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The Patriot & Union. HARRISBURG, PA. MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED BY O. BARRETT & CO.

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DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a specific and certain remedy, and which will be found in the most successful of the recipes of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial. This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it. TOOTHACHE also will be cured instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from impudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unailing remedy. Acted directly upon the nervous system, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, and it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

SORE THROAT AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure. SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, wound readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, which need according to directions. ALSO CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

EVERY HORSE OWNER should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use in the treatment of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases to which all horses are liable and which render so many otherwise valuable animals almost worthless.

CAUTION. Do not imitate our signature and the name of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also the name of Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine. RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

OPENING. ALL WORK PROMISED IN ONE WEEK! STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, 104 MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, HARRISBURG, PA.

T. F. WATSON, MASTIC WORKER AND PRACTICAL CEMENTER. In prepared to cement the exterior of Buildings with the best New York Portland Cement.

Water-Proof Mastic Cement. This material is different from all other Cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesion to any surface, impermeable by the action of water or frost.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & CO. HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL! AT THE MECHANIC'S FAIR, BOSTON, HELD THE PRECEDING WEEK, OVER SIXTY COMPETITORS!

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WEBSTER'S ARMY AND NAVY POCKET DICTIONARY. Just received and for sale at SCHIFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR! FIRST IN THE MARKET! For sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

THE Weekly "Patriot & Union,"

THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA! AND THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!

FORTY-FOUR COLUMNS OF READING MATTER EACH WEEK! AT THE LOW PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS!

WE have been compelled to raise the club subscription price to one dollar and fifty cents in order to save ourselves from actual loss. Paper has risen, including taxes, about twenty-five per cent., and is still rising; and when we tell our Democratic friends, candidly, that we can no longer afford to sell the Weekly Patriot and Union at one dollar a year, and must add fifty cents to the price, we trust they will appreciate our position, and, instead of withdrawing their subscriptions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every county in the State.

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MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1863. EVILS OF THE TIMES AND THEIR REMEDY.—LETTER FROM HON. CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.

The following letter, written by the Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew, addressed to the mass meeting of the Democracy which was to have been held in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the 4th of July last, but failed to come off on account of the disturbed condition of the State at the time, has found its way into public print without the author's name. We make the correction, while earnestly commending the sagacity and philosophic force with which its political views are presented. Mr. Buckalew's letter will command the serious attention of every thinking man who will give it a perusal!

The capital evils that afflict the nation are, a broken Union; civil war; an immense and increasing debt; great and unexampled distress in the social relations of men; and last, but not least, multiplied and grave errors, usurpation and abuses of power by men in public authority. How these evils can be most surely removed, and their recurrence prevented, is the great, the all-engrossing question which now confronts us and demands reply.

That reply is furnished in declaring the policy of the Democracy of Pennsylvania—a policy so simple, so just, so perfectly conformable to the necessities of the times, that none can misunderstand it, or sincerely question its fitness for the repression of existing evils.

That policy is connected with a sincere devotion to the laws of the land, and with a deep conviction of the necessity of maintaining them intact and unbroken. These laws consist of the Constitution and statutes of the United States, and of the Constitutions and statutes of the several States, and include much of the common law of England and those legal guarantees of liberty which are the boast of British history.

These laws of the land make up that American system of free government which has insured our prosperity and given us our high place of honor among the nations of the earth. But those laws have been assailed—that system of government has been interrupted in its course—the States are broken sunder, and sounds of violence fill the land.

It is time, then, to inquire, who have assailed those laws, and who are now the enemies of reunion and liberty? Against whom, against what interests shall the voice of this great State be spoken and her power be exerted?

Unquestionably the radical Abolitionists of the North assailed the laws persistently and earnestly for years. They insisted upon the direct taxation of the mails, to excite insurrection in the South; by reducing negro slaves to serfdom from their masters, assisting their escape, secreting them from pursuit, and by raising mobs to resist their reclamation. They also created and kept up agitation in Congress by petitions for unconstitutional laws, and the John Brown raid into Virginia—a mission of rapine and blood—was assisted by their contributions, and was followed by the canonization by them of its leader as a saint.

In regard to many of the Northern States, the same system of government has been interrupted in its course—the States are broken sunder, and sounds of violence fill the land. It is time, then, to inquire, who have assailed those laws, and who are now the enemies of reunion and liberty? Against whom, against what interests shall the voice of this great State be spoken and her power be exerted?

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o a large part of our people, not only unwise and injurious to our cause, but also wholly unauthorized by any principle of power or constitutional law. We need go but a little way beyond the doctrine of these measures before we conclude that the torch may be applied to entire towns, and a servile, savage race be let loose to works of rapine and barbaric war.

But not merely in the policy of the war—in our relations with the enemy—has illegality, with consequent evil, appeared. In these Northern States, wholly untouched by revolt, the public sense has been outraged by repeated and flagrant acts of arbitrary power. The enumeration of these would constitute a volume, and they furnish a prospect of a future, the nature of which every patriotic mind should view with deep apprehension. How long can the law be habitually and offensively broken by the public authorities, in peaceful and free communities, before resistance will be provoked and a reign of social disorder established?

Thus, upon reviewing our affairs, we perceive how the spirit of revolution—that of disregard and opposition to law—has worked to our injury; how it presses upon us with a heavy hand at the present moment, and threatens our future welfare. And we discover also the parties or interests who are, in this connection chargeable with guilt. The picture is dark and gloomy enough to create both abhorrence and fear.

Unfortunately there is no certainty of the amendment of our affairs by parties or administrations now in possession of power. The Abolitionist stands implacable and insolent as of old, and gives premeditated direction to the war. The Republican party, incapable and prone to abuse, has control of the federal government and of most of the State governments North and West; and the Confederate government, inimical to reunion, holds position in the South. From none of these can we expect the firm establishment of Union, order, liberty and law. We are not to look to the guilty for salvation, nor to those who break the laws for their restoration.

The Abolitionist, the Secessionist, and the Republican, have each gone away from the laws of the land, and it is because of their unfaithfulness to duty that wasting war and the other evils before mentioned afflict the country. It is idle to expect from either a restoration of good government, and a firm Union based upon the affections of the people.

But for all the wrong that has been done, and for all the consequent calamities that have fallen upon us, the great majority of the people of the United States are not responsible—at least not responsible in the sense of having intended them. And there can be no question that if that majority could now act directly and fully upon public affairs, they would decree immediate peace, reunion and law of the land as they existed in former times; and would put down, or put aside, all who would venture to oppose, or would seek to delay, the realization of these great objects.

The Abolitionists proper never commanded a majority even in the North; the Republican party was in a minority of nearly a million of votes at the Presidential election of 1860, and it is believed that a majority of the Southern people were opposed to secession even after that election, and abandoned their Unionism reluctantly, under the pressure of subsequent events.

In point of fact, active earnest minorities, North and South, have seized power and controlled the course of events, and the great mass of the people have appeared to be unable to direct their own destinies and secure their own welfare. They were prepared at the outset of the rebellion to have maintained peace by some settlement of existing difficulties, and if the Crittenden Compromise had been submitted to them it would have been promptly and gladly accepted. But that occasion was permitted to pass by those who could have improved it. War came, and for more than two years a great, intelligent and free people, most earnestly desiring peace, have been slaughtering each other, accumulating enormous burdens of debt to press upon themselves and upon future generations, and have not yet been able to extricate themselves from the difficulties that surround them.

What then is the remedy for these evils? One would think that he that runs might read it. Surely our experience should light up the road of safety, and cause willing feet to turn away from the paths of error to tread it. The remedy is, to call to places of power the men who have kept the laws, and to eject from power those who have broken them. The right of suffrage yet exists. It has not been stricken down by military force, and it remains to us as the great instrument of sovereign power prepared by the care and wisdom of our ancestors not only for prosperous times, but also for the misfortune, misadventure and calamity. By wisely exercising it, we may yet redeem our fame, and secure the future.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania stand upon this necessary and rightful principle of public morals: aid of national redemption: The restoration and the support of all the laws of the land as they were agreed upon between the States, or have been enacted by Congress. This excludes all nullification, secession, proclamation-law, arbitrary arrests, abolition mobs, and Chicago platforms. But it is not inconsistent with the repeal or amendment of particular statutes, or with the amendment of the Constitution. The power of amendment is itself a fundamental law, and an invaluable feature of our system.

With a good cause, and with candidates worthy of the cause, stand upon more noble ground the Commonwealth and invoke the favor of the people. Our party has not struck at the Constitution, nor broken the laws, nor evoked the demon of sectionalism, nor been in any respect unfaithful to those vows of union which our fathers pledged to the people of our sister States. The words of faith pronounced on behalf of Pennsylvania by the Clymers, McKean and Ingersolls of former times, we have kept, and we intend to keep them in letter and spirit unto the end.

What is proposed is, that this State shall, at the coming election, take a frank rank in a general movement of the central States for the redemption of the country from misrule and wasting war, and impending bankruptcy, and from utter disgrace. New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the border States south of these, can stand up with us, and agree with us in uttering the words which will save the future from the grasp of ruin. And let it be said:

The sectional Republican party shall go down—all be voted out of power.—All laws shall be kept, and kept as well by President as by citizen.—No proclamation-made law.—No arbitrary arrests.—No nullification.—No suppression of the press or of free speech.—No confiscation of private property except for crime judicially ascertained.—No emancipation by Federal power, or at the expense of the Federal treasury.—The laws of war shall be observed.—The Confederate government must retire from the scene, and its armies be disbanded or put down.—The Confederate debt to be the concern of the States which incurred it.

The Union shall be perpetual, and shall be declared so. The recent legislation of Congress shall be reviewed and corrected. The public debt of the United States shall be honestly paid. No duties of taxes except for revenue. A convention of all or three-fourths of the States shall be convened. The Constitution shall expressly provide in the very machinery of government, a power of defence against sectional parties.

Reduced to their simplest expression these declarations signify that we shall stand to law and duty, and provide against future dangers. And if they, or the substance of them, were distinctly endorsed and held up to public contemplation by the States just mentioned, can any one doubt that the effect produced would be immediate, and extensive, and salutary?—The end would then come into view, and its certainty would accelerate events, and give them their proper direction. We would have a question of weeks or of months, instead of years or of an indefinite period, in reaching the day of relief. And when reached, the adjustment of our troubles would be complete and permanent, differing in both these respects from a result achieved by force alone.

It ought not to be our desire, and it is not our interest, to make a Hayti or a Poland of the South. But it is not here proposed to discuss generally the question of the war or the question of the reconstruction of the Union, but to present the positions of parties with reference to the principle of lawful rule. And the point insisted upon is, that a party faithful to law and duty must take possession of public power before we can reasonably expect just and honorable peace, reunion and a lasting safety. Let this thought sink deeply into the minds of the people, and they will certainly restore the Democratic party to power, and will put down the guilty and lawless factions who have abused their confidence and betrayed their hopes.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE. AMERICANS ABROAD.—SKETCHES OF SOUTHERN VOYAGERS.—BOIS DE LOGNON. BY ANTHONY M. MASON. THE QUARTER LATIN.—POLITICS AND NEWS OF THE DAY. Special Correspondence of the Patriot and Union. Paris, July 21st, 1863. Harrisburg being out of danger, the world no longer trembles on its axis, and I have seen my brethren since the fall of Vicksburg. There are in Paris several hundred youths from the Confederate States. In my own quarter there are thirty or forty, and as they circulate freely and talk with characteristic modesty, one cannot well miss their meaning. Here is Prodowbow, for example, a Louisiana, and a prime fellow, as his comrades say. Six years ago Prodowbow sailed from New Orleans to New York to take the Liverpool steamer. He had nine thousand dollars in his possession, and he ventured a thousand of it in a few days on the night of the 10th of August at the hotel found on a French street, borrowing money to telegraph to his banker. A thousand dollar draft was honored at eight by said banker's correspondent, and Prodowbow fought the tiger again and won fourteen thousand dollars. He sailed at once, came direct to Paris, and met hosts of good-lads to share his friendship and his money. At an opera ball, one night, he met a dashing actress from one of the minor theatres, and addressing her, was repulsed. Nothing daunted, he commanded his coachman to follow her carriage, and as he followed he addressed her in French. The end of the affair was that Prodowbow took apartments at six hundred francs a month, and his lady spent two thousand francs a month for him. Suddenly the guns of Fort Sumpter echoed upon Paris. Here were Prodowbow's orations, and "siggers," and cotton bales? You will find him now in the seventh story of a seventh rate house in a room seven feet square. He smokes your tobacco, as he tells of his past greatness, and he is felicitously your proposition that he shall take a drink. Prodowbow who drove down the Champs Elysees three years ago, with four men in livery, a diamond pin, and a bow from every café, is now drinking to die whether he shall starve or beg—anything but work.

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It ought not to be our desire, and it is not our interest, to make a Hayti or a Poland of the South. But it is not here proposed to discuss generally the question of the war or the question of the reconstruction of the Union, but to present the positions of parties with reference to the principle of lawful rule. And the point insisted upon is, that a party faithful to law and duty must take possession of public power before we can reasonably expect just and honorable peace, reunion and a lasting safety. Let this thought sink deeply into the minds of the people, and they will certainly restore the Democratic party to power, and will put down the guilty and lawless factions who have abused their confidence and betrayed their hopes.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE. AMERICANS ABROAD.—SKETCHES OF SOUTHERN VOYAGERS.—BOIS DE LOGNON. BY ANTHONY M. MASON. THE QUARTER LATIN.—POLITICS AND NEWS OF THE DAY. Special Correspondence of the Patriot and Union. Paris, July 21st, 1863. Harrisburg being out of danger, the world no longer trembles on its axis, and I have seen my brethren since the fall of Vicksburg. There are in Paris several hundred youths from the Confederate States. In my own quarter there are thirty or forty, and as they circulate freely and talk with characteristic modesty, one cannot well miss their meaning. Here is Prodowbow, for example, a Louisiana, and a prime fellow, as his comrades say. Six years ago Prodowbow sailed from New Orleans to New York to take the Liverpool steamer. He had nine thousand dollars in his possession, and he ventured a thousand of it in a few days on the night of the 10th of August at the hotel found on a French street, borrowing money to telegraph to his banker. A thousand dollar draft was honored at eight by said banker's correspondent, and Prodowbow fought the tiger again and won fourteen thousand dollars. He sailed at once, came direct to Paris, and met hosts of good-lads to share his friendship and his money. At an opera ball, one night, he met a dashing actress from one of the minor theatres, and addressing her, was repulsed. Nothing daunted, he commanded his coachman to follow her carriage, and as he followed he addressed her in French. The end of the affair was that Prodowbow took apartments at six hundred francs a month, and his lady spent two thousand francs a month for him. Suddenly the guns of Fort Sumpter echoed upon Paris. Here were Prodowbow's orations, and "siggers," and cotton bales? You will find him now in the seventh story of a seventh rate house in a room seven feet square. He smokes your tobacco, as he tells of his past greatness, and he is felicitously your proposition that he shall take a drink. Prodowbow who drove down the Champs Elysees three years ago, with four men in livery, a diamond pin, and a bow from every café, is now drinking to die whether he shall starve or beg—anything but work.

Here is Muscogee, a handsome Georgian, soft, insinuating and successful. He was a small merchant in Savannah, failed, and secured a clerkship in a New York city bank. Thence, to the relief of the bank officers, he was transferred to a United States naval vessel, but on the breaking out of the war threw up his Purser'sship because he could not fight his Southern brethren. He came to Paris penniless, but ingratiated himself with folks, borrowed a thousand francs here, a hundred there, and was a credit with tailors, waiters, and publicans, and kept the run of all newly arriving Americans. Young Swiggle, for example, a Philadelphian, with more brains than brains, encountered Muscogee at Monroe's, the American banker. He was going to the Levant and Jerusalem, not for information but for fun, and he invited Muscogee to go also at Swiggle's expense. They spent six thousand dollars, hung in a third associate, and returned to Paris, after four months, having taught Swiggle the use of *Assisins* and *Yermochis*. He became a credit with tailors, waiters, and publicans, and kept the run of all newly arriving Americans. Young Swiggle, for example, a Philadelphian, with more brains than brains, encountered Muscogee at Monroe's, the American banker. He was going to the Levant and Jerusalem, not for information but for fun, and he invited Muscogee to go also at Swiggle's expense. They spent six thousand dollars, hung in a third associate, and returned to Paris, after four months, having taught Swiggle the use of *Assisins* and *Yermochis*. He became a credit with tailors, waiters, and publicans, and kept the run of all newly arriving Americans. Young Swiggle, for example, a Philadelphian, with more brains than brains, encountered Muscogee at Monroe's, the American banker. He was going to the Levant and Jerusalem, not for information but for fun, and he invited Muscogee to go also at Swiggle's expense. They spent six thousand dollars, hung in a third associate, and returned to Paris, after four months, having taught Swiggle the use of *Assisins* and *Yermochis*. He became a credit with tailors, waiters, and publicans, and kept the run of all newly arriving Americans.

I might run this list far enough to include Pitt the who run the blockade successfully seven times, bringing out cotton for which he gave eight cents per pound, but which he sold in Liverpool for sixty out. He has made \$100,000 by the war, and intends to dwell in Paris with a New York lady, leaving a wife and two children in the sunny South;—or Tamper, who used to be an overseer, afterwards a slave-buyer, but who proclaims himself a French planter, and who dines at the Maison D'Orse every day in seven at forty-five francs per meal.

There is a creamery near the Odéon, on the Rue Vauglar, where these folk meet when there is no money in town to "pick." It is a cozy place, so visited and guarded that I wonder Orsini did not obtain it to develop his anti-Napoleonic plot. Well! at the hour of six, P. M., you should see his *Americains* with *kerchiefs* beside them, playing *piquet* or *gagnant*, always for money, when they have any,—and composedly inviting *Boulegue*, the proprietor, to "chalk" their score. It doesn't make a great difference which of them it is entered against, for none have the remotest idea that it will never be paid, and then they "take the old man" which divides them from their immediate possessors, and wink at each other behind his stupid and mercenary grin. These are the gullible heirs of the South—much good doth travel do them. Wuen, no w