

I religiously believe that I see a mode by which the paramount duty of Pennsylvania can be accomplished almost without an effort, and with absolute certainty! I dare not withhold the expression of my conviction in this matter; and I trust you will feel it to be consistent with your duty to allow me the use of a small space in your columns that I may speak to my Democratic brethren.

My conviction is, that this easy and sure triumph to the Democracy of Pennsylvania—a triumph that would come with "healing on its wings" to the afflicted nation—would follow the nomination by the Democratic State Convention, of Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, of York county, for Governor.

I have no word of disparagement to say of any one of the gentlemen whose names have been prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination. Many of them I know personally, and esteem highly—and many of them possess fully the confidence of the people. But is there one of them, toward whom the great heart of the Old Keystone would leap so eagerly and affectionately? Is there one that would so deeply stir the walls of popular enthusiasm as would the GALLANT AND TRIED SOLDIER, the STAINLESS GENTLEMAN, the TRUE MAN I have named? Is there one?

It is not necessary, of course, to expend words to occupy your valuable space in telling Pennsylvanians who Gen. Franklin is. It has been but a few days since his name was first mentioned in this connection—yet in those few days I have seen hundreds, and have heard of thousands of Democrats who hail the suggestion with pride and pleasure, and who unite in the prediction that the nomination of FRANKLIN would be a tap of the drum announcing the commencement of a triumphal march to victory, assured, complete and overwhelming.

Is there any good reason, Messrs. Editors, when the grand work of the Democracy can be so greatly facilitated, when the opportunity is within their reach to "make assurance doubly sure," that they should not, through their representatives in convention put forth their hands and grasp it? CONSERVATOR.

# The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the Patriot and Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. W. KINGSBURY, Esq., of Towanda, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

NEWSPAPER 22, 1862.

S. M. FETTERGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston, are Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

## THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

### PURPOSES OF THE WAR.

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution, which expresses the voice of the Nation and is the true standard of Loyalty: "That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banking on its feeling of manly passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or with a pretense of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the liberties, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Present to a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee, the Convention of Delegates, chosen by the Democrats throughout the State, will assemble.

### AT HARRISBURG ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th, 1863.

At 10 o'clock, a. m., to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be supported by the friends of the CONSTITUTION and the UNION, as the ensuing election.

The Convention will, also, give expression to the sentiments of the Democrats of the State, who, while their policy would have averted present disasters, will, nevertheless, devote the historic patriotism of our great party to rescue the Constitution and the Union—the one, from usurpation—the other, from final disruption.

F. W. HUGUES, Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

PORTSVILLE, May 29, 1863.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PATRIOT AND UNION and all its business operations will hereafter be conducted exclusively by O. BARRETT and T. G. POMEROY, under the firm of O. BARRETT & Co., the connection of H. F. M' Reynolds with said establishment having ceased on the 20th November, inst.

NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

### A Warning.

Not all the hollow harangues of demagogues, not all the false logic of pigmy statesmen, not all the decisions of all the Judge Leavitts in the land can convince the American people that they are not freemen living under a Constitution which is their safeguard, inviolable alike in time of peace and in time of war by those temporarily in the administration of government; and not all the proclamations of a President, the orders of a War Department, or its subordinate, the threats of shoulder-strapped funkies, the terrors of bastille or bayonet, can prevent them from asserting, and, if need be, maintaining to the full, every right guaranteed to them by the fundamental law of the land and the statutes enacted in pursuance of it.

We are not yet slaves, and do not mean to be. Some may quail and many may suffer; but the great heart of the American people beats strong, and, let the strife be peaceful or bloody, the constitutional rights of the people will be maintained by the people against all the arts, contrivances and forces that incipient despotism may bring to bear against them.

### An Abolitionist's Loyalist.

The Ohio State Journal, the Abolition central organ, and the recipient of all the Federal advertising patronage, admits that it knew for more than three weeks before it mentioned the fact, that an emissary of Jeff. Davis was in Columbus. When it did give the alarm the emissary was gone, having effected his purpose, probably, which was the opening of a trade with rebeldom through Matamoros. It is more than likely the loyal silence of the Journal was well paid for.

The same paper, in publishing the telegram announcing the capture of Vicksburg, claimed it, in a large head line, as an "Abolition Victory."

Commenting upon this announcement, the Ohio Statesman remarks: "What will our brave and gallant soldiers say when they read this announcement? The noble men who went into this war to fight for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, will learn with regret and astonishment,

that the central organ of the Republican party of Ohio claims a noble achievement of their heroism and valor as an 'Abolition Victory.' The wives, the fathers, the mothers, the brothers, the sisters, and the other loved friends of the immortal dead, will weep again, and weep bitter tears, when they read the Journal's announcement that the victory is only for the 'Abolitionists.'"

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

HOSPITALS AT ACQUIA AND POTOMAC CREEKS. WASHINGTON, May 30.—Medical Inspector, Dr. G. K. Johnson, has recently inspected the hospitals at Acquia and Potomac creeks, and will soon submit to the Department a detailed report. These hospitals exhibit a remarkable exemption from mortality in the surgical operations. This is attributable to the excellent physical condition of the men previous to the battle, as well as to the completeness of the arrangements and skillful medical attendance. Scarcely a case of amputation has terminated fatally. An amputation at the hip-joint was performed in the Second Division, First Corps hospital—an operation which is almost invariably followed by death—and consequently has, it is said, been discarded in European and American surgery. The patient is now in a fair way of recovery.

### HUMANITY OF FANATICISM.

A few years ago a defenseless man, doing his duty as a soldier, was murdered in cold blood by a mob who were attempting to rescue a fugitive slave. Near the latter part of the 17th century twenty persons were hung at "Gallows Hill," about twenty miles to the northward of the scene of the former outrage, for being suspected of practicing witchcraft. There is only a difference of years between the furious fanaticism which stained its hands in a tumult of rage with the blood of an innocent white man in the unlawful rescue of a black fugitive from justice, and the solemn superstition which hung, on "Gallows Hill," twenty miserable old women for ungodly practices in magic. The poor jailor who was brained on the pavement by the madness of the mob at Boston, was a victim to essentially the same spirit as that which inspired Cotton Mather and hung Tituba and her fellow-sufferers at Salem. A metaphysician might find perhaps the same cause somewhere in the mental organization of the tumultuous mob and the cold calculation of the priests; a philosopher of life and manners might give us many curious speculations touching the peculiar education of the descendants of the Pilgrims; an acute political satirist has lately brought to the attention of the public certain stubborn facts from history which make a bad record for the valorous voyagers who landed in the Mayflower and made a Mecca of Plymouth Rock; but it is enough to satisfy the good sense of the present generation and stir up the manly compassion of a christian people, to mark the enormous discrepancy between the professions of philanthropy, which the traditional fanatics who have descended from the destroyers of the Pequod and the witch-burners, put forth to-day and the cruelty which has already attended their acts and which lie in prospect in the continuance of the civil war which is now upheaving society and deluging the nation in blood.

A great political writer once described the sentiment of the *Tiers Etat*, during the first revolution in France, which ended in a melancholy failure and the triumph of an immoderate monarchy: "In these meetings," said he, "every counsel in proportion as it is daring and violent and perfidious, is taken for the mark of superior genius. Humanity and compassion are ridiculed as the fruits of superstition and ignorance. Tenderness to individuals is considered as treason to the public. Liberty is always estimated perfect as property is rendered insecure. Amidst assassination, massacre and confiscation, perpetrated or meditated, they are forming plans for the good order of society." Had these words been written of the last Congress and the domination of Abolitionism in its councils, instead of the *Tiers Etat* of revolutionary France, they could not have uttered any loss of truth of their application. It was the ruling spirit of Eastern fanaticism which controlled and led the XXXVIIth Congress; it is the profession of faith for the good order of society which gives point and direction to the policy of its executive—the present national administration; it is through the same process alone of cruelty and license which we are bidden to think the consummation of peace and order can now be obtained. We know how Chandler espoused blood-letting, Lane demanded Lynch law, Stevens abjured the Constitution, and the whole assemblage of red and black republicans fortified in that body the hands of domestic oppression and laid the deliberate scheme of extermination at the South. The carnival of cruelty, we remember, had already begun. Butler had despoiled New Orleans and deluged a region of Louisiana as large as one of the British islands; a regiment of Massachusetts troops had burned Jacksonville; Hunter had robbed and plundered Beaufort and divided the adjoining lands among colonists of New England speculators. The troops of Mitchell had profaned defenseless female seminaries of learning, and Blenker had stripped the valleys of Virginia; and in the name of Humanity and Liberty the progressive philosophers of Boston shouted from the pulpit the glad tidings of universal freedom, as the witch-burners shouted religion and abjured the Devil two hundred years ago. The code of treason which these merciful sympathizers with the suffering enslaved established on the same pretense brought proscription, mobocracy and military law at home—Schenck sat down in Baltimore, Burnside settled himself in Cincinnati. The long array of previous seizures culminated at length in tearing from his home and the hearts of his neighbors another victim of the kind of liberty proclaimed from the house-tops of these liberal reformers—a peaceful and illustrious citizen dragged brutally, at dead of night, before one of the tribunals of Freedom and condemned to exile for speaking as the law allowed.

We have been told of "those pleasing illusions which make power gentle and obedience liberal, and which by a bland assimilation incorporate into politics the sentiments which beautify and soften society;"—but the evidence of such amenities is not found in the course of the dominant fanaticism which now rules the country. Society has seen with a shudder what deeds of mercy and humanity the pretended exemplar of freedom and philanthropy has already given to the world. The future opens to its designs a wider field and furnishes more tempting ailments for its appetite—the war which is to be waged in all the zeal of fanatical enthusiasm, is to be turned to the humane advantage of ingenuous New England avarice.

AN EDITOR FINED.—The editor of the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times was arrested by Mayor Anthony, a few days since, for publishing an editorial criticizing Gen. Hooker severely for his recent failure. He was fined \$20 and costs, and in default of payment was committed to prison. Subsequently he was released on a writ of habeas corpus.

RELEASED OF CHARGE.—Because he had committed no offense against the law. And yet this man—this free American citizen—was fined by a black-hearted Abolitionist Mayor, and in default of payment, consigned to prison. To such a pass, under this infamous administration, have we come. "How long, O Lord, how long?"

## BY THE MAIL.

### LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1863.—Dispatches from General Grant, dated near Vicksburg, May 25, have been received at the War Department to-day. They represent the siege of Vicksburg as progressing satisfactorily, and that General Grant is abundantly able to maintain his investment of the town and repel any attack upon his rear. Forty-five hundred rebel prisoners, captured by General Grant, arrived at Memphis to-day. CAIRO, May 29.—Advices from Vicksburg are to the effect that the 26th. No fighting had taken place since Monday. The position of the army is said to be changed, but gradually, and the rebels are expected to be repulsed. Another attack was held out, but it is supposed, heard the conversation, and at once appeared in the tent in his night dress, revolver in hand, and saying, "Sir, you have been talking about me tonight," immediately raised the pistol and fired before any one could interfere. The ball entered the breast near the heart and death ensued in about an hour afterward. M'Mahon attempted to fire a second time, but was prevented by a lieutenant who was present. When the news reached the 69th quite an excitement was created, and it was with great difficulty the mob of soldiers could be restrained from taking summary vengeance. The deceased was much esteemed by his fellow officers and soldiers, while his murderer is regarded to be of a quarrelsome disposition, who has not won the respect or esteem of any of his associates. The affair has thrown a gloom over the camp, and all are discussing it. The body of deceased is being embalmed, and will be sent North to his friends.

### A MURDER IN CAMP.

A cold-blooded murder was committed on Thursday night last, in the camp of the 71st Pennsylvania. It seems that Capt. M'Mahon of company E, 69th New York, was visiting Capt. Phillips of the former regiment, and in the conversation made some remarks about the 71st. The latter being in his tent close by, it is supposed, heard the conversation, and at once appeared in the tent in his night dress, revolver in hand, and saying, "Sir, you have been talking about me tonight," immediately raised the pistol and fired before any one could interfere. The ball entered the breast near the heart and death ensued in about an hour afterward. M'Mahon attempted to fire a second time, but was prevented by a lieutenant who was present. When the news reached the 69th quite an excitement was created, and it was with great difficulty the mob of soldiers could be restrained from taking summary vengeance. The deceased was much esteemed by his fellow officers and soldiers, while his murderer is regarded to be of a quarrelsome disposition, who has not won the respect or esteem of any of his associates. The affair has thrown a gloom over the camp, and all are discussing it. The body of deceased is being embalmed, and will be sent North to his friends.

### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

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### ARRIVALS IN TENNESSEE.

Mr. Etheridge, Clerk of the House, is constantly in receipt of letters from former constituents showing the evils from which they suffer by the accounts of things in Tennessee. Two citizens recently obtained permission from the military government of Gen. Rosecrans to go to St. Louis to purchase necessary supplies. A colored man, who had like privilege, accompanied them. On their return the white men were detained in Kentucky and their goods seized, while the negro was permitted to go on his way with his sixties.

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Wade, Chandler & Co., have been reinforced today at Washington, by Thaddeus Stevens, who inveys publicly about the timidity of the administration.

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### TOWN OF AUSTRIA BURNED.

Com. Ellet, commanding the Mississippi ram fleet, reports a fight with the enemy on the 23d, near the little town of Austria, (Miss.), the discomfiture of the rebels, and the destruction of the town by burning.

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Brig. Gen. Edmund Kirby, First U. S. Artillery, died last evening at the residence of Gen. Ricketts of the wound received at Chancellorsville. At the first battle of Bull run he was second Lieut. of Ricketts' battery. When Gen. Ricketts was taken prisoner, and the first lieutenant killed, Lieut. Kirby continued to command this battery until the battle in which he was mortally wounded. He was promoted to a brigadier generalship for his gallantry on the field of Chancellorsville. He was a prominent actor in all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, and his military acquirements and heroic conduct have repeatedly occasioned his recommendation for promotion. His remains will be taken to-morrow, with proper military honors, to Brownsville, N. Y., his native town. Gen. Kirby was a graduate of West Point, and joined the army in 1861.

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## Cambria County.

The Democratic County Convention of Cambria met at Ebensburg on Monday, the 25th of May, Gen. Joseph M'Donald President, and nominated the following ticket: Assembly—C. L. Pershing; Register and Recorder—James Griffin; Treasurer—Isaac Wike; Commissioner—E. Glass; Coroner—William Flattery; Director of the Poor—Geo. M'Clough; Auditor—Francis P. Tierney.

P. S. Noon, Esq., was then chosen Representative Delegate to the Harrisburg State Convention, and R. P. Linton, John Porter and J. B. Todd were appointed Senatorial Conferences, to meet other conferees from Blair and Clearfield counties, in Tyrone on the 27th inst., for the purpose of selecting a Delegate Delegate to the State Convention.

The Convention passed some of the best resolutions we have read since the day of peril dawned upon the nation. We should like to publish them, and will when we can find room.

### ARRESTS IN MARYLAND.—The Baltimore Gazette gives the following arrests in Prince George's county, Maryland:

The residence of Mr. Jno. H. Waring, in Prince George's county, was lately visited by a party of detectives from Washington. Mr. Waring, with his son and two daughters, were arrested, together with Mrs. Duckett and a young nephew and niece of Mr. W., who were there on a visit. Another daughter was unlocated, being in bed too ill to be removed, and her mother was permitted to remain with her. Mr. Henry Brooke was also arrested at his father's residence, near Marlboro. The cause of the arrests is at yet unknown, further than that Mr. W., and his family are considered disloyal and dangerous.

Several other arrests have been made of parties supposed to belong to Virginia, among whom were Mr. Grymes and a Mr. Hame.—The latter was shot dead, having fired upon his guards in an attempt to escape.

Mr. Waring, with the young men and Mrs. Duckett, are in the Old Capitol. The other ladies are at Willard's, under guard.

### GEN. GEO. A. M'CALL.—The following orders have been issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adj't General's Office, May 4, 1863.—General Orders, No. 201.—So much of Special Orders, No. 169, from the War Department, Adj't General's Office, of April 13, 1863, as directs the muster out of service of Brig. Gen. Geo. A. M'Call, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby revoked. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. Townsend, Asst' Adj't General.

We understand, nevertheless, that General M'Call has tendered his resignation.—West Chester paper.

### STARVATION IN THE SOUTH.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, who is with Gen. Grant's army, thus explodes the starvation theory at the South:

As to there being a scarcity of food here, hoot at the idea. One planter will plow under 200 acres of ungathered corn to plant cotton. The only reason that you hear the cry is that Virginia and the Carolinas and Tennessee have been cut over by marching armies, who have eaten them out, and the railways are kept busy transporting troops and munitions of war, having no time to attend to the carrying of provisions. It costs nothing hardly to march through this country; mules and horses are plenty, cattle in abundance, and equal to those Joseph dreamed of.

### STATE QUOTAS ARE THE chief subject of interest now a days, in view of the impending conscription. The New York press are in fine spirits over the decision of the War Department, that three years is to be made the basis of the estimate of a State quota. That is, 2,000 three year's men are to be counted as the equivalent of 3,000 two year's men, and 3,000 nine month's men. Under this rule N. York has filled her quota.

### ARBITRARY ARRESTS IN INDIANA.—The Indianapolis Sentinel says:

"We understand that Gov. Morton has taken a decided position in opposition to any further arrests in Indiana by the military authorities. We most sincerely hope that this report may prove true. There is no necessity for this exercise of arbitrary power in this State."

### DIED.

On the 31st ult., very suddenly, THOMAS C. SAMPLE, Sr., in his 86th year, died at his residence. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in North st., above Third, on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. [Telegraph please copy]

### On the 31st ult., of congestion of the brain, PETER BROCKEN, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, State street west of Filbert, on Tuesday afternoon at 8 o'clock. Friends of Gen. J. H. Foster, his residence in this city, General Foster's funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. He was born in the vicinity of Harrisburg on the 16th of September, 1777, and was consequently in the 86th year of his age at the time of his death. He was eight years of age when the town of Harrisburg was laid out by John Harris, Jr., and spent his entire life, with the exception of a few years, in this town and neighborhood. He was educated at Princeton College, where Dr. Witherspoon was President of that venerable seat of learning. At the breaking out of the Western Insurrection he left Princeton without completing his collegiate course, and returned to Harrisburg with the intention of joining the regiment under the command of his brother, Col. Thomas Foster, but was prevented from so doing. He was for several years, and stopped over night in Harrisburg in his journey to the West, and remained to the day of his death a distinct recollection of the general appearance and manners of the Father of his Country.

Gen. Foster studied law for a time under his grandfather, Gen. Hanson. He married in his early life, and early engaged in various business pursuits, until the people of this section of the country were summoned to Maryland to repel the British invasion, when he was commissioned a Brigadier General, and marched at the head of his brigade to the defense of Baltimore. As an officer he was esteemed efficient and useful, and shared in the councils and in the confidence of Gen. Scott, then Commander-in-Chief.

During the absence of his brigade, in 1814, he was elected State Senator from the district composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, and served the prescribed term of four years. He entered public life in obedience to the wishes of his fellow-citizens. But it was not suited to his tastes. He was Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank from 1816 to 1838. He was afterwards Cashier of the Lewisburg Bank, of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, and of the Hollidaysburg Bank.

After returning to Harrisburg his attention was exclusively given to his private affairs, which he continued to manage until a few days before his death. Although physically unable, for several years past, to lead his wonted life of activity, his mental faculties were unimpaired, and his judgment remained unclouded. General Foster attained an age seldom allotted to man, and leaves the record of a statesman like the richest legacy to his descendants. He was an ardent gentleman, a steadfast friend, inflexible in resolution and of scrupulous integrity. Death had no terrors for him, and he awaited its steady approach with calmness and confidence.

### New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—Will be disposed of at private sale, a two-story frame Dwelling House, situated in State street, north of the Capitol, three doors from Sixth street—16 feet front by 32 feet. Let 95 feet deep. Enquire of SAMUEL M'COULLOUGH, Market street near Depot.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### S. T.—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, Exhausted nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old and young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York. nov7-2awd4w6m

### LYON'S KATHAIRON.

This delightful article for preserving and beautifying the human hair is again put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, and in the same manner which first created its immense and unprecedented sales of over one million bottles annually. It is still sold at 25 cents in large bottles. Two million bottles can easily be sold in a year when it is again known that the Kathairon is not only the most delightful hair dressing in the world, but that it cleanses the scalp of scurf and dandruff, gives the hair a lively, rich, luxuriant growth, and prevents it from turning gray. These are considerations worth knowing. The Kathairon has been tested for over twelve years, and is warranted as described. Any lady who values a beautiful head of hair will use the Kathairon. It is finely perfumed, cheap and suitable. It is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world. D. S. BARNES & CO. nov7-2awd4w6m

### HEIMSTREBT'S