresistible when aroused. Surely, letharg, itself would be excited at such a time as this and yet Gov. Curtin long slumbered and slept ble when aroused and was, at length, awakened on the 18th o June, only to present a pitiable spectacle of im becile terror, impossible of being stimulated to the courage of combat even by consoled only by the facts, stated by Cameron—consoled only by the facts, stated by himself, that "he had no property" which could be reached, and that, though "the reches had probably destroyed the beautiful valley on the west," HE was safe, because they were still "separated"

from him by a natural barrier." Have we not fulfilled our promise to prove that Governor Curtin was as guilty in permitting the invasion of the State, as in causing the disaster at Bull Run?

This is the man who now repudiates his contract for the Spanish mission, retracts his solemn legislative pledge not to be a candidate, and daily declares, in defence of his breach of faith, that he is impelled only by the condition of the country, which in these war times, demands his energy, devotion and courage-his strong arm overshadow the State and protect the people. It is needless to say that this pretence is not less preposterous in itself, than insulting to the intelligence of our citizens. But if even he was hero, radiant with the glory of a thousand victories he is useless now, for he has abandoned his position and his duty, and is wandering about the country making stump speeches to solici otes-laving the lines for infinite ramification of petty intrigue—purchasing his opponents in his own party by promises, contracts and offices —endeavoring to seduce Democrais by cajolery, and to deceive the people by boasts of what he has done and promises of what he will do.—He must fail. The tricks of a political mountebank the delusions of a dexterous juggler, the mean ness of an artful dodger, will avail no longer.

A CURTIN FRAUD EXPOSED.

We have never sutertained a doubt that Gen Meade was misrepresented by those who reported his sword presentation speech, and the following which we clip from an exchange fully establishes

"The Associated Press, by order of the admin istration, sent over the wires the cool and un-blushing lie, that the brave Meude, in accepting the sword from the "soldier's friend," asserted that Gov. Curtin ought to be re-electedhe 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 as the instruments of their partisan matter, and General himself. Perhaps he recollected the such an instance as this is a fair illustration of tattered garments and bursted shoes of his brave the pretended love for soldiers which certain parties parties parties parties parties parties parties of the "soldier's friend." The ghosts of the instruments of their partisan matter, and the pretended love for soldiers which certain parties parties indeed which, while it overlays the he did not, is a matter of conscience for the "Reserves," furnished by the thieving friends of the "soldier's friend." The ghosts of "shoddy," oak soled shoes, and damaged beef, must have passed before his eyes, as the Gover nor hypocritically alluded to the trials and sufferings of our undaunted and chivalric "Resufferings of our undaunted and chivalric "Re-serves." One of those same soldiers, writes as follows:

September 1, 1863. DEAR SIR:—I learn from the New-York papers, which have just reached us, that Genera Meade, in his speech accepting the sword from Gen. Crawford, on Friday last, complimented Gov. Curtin, and advocated his re-election Nothing could be more false; and I am surprised that such expedients should be resorted to by politicians to bolster up a candidate. I was present during the entire ceremony, and heard

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,)

every word spoken by Gen. Mende. He made no political allusions whatever. The Pennsylvania delegation were behaving in a very noisy manthem as soon as possible. I hope you will contradict this absurd story. I am, very respectfully yours,
A Soldier.

A BASE LIE NAILED!

At a large Republican meeting, which was held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th ult., a Mr. T. J. Bigham asserted, of his own knowledge, that after the battle of Gettsyburg Judge WOODWARD told his eldest son that instead of being wounded in the foot "he ought to have been wounded in the heart for fighting in such a cause." This statement was published in the Pittsburgh papers, and of course the attention of Major Woodward was soon called to it. The character of the slander left him no alternative. It was due to himself and to his father that the statement should be immediately contradicted, and accordingly he at once penned the letter, of which we subjoin a copy. We cannot recall in the history of partisan warfare a more disgraceful outrage upon the feelings of an honorable gentleman than this fabrication of BIGHAN; and we very much mistake the character of the people of Pennsylvania if this and other kindred attacks do not receil upon the heads of those from whom they emanate. Engaged in an effort to throw off the restraints of the laws and the Constitution in the matter of government, these people seem to be equally regardless of the obligations of honor and truth. To attain their object they shrink from no villainy; and unfortunately they are not always exposed as completely as they have been in this instance. Major WOODWARD, who was practicing law when the war broke out, is a gentleman of high character and attainments, and we happen to know that, fence, but it was refused, and thus, he says, since he has been in the service, he has done as much hard fighting as any officer in the army of the great State of Pennsylvania the Potomac. In selecting him as the weapon with which to wound Judge WOODWARD, Mr. Bighan made a very bad choice, and committed

great blunder. It should be added, that as the statement, which is thus contradicted, has been extensively copied, common decency demands that the Republican organs should give equal publicity to this letter, in contradiction of it. We trust, however, that none of our readers will suppose that we expect to see common decency exhibited by Governor Currin or any of his friends in this contest:

HEAVQUAGUERS DEPOT CAMP INVALID CORPS, ? Munician Hint, D. C., Sept. 23, 1863. Mr. T. J. Bionaut, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Sir: —I have noticed in the newspapers a report of a mass Convention held at Pittsburgh on the 16th instant, in which you are represented to have said, in response to an inquiry of one Mathews, as to where Woodward (meaning Judge Woodward, the Democratic nominee for Gover woodward, the Democratic nominee for Gover-nor) was when Curtin was attending to the sol-diers' wants; "that when Judge Woodward's gallant son came home from Gettysburg, weund-ed in both legs, his father told him he might be thankful he got off so well—that he ought to have been wounded in the heart for fighting in such a cause." such a cause."

As my only brother capable of bearing arms, who has made two campaigns with the State Militla, has never been wounded, I presume that I am the son of Judge Woodward alluded to in the foregoing statement—which statement I desire to brand, as you knew it to be when you made it, a wicked and deliberate falsehood. A cause so weak as to need such assistance must be weak indeed. A man so lost to honor and de-ceacy as to use such means for partisan ends deserves to be drummed out of respectable society.

As the Licutenant Colonel commanding the
2d Pennsylvania Reserves, I participated in the battle of Gettysburg, but was fortunate enough to escape unharmed, except a slight injuy to my right foot, in which I had been wounded during the Penineular campaign.

Just after the fall of Sumter, in the spring of 1861, finding that war between the two great sec-

tions of our common country was inevitable, under the call of the President for three years' volunteers I raised a company in Philadelphia, which afterwards became incorporated with the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves. Any one familiar with the business of raising volunteer organizations knows it to be an expensive un-dertaking. Every cent that my company cost, with the exception of the small amount that my limited means enabled me to devote to the pur-pose, came from my father, Judge Woodward. During all the time that elapsed before my com pany was mustered into service, I lived ouse, and had, so far as I needed it, his co-

operation in my enterprise.

As Major of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, I participated in the Peninsular campaign, and was wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, in the right foot and left leg-by which wounds I am right foot and left leg—by which wounds I am crippled for life—was taken prisoner, confined in the Libby Prison in Richmond, and, after being paroled, was taken to my father's house in Philadelphia, where, for four weary months I was confined to my bed, suffering intensely, but with that suffering alleviated and finally relieved by not only the best medical skill, but also by the constant, kind, unwearying attention of my father, mother and sisters. During all that time, as indeed during my whole life, no father could be more kind, more solicitous for a son's welbe more kind, more solicitous for a son's welfare, than mine. Almost daily conversations occurred between us, in which the war, and the present and the future of our country were dis-enssed; and, although he freely criticised, and often condemned, the manner in which the war was managed by the Administration, never did he utter a sentiment in sympathy with the doctrine of secession, nor a syllable of approval of the course taken by the people of the South; and never did he say aught which was not cal-culated to encourage me in the performance of my duty as a soldier.

I have been thus full, sir, in my refutation of

your slander, not because you need or deserve this kind of attention at my hands, but because this refutation must be made as public as was the calumny, and I desire the public to have

the exact truth in regard to this matter. In conclusion, sir, I will remark that it is poor encouragement to our soldiers in the field to find that while they are toiling and fighting for their country, lying roliticians at home are using then soldier with fulsome adulation, stabs to the quick

all that he holds near and dear. GEO. A. WOODWARD, late Lieut. Col. Comdg. 2d Penna. Reserves

Major Invalid Corps. THE SECESSIONISTS SEY-" Give us men like Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner. They curse the old Union and despise it, and so do we. And we now promise these gentlemen that, as they hate the Union and the 'accursed Constitution,' let them keep down the Democratic party in the North; then they shall never be troubled by us with such whining about the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was.' as these Democrats are constantly keeping up."

A POOR COLORED MAN drafted in Rochester, could find no substitute nor money for his exemption until a distinguished "copperhead" furnished him with both. Republicans atood aloof.