Patriot Union.

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jy31-dly

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april3-d&wtf.

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This company, with a capital of $150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience in manufacturing of over 23 years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city of New York, are prepared to furnish an article, which is, without doubt, the *Cheapest and very best* fertilizer in market. It greatly increases the yield, and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also, FIFTY TONS OF BONE TAFEU, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at $45 per ton—a superior article for grain and grass. Price of POUDRETTE, $1 60 per barrel. Seven barrels and over delivered free of charge. A pamphlet containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.

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3,000 BUSHELS York State Potatoes, of different kinds,

1,400 Bushels York State Apples,

A choice lot of York State Butter.

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LADIES! YOU KNOW WERE YOU can get fine Note Paper, Envelopes, Visiting and Wedding Cards? At SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1863.

For the Patriot and Union.

DISASTERS OCCASIONED BY ABOLITION GENERALS TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

MR. EDITOR:—I had intended in my last to close these communications by stating the causes of so many disappointments and defeats, and want of general military success during the rebellion; but your note appended to the second communication induces me to pause and say a few words in reply, and to reiterate that the writer has no object in view than to state facts, and no desire to do injustice to any officer, let him come from any country, be it New England or New South Wales. Your observations in your note are perfectly just, and I thank you for them, as nothing is more commendable in the conductor of a valuable public newspaper than to watch with jealous care that no incorrect statements should be disseminated through its columns. I only regret that some other papers I could name were guarded with a tythe of the same jealous care.

As to General Casey, he is still in the service, as you say, and I sincerely hope testimony may be elicited to relieve him from all blame; but you must also remember the action of the government in not assigning him to active duties in the field, and not continuing him in command of his division of the Army of the Potomac.

Also, as to Gen. Fitz John Porter, I cheerfully qualify what I wrote by saying that if, in his case, it can be shown that the least influence was brought to bear of this malignant faction on the testimony it becomes unworthy of public credit, except such as they may produce against themselves, and even that should be taken *cum grano salis*. Show me that and I become his open defender.

This brings me, Mr. Editor, to the subject at the head of this communication, and I intend to show your readers that two of the greatest disasters that have happened to the noble Army of the Potomac, (or Virginia, as it was one of the times alluded to called,) was mainly caused by Abolition Generals. In a military point, I mean, the deadliest enemy to its fame has always been the faction.

The first Bull Run defeat was one of them, and in that the faction figured largely. You will remember, sir, that just before that battle a great howl was got up by administration spouters and rhetors in Congress and Republican press about "masked batteries." You can scarcely forget it? I was at Washington at the time, and can never forget it from the mingled feeling it created of indignation and laughter. It was first started, I think, in the Senate, by that most precious military adviser of the President—WILSON. It became [illegible] into a prolonged wail by the conduct of one General Schenck (one of the faction) at the affair of "Vienna," and it ran like a "scared dog" through the whole Army of the Potomac, having about the same effect upon our ardent but inexperienced soldiers as a "spook" would have amongst some of our people of German origin in Pennsylvania—at least it is the best comparison I can find. This stimulant, with others equally wise and military, were the preparations made by Wilson & Co. to aid Gen. M'Dowell for commencing his campaign, or to drive the rebels from their "rat-holes," as that precious man, Simmons, so elegantly expressed himself in the Senate. The General had also the invaluable aid of the presence of Wilson, Simmons & Co., and all their retainers, at the battle, in the rear of his forces, reinforced by a large gang of political loafers from Washington.

Well, we now come to the battle, in which Gen. M'Dowell was deprived of the fruits of his well executed movements, mainly by the bad conduct of an Abolition General. I will be brief.

Gen. M'Dowell crosses the Long Bridge with 56,000 men, and marches against Beauregard's position at Manassas. His plan was to turn it on the left. He successfully and rapidly concentrates his army at Fairfax C. H. This so far was a success, for Gen. Beauregard had been led to expect the blow would be struck on the right flank of his position, and had massed his troops there, and even Jeff. Davis himself had come up from Gordonsville with all the reserved troops and posted them there. General M'Dowell having thus masked his first movement from his opponent, commenced preparing for the consummation of his strategy of flanking the left of the position, which had been fortified with so much care. He sends on in advance Gen. Tyler, with a competent force and an engineer officer, to Centreville, some miles in his front, to see if there were any rebel troops there, (or, in military parlance, to "feel his way" and make a reconnoissance of the ground he was to fight on,) with express orders to halt there. Mark that! for this is the real turning point of the whole affair, in a military point. Well, what does this General Tyler do? We shall see what he does, and its disastrous effects. He marches to Centreville—finds it abandoned—no enemy there—and then, instead of halting and covering his force, he advances some miles on and tumbles into Bull Run, and gets into a cannon fight with the batteries there, and thus reveals to the opposing General the whole strategy of General M'Dowell's movement; for Beauregard (as he states in his report) hurries up to the scene of action, and finds his batteries engaged with the advance of the whole Federal army, massed to turn his left flank, and not his right, where he had expected the attack and had prepared to meet it. He immediately brings rapidly from his right Stonewall Jackson's, Bee's and Gregg's brigades to strengthen his left, and sends for Gen. Johnston to hasten up from Winchester to outflank M'Dowell's flanking movement. This is the fact, and the original cause of the defeat occasioned by a blundering Abolition General. As to the battle itself, which took place the second day after—of Johnston's movements and activity, Patterson's sluggishness, of good or bad conduct of particular officers or particular regiments, or of any of the incidents of the battle—I have nothing to say. But I do say that, in a military point of view, what I have above stated is the primary and main cause of the disaster; and if you, Mr. Editor, will read all the reports on both sides, and visit the battle-field as I have, you will come to the same conclusion—and history will so record it.

As to the valuable assistance rendered to Gen. M'Dowell on that disastrous day by Wilson, Simmons & Co., I say nothing, as I feel incapable of doing them justice—but will simply refer you to the 300th edition of the Great National Song Book, called "Yankee Doodle"—from the 1300th verse downwards—printed in Boston, by those enterprising publishers, Praisem & Cheatem. The book is illustrated with portraits of Gens. Banks, Fremont and other distinguished Generals, from plates executed on the finest brass, and dedicated by the *patriotic* publishers "To the Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac." Soldiers of the army generally can be supplied at the extremely moderate price of $10 a copy—soldiers belonging to New Engand regiments at one-half that, with a glossary thrown in. PUBLICOLA.

CHARGE OF JUDGE PEARSON.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—The exigency of the times, and my great anxiety to benefit the country and shelter the community from impending evil, must be my apology for traveling out of the ordinary description of crimes and misdemeanors, and calling your attention, and through you that of the people at large, to the danger of violating certain recently enacted laws of Congress, passed for the purpose of enabling the government to carry on successfully the war for national existence, in which we are now unfortunately involved. To meet the immense demands on the public treasury, and raise the necessary funds to maintain the national credit, heavy taxes on the business and certain descriptions of property have been imposed by Congress. The measure was indispensable, without which, or some one of kindred character, the wheels of government would come to a dead stand. Although this is well known to every person of ordinary intelligence, yet certain designing individuals, for unpatriotic and sinister purposes, have raised a public clamor against the tax with the view of rendering it unpopular, and in many parts of the country the people are urged to elude its assessment and resist its collection. In a country professing to be governed by laws, every evasion of their obligation or resistance to their enforcement is a violation of the highest moral duty of the citizen. His only protection for life, liberty, or property, is to be found in the law, and he can with no propriety claim its shelter, if he contemns its sanctions, or evades its responsibilities. These tax laws do not fall upon the real property of the country. Congress considered that sufficiently burdened by the State, county and municipal taxes, but they imposed it on the business of the dealer, the manufacturer and the professional man, and more especially on incomes, salaries, money at interest, stocks, and obligations of various kinds and forms. The burden should be met cheerfully and the tax paid honestly, for never had this country greater necessity for the aid of the citizen in return for the protection which he has received. It is not only the moral and legal duty to which I desire to call your attention, but also to apprise you that the law contains severe legal sanctions, and imposes heavy penalties against those who make false statements, or resist its execution.

The law providing for a system of conscription, to fill the ranks of the army, has been the subject of severe animadversion. This opposition, doubtless, arises in part from an honest difference of opinion among our citizens as to the best method of effecting the object, but is pressed mainly by those who, out of disaffection to the government, or sympathy with the rebellion, are opposed to any system which would strengthen the military force of the country.

The act provides for enroling the whole militia of the United States, and exacts service from all able-bodied men between the ages of twenty and forty-five, with a very few exceptions. They are divided into two classes; those between the ages of twenty and thirty-five form the first class, and those above thirty-five the second class. The requisite draft is to be made, in the first place, from the younger class, until it is exhausted, after which the elder may be called into service. The failure to serve in person or by a substitute will probably subject the delinquent to a fine of three hundred dollars. The act provides severe penalties against any resistance to the draft, or counselling, or advising any one to resist it, or not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or perform military duty, and punishes with severity any assault on the officers engaged in making it or obstructing them in the performance of their duty. The same statute also imposes a heavy fine and a long term of imprisonment on any one who shall procure, entice, or counsel a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or aid him to escape from the service, knowing him to be such, and you will understand that this applies even to the nearest relative harboring and concealing a deserter, unless it might be to the case of a wife concealing her husband; so that it is the bounden duty of every one knowing that a deserter is on or about their premises to give immediate notice thereof to some provost marshal, or other officer of the United States.—Every citizen must bear in mind, that combinations formed to resist the law are of themselves high crimes, and those so uniting or combining, may, even without the commission of any overt act, be indicted for a conspiracy, and if resistance by force occurs, the parties so resisting are guilty of high treason. You are doubtless aware that one branch of the definition of high treason, as declared in the Federal Constitution, consists in levying war against the United States. And Judge Grier has decided in the circuit court, in strict conformity with the decisions of nearly all of the United States Supreme Judges, that levying war against the United States is not necessarily to be judged of alone by the number and array of troops, but there must be a conspiracy to resist by force and an actual resistance by force of arms, or intimidation by numbers. The conspiracy, and the insurrection connected with it, must be to effect something of a public nature, to overthrow the government, or to *nullify some law of the United States, and totally to hinder its execution, or compel its repeal.* Another learned judge, in conformity with all the authorities, declares "levying war embraces not merely the act of formal or declared war, but any combination forcibly to prevent or oppose the enforcement of any provision of the Constitution, *or of a public statute, if accompanied or followed by an act of forcible opposition in pursuance of such combination.*" Not only those who use the force are guilty of high treason, but every one who counsels or encourages the act becomes a principal traitor; for in treason all are principals.

This crime, by the laws of the United States, is very properly punished with death, for it is the highest offence which any citizen can commit against the government of his country—the endeavor to destroy it. The public speakers, and editors or writers for newspapers, who so flippantly advise resistance to the laws, can certainly but little reflect on their actions. Should those whom they address, take them at their word and resort to forcible resistance, not only would the advised, but the adviser, be involved in one common ruin. All would forfeit their lives to the offended laws of their country.

If the government has in times past lightly overlooked such ravings, it was because it felt strong and secure, but at a time like this, when the struggle is for national existence, words become things, and evil counsel cannot be lightly overlooked, or mildly dealt with, and should it lead to unlawful resistance, will probably be punished in proportion to its demerits.

It sometimes happens that provost marshals or their guards meet with resistance when endeavoring to compel drafted militiamen or deserters from the army to attend at the places of rendezvous. Those making it must bear in mind that their resistance is unlawful. The officer or his guard come under the shelter of legal authority. If those making the resistance are killed, it is justifiable homicide. If the officer, or any aiding him, are slain, it is murder in all concerned in making the opposition.

It is very confidently asserted that societies have been formed in many parts of this as well as other States, calling themselves "Knights of the Golden Circle," the object of which is to overturn and destroy the government of the United States, and assist the Southern Confederacy in its rebellion. I do not pretend to know whether any such societies have an existence in our county, or if they do exist, whether it is for any improper or illegal object. They may, for ought I know, be as innocent as a "sewing circle" or a "reading club," but if formed for any illegal purpose, they should be broken up by the strong hand of the law or voluntarily dissolved; and if any of our citizens have been so imprudent as to connect themselves with such institutions, we counsel and urge them to sever the connection without delay, else they may find themselves involved in that which may lead to their ruin. Every combination of men, for any unlawful purpose, is a conspiracy, and may subject the conspirator to imprisonment in the penitentiary. It is an offence against the laws of the Commonwealth, triable in the State courts, and if the grand jury, or any member of that body, know of the existence of such societies in this county, it is their bounden duty to present them. The bare entering into such combination, as above stated, is a conspiracy, and if any act of violence is committed by those combining, if done by the action of numbers, and the display of arms, and for the purpose of resisting any law of the United States, it is high treason. I mention this as a caution to the honest and well-disposed citizen, who is sometimes induced to join societies without understanding precisely their nature and object.

In addition to the laws of the United States already referred to, we have a high penal statute in our own State, [illegible] persuade any person from entering the military service of this State or of the United States, or being in such service, advising or endeavoring to persuade them to leave it. As this is an offence against the State laws, if you know of any such acts having been committed, it is your duty to present them.

There is an evil of very considerable magnitude at the present time, and of almost daily occurence, for which it is supposed that there is no adequate remedy; I allude to that of persons reviling and railing against the government under which we live, and praising and expressing a preference for that of the rebels. Such conduct frequently leads to violence on the part of the loyal citizens, at which we need not be much surprised, although it is not justifiable in law. The proper course is to have the parties so reviling the government arrested and taken before a magistrate, where they may be bound over for their good behavior until the next session of their court, when the cause can be fully heard. We have no doubt that such seditious and traitorous expressions at a time like the present, if not indictable, afford good ground for binding the perpetrator for his good behavior, if for no other reason, because it tends to breaches of the public peace by exciting others to break it, but numerous additional legal reasons may be adduced to justify such a course. Do not misunderstand me on this subject. Men have the most unlimited right to condemn, and if you please, rail at the *National Administation*, and object to the manner in which it conducts public affairs, but not to decry the government under which we live, or express hopes or wishes for a dissolution of the Union, the destruction or defeat of our armies, the success of the rebels or of the rebellion. My motive for referring to this subject is to prevent unlawful violence. Many persons feeling excited and incensed against those who express hostility to the Northern States and avow themselves favorable to the success of the South, attack those expressing such sentiments, pleading as an excuse that there is no other way to silence the ribald tongue, and prevent a repetition of the offence. The law of the land furnishes adequate redress in all such cases without infringing on proper freedom of speech, for we hold that the same common law which can prevent and punish blasphemy against God can prevent blasphemy against the State, and the ear of the Christian is not to be offended with impunity by the one any more than that of the patriot is by the other.

It may be thought by some that we are introducing a mere question of party politics into court, which we entirely disclaim. These questions have no relation to party, but to national existence. Partisans may, and perhaps always will, differ as to the best and most proper method of administering the government, but the points discussed go to its very existence—shall we have a national government at all? The rebellion, if successful, destroys our nationality, and throws all things into chaos. Citizens have a right under the provisions of the Constitution to change their rulers at the expiration of their term of office, and elect those who will administer the public affairs differently, but no one has the right to destroy the government itself. Every such act is high treason. In a contest like that now waging in this country all whose feelings, wishes and sympathies are with the rebels, are traitors in their hearts, and all who render them aid or comfort, directly or indirectly, are traitors in their acts. All who are not for the government are against it. In this great struggle for national existence there can be but two parties, true men and traitors; there can be no neutrals. Every man receiving the protection of the government is bound to render it his warmest support, whether he approves or disapproves of the administration. The latter he may entirely condemn, the former he is bound to support. Parties will always exist in every free country, and whether men will sustain or oppose a particular administration, is one in which there should ever be the most perfect freedom of opinion, but no man or set of men has any right, natural or political, to overturn the government itself. He is bound to support and sustain it, let who will administer its affairs, until the rulers can be changed under the provisions of the Constitution. There certainly can be no difficulty with persons of ordinary intelligence drawing the distinction between sustaining the government itself, and sustaining or opposing those who temporarily administer its affairs. The latter is a question of *party*, the former of *patriotism.*

A SHORT, SENSIBLE SPEECH.

The Democrats of North Sewickly, Beaver county, held a meeting on the 14th, and were addressed by R. Gregor M'Gregor. Only the substance of his speech is given, but in what we have there is a volume of truth and much sound sense. It is a short speech which every body will read, and we flatter ourselves be pleased with. Mr. M'Gregor, after remarking that he is speaking "in a district that does not contain a single family but is sound in the faith of the Democratic Fathers," continued:

An old man of that neighborhood, who is now what he has been for a life-time, one of the soundest of the unswerving Democrats of Beaver county, had said to him a few evenings ago: "I have five sons in the Union army, and if I had five more, they should every one go; but *I do not like the way this thing is being managed.*" That old man, he took it, spoke the sentiments of the great mass of the Democratic party of the Union, as well as the conservative men who have not yet left the sickening and unnatural embrace of the Abolitionists. He read from an address that he had delivered to the people of this community at the breaking out of the war, in 1861, to show the language in which we, as Democrats and as patriots, had promptly and freely agreed to lay aside our partisan politics and sustain the National administration, SO LONG AS IT WOULD SUSTAIN THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION. Loyalty to the Union did not necessarily imply an obligation to support the Black Republican party. We had sent our sons to the army, and our brothers have left their bones to whiten every battle field of the war, believing that to die in this contest was to fall as martyrs to the sacred cause for which the Democracy have always contested—the Union and the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. But to turn it from a war for the Union into a struggle for the negro, and then expect that Democrats who had always supported the Constitution and defended the rights of ALL under it, should not have the right to peaceably assemble and earnestly remonstrate against what they, in their wisdom, conceived to be unconstitutional, impolitic and ill advised, was to suppose that we would give up all the rights guaranteed to us by the palladium of our liberty itself. To give a definition of "loyalty," he said that fidelity to the Constitution is loyalty to the Union. He defied the enemies of the Democracy and the minions of the administration to convict him or those whom he was addressing of having one spark of disloyalty. For proof of our loyalty we point not to windy harangues and "spread-eagle" declamations, but

"We point them to the blood [illegible] flood—[illegible] that dyes Potomac
That stains the hills of Maryland—the plains of Tennessee."

The widows and orphans of our brothers who have fallen in the conflict attest our loyalty amid the tears of affection shed over the new made graves of the fallen brave. We intend to meet the encroachments of the Abolitionists upon the Constitution with arguments addressed to their sense of justice, appeals to their love of country; and, failing in these, we will meet them—*not*, as they threaten us, with "hemp-collars," and with the bayonet—but with the BALLOT, that is

"More firmly set,
And surer than the bayonet."

"A weapon that comes down as still
As snow flakes fall upon the sod,
But executes the freeman's will
As lightning does the Will of God."

After reviewing, as a loyal lover of the flag under which he was born, the legislation of the Republican Congress of the country, and the administration of the Republican Executive, he concluded that, although we have not a Jackson at the helm—only *A. Lincoln*—we must put up with the latter, on the sublime principle of the sacred philosophy of the Ecclesiastes—that "a *living dog* is better than a *dead lion.*"

[Communicated.]

EBERLY'S MILLS, April 27, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is said that an open confession is good for the soul, but whether it is applicable in every case is very doubtful—for if an Abolitionist has a soul, then the above rule will not apply. They have frequently confessed that they are wrong, when conversing with them on the policy of the present administration. Yesterday one of the negro-worshipers, in conversing with a couple of Democrats, admitted that the administration is driving the government to destruction, "but," said he, "why do you Democrats let us do it—for you Democrats are a majority, and could prevent it if you would." This is similar to what one of the black vipers said to me immediately after the battle of Bull-Run No. 1, when there was a general trembling throughout the North for fear. Speaking of the negro policy being the cause of the present trouble, "Why," says he, "you Democrats are to blame, for, if you had stuck together in the Charleston Convention, we could not have elected Abe Lincoln, and this trouble would not have come upon us." This puts me in mind of two boys, Dan and Tom, who were crossing the river in a boat. Dan was an expert rower; Tom had once tried rowing the boat, and came near upsetting it. After that Dan did all the rowing for a long time, until he had forgotten Tom's bad luck, and, in an evil hour, when Tom claimed them, gave him the oars. But, alas! he had not rowed far until he had unshipped his oars and, becoming confused, let them go, and the boat, drifting on breakers, was capsized, so that Dan and Tom both came near being drowned. However, after a great deal of splashing, they both climbed on the keel of the boat, and after getting the the water out of their mouths and wiping it from their eyes, Tom began, saying—"Dan, it is your fault that the boat upset." "Why?" says Dan. "Because, if you had not given me the oars, and had rowed the boat yourself, it would not have upset."

A DEMOCRAT.