

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1863

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No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and State St., Boston.
Are our Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The following is the State Central Committee as appointed by Hon. FINDLAY PATTERSON, of Washington county, who, as President of the late Democratic Convention, was authorized by a resolution of the body to announce the Committee. It consists of a Chairman, and Representatives of the several Senatorial Districts into which the State is divided:

Hon. CHARLES J. RIDDLE, Chairman.
At District—Theodore Cuyler, Philadelphia.
Do... Robert J. Hemphill... do.
Do... John Fullerton, Jr.... do.
Do... Isaac Leech... do.
21st... Do... James G. Moore, Lancaster County.
24th... Do... W. H. Witt, Montgomery county.
4th... Do... Wm. T. Rogers, Bucks County.
5th... Do... Thomas Heckman, Northampton County.
6th... Do... Hiram Clymer, Berks County.
7th... Do... Am Packer, Carbon County.
9th... Do... Michael Mylert, Sullivan County.
10th... Do... S. Winchester, Luzerne County.
11th... Do... Mortimer E. Elliot, Tioga County.
12th... Do... George L. Miller, Clinton County.
13th... Do... William Allister, Northumberland County.
14th... Do... Samuel Heppner, Cambria County.
15th... Do... William M. Breelin, Lebanon County.
16th... Do... George Sanderson, Lancaster County.
17th... Do... John F. Spangler, York County.
18th... Do... Henry Smith, Fulton County.
19th... Do... J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon County.
20th... Do... William Bigler, Clearfield County.
21st... Do... Hugh Weir, Indiana County.
22nd... Do... James G. Moore, Butler County.
23rd... Do... W. T. Hausey, Greene County.
24th... Do... Geo. W. Cass, Allegheny County.
Do... James P. Barr... do.
25th... Do... James G. Moore, Butler County.
26th... Do... Wm. M. Lewis, Lawrence County.
27th... Do... Thomas W. Grayson, Crawford County.
28th... Do... Kennedy L. Blood, Jefferson County.

NOTICE.
The several County Committees of Superintendence are requested to communicate the names and postoffice addresses of their members to the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Editors of Democratic papers in Pennsylvania are requested to forward copies to him.

CHARLES J. RIDDLE, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1863.

Democratic County Convention.
At a meeting of the County Committee, held at the public house of Jas. Raymond, in the City of Harrisburg, on the 15th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several wards, boroughs and townships in Dauphin county, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding delegate elections, in the townships, between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M., and in the wards and boroughs, between the hours of seven and a half and nine o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the 5th day of September next, for the purpose of electing two delegates from each ward, borough and township, to represent them in a County Convention, which shall be held at the Court House, in the City of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 8th day of September next, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming a county ticket, &c.

The following changes in the places of holding elections were made, viz:

Susquehanna Township.—From Miller's school house, to Michael G. Shreiner's hotel, Coxes-ton.

Middletown—Middle Ward.—To the public house of Raymond & Kendig.

A. W. WATSON, Chairman.

Franklin Smith, Secretary.

Schuylkill County—Illegal Arrests.

We are sorry that the account of the illegal arrest and imprisonment of seven citizens of Schuylkill county reached us too late for this morning's paper. It will be published on Monday.

Lincoln's Policy.

"The Government has decided not to retain any officer in the army whose views on the war policy are not in consonance with its own." So says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which, being a leading advocate of the Administration, may be taken as good authority. This would exclude every Democratic officer from command—and knowing the delicate position in which they stand, many of them, who do not desire to leave the army, have really become, or pretend to be, better Abolitionists than the President. If the same rule were to be applied to the privates, we should soon have a rampant Abolition army, or no army at all—two-thirds of the rank and file are Democrats.

Curtin no Politician.

The Philadelphia *Dial*, in the middle of an article in favor of Curtin for Governor, innocently exclaims: "We don't want a politician!" How Curtin will smile when he reads this. Why, he has been, ever since the first dawn of his manhood, a mousing, scheming, intriguing politician—a pot-house demagogue, and nothing more. He is that to-day—stumping the State like a sturdy beggar, asking alms of every one he meets—now addressing the dear people, and now carousing with his intimate friends and counsellors. The *Dial* knows this—everybody who knows anything knows it; and we can only account for Curtin's friends resorting to the miserable "no-party" dodge on the supposition that they believe the people to be fools. If this is their idea, they will soon discover their mistake.

Maine—Canada—Split in the Republican Party.

An intelligent friend who has just returned from a professional tour through the Eastern States, thence via Montreal, &c., home, communicates the following interesting intelligence:

"I have great hopes of the State of Maine, as but at out 6,000 majority have to be put down to redeem that State."

"Canada is full of runaway Abolition Yankees, skulking the conscription of their own fanatical party."

"A great Republican party split has taken place between the New Englanders and the party in the Northwestern States, based upon this fact: that, whilst the former are making vast gains in Government contracts, and getting rich on blood and plunder, the latter are suffering from drought, stoppage of the Mississippi trade, and drain of population to carry on a negro emancipation war inaugurated by a former."

"This will be developed in the fall elections in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, &c., to the surprise of many—so you will see."

The Treachery of the Administration.

The political condition of the country, moulded by the policy of the present National Administration, has not been slow enough in process, unfortunately, to be unfelt. The rapid, headlong strides of the party in power toward the accomplishment of those designs, which, for a time, since the beginning of the war, were hidden in the fair promises made to the people for purposes of conciliation and support, have disclosed too soon the treachery of their authors, to win the nation to forgetfulness of the past. Hast has been begotten of failure and despair. Recklessness has supplanted prudence with the sense of decaying power. Two years ago rancor and regret were recouped to trust the assurances of compromise and conservatism, made by the President in the dark and solemn hour of national affliction.—Two years ago a single, earnest purpose animated, without distinction of party, the people of the loyal States.—A great thought, common to all, filled the mind and heart of the nation. The world witnessed for the second time in our history, the spectacle which has since gradually faded out of view—of a united North bent upon the accomplishment of our national salvation. We trusted, believed, forgot the divisions our enemies presumed upon as an element of their own strength, put faith in the men who were over us, and in the holiness and justice of our cause. Two years has undeviated us; two years has taught us the experience of disappointment and chagrin, and filled with mortification and despair the hopes that were cherished in stern resolves and generous sacrifice. The history of that period has developed the most stupendous duplicity ever practised upon a civilized people, and in bringing new issues to the war has brought fresh burdens on the country.

The treachery of the men in power instigated by a restless faction in their midst, is heart-sickening to the believer in the true destiny of the nation; it can no more be rewarded with success than can the machinations of the Father of Lies. It has degraded the national character and seduced the national virtue, and lent a low tendency to the tone of our national life. It has not only divided the North, retarded the operations of our arms, and delayed success, but it has engendered a policy of deception practically subversive of the rights of our own people.—It is the origin of proslavery leagues, oppressive but artfully worded laws, secret designs upon the elective franchise, false official intelligence, suppression of facts and the circulation of lies, official intrigue, jealousy and debauchery.—The President himself—God pity us, lie people stand to-day before the world convicted of the conspicuous crime of perjury to his oath of office, and the deliberate avowals of his inaugural address. In mockery of Divine justice he calls upon his people at stated times, to pray for the welfare of the Union—but for sins so grave a deeper penance has been required and is required in the fast increasing evils and sorrows that have come upon us.

Andrew G. Curtin.

This gentleman, whose health was so feeble a short time since as to induce him to decline a re-nomination, is now vigorously stamping the State, begging those whom he has helped to beggar to re-elect him. In order to help him along in his canvass, we publish gratis a compliment or two paid him by members of his own party. The Governor is, proverbially, a modest man, and will not blazon his virtues before the people, and most of his friends partake too much of the same amiable weakness to be of much service to him. But there are exceptions—the Pittsburgh *Gazette* and *Dispatch* seem disposed to do him justice, and we feel charitably disposed towards him, we quote their encomiums with pleasure. They are both Republican papers of the Abolition dye, and neither the Governor nor his friends can except to their testimony.

The *Dispatch* says:

"Mr. Curtin, so long ago as the 15th of April, announced that he should 'refuse from the office' at the close of his term, assigning as a reason therefor, that his constitution had been so completely broken down by the labors duties of his office that a prolongation of those duties might endanger his life. For the consolation of the select circle of friends who might have grieved over his complete retirement to private life, his Excellency further intimated that a snug diplomatic position, which he should not feel at liberty to refuse, had been tendered him. To say that this early and official announcement of Governor Curtin's intention to abandon any design on the gubernatorial chair was hailed with satisfaction by the sincere advocates of Republican principles throughout the State, is to give but a faint idea of the relief such a prospect afforded."

It is idle to disguise the fact that the previous course of Gov. Curtin had not been satisfactory to the mass of the Republican party. Rightfully or wrongfully, he has been held responsible by the voters of the party for the shoddy swindles which disgraced the State's management of her quota of three months troops; he is held responsible for the mismanagement of the reserve corps, and for the shamefully bungling manner in which the draft of 1862 was put into operation. Since his declination has been published, the course of Gov. Curtin has even been more unsatisfactory to most of his party, especially in the western portion of the State. During the last invasion of the Monongahela valley by the rebels, all efforts of the authorities here to secure even the privilege of organizing troops for home defence, failed; and during the later invasion by Lee's army, instead of adopting a decisive policy of enrollment, the State authorities published frantic appeals to the people, and made daily changes in the form of enlistments, until military affairs in the State were thrown into utter confusion."

This extract has the merit of being both true and complimentary, and we have no doubt will be appreciated by his Excellency.

The *Gazette* is by no means behind its contemporary in laboring to do justice to the Governor. It speaks plainly, but the people love candor, and will pronounce fairly on the facts on the day of election. Addressing the convention that nominated Curtin, the *Gazette* remarks:

"We trust that nobody will allow himself to be misled by the idea that a man like Curtin, and with such a record as we have shown of him, can be forced upon the people of this country by putting him in nomination against their will. We know what we say, when we give notice to those who may be tempted to this view, that he is universally believed by the people here to be corrupt—to have sold the State and the party both—and to be anything but well affected to the national administration or the truly loyal men at home; they know indeed so well the sort of company he keeps, and the kind of influences that have governed him, that we have given shape and utterance to their invincible repugnance to the man, and done what they

wished in endeavoring to save the party, by warning the managers that they must either touch, taste, or handle anything so unclean, if they considered the vote of the strongest Republican county in the State or the nation an important one."

These papers have not yet retracted a word they have published, nor has any friend of Curtin's or the Governor himself undertaken to refute the charges. The record stands impeached.

The Washington Republican on John W. Forney.—*A Flare Up.*

It is well known to the reading community that there are two papers published in Washington City devoted to the support of the Administration—the *Chronicle*, edited, (or supposed to be edited,) by John W. Forney, otherwise known as "The President's Dog," and the *Republican*, edited we believe, by Dr. Bailey—both claiming to be, in some measure, official organs. Between these two presses there has recently sprung up little breeze which, it is said, has so far disturbed the serenity, if not the harmony of the party, as to have required a meeting of leading politicians at the Capital to stifle, if possible, the controversy in its incipiency. The jealousy from which the quarrel sprung, no doubt existed long ago, but the immediate cause of the outbreak was this:—The *Republican* published an editorial in which war with England was predicted, and the semi-official source of the prediction gave it so much credit for influence association with the Presidents and Cabinet, that Forney—the Dog—took fire; and, to fix more firmly the belief in the public mind that he was sole official editor, he treated the article of the *Republican* with ridicule, mocked at the idea of a foreign war, denied that any such notion was entertained by the Administration, and more than intimated that Dr. Bailey was assuming airs. This was too much for the Doctor who, although he might bear much, could not bear everything—and, accordingly he retorted as follows:

"THE CONTRACTORS' ORGAN PUTTING ON AIRS.—A morning paper which came into existence upon Government plunder, and has never lived upon anything else since, except the ten cent piece which it exacted from the poor soldiers of the Army of the Potomac for so many of its copies, comes to the rescue of the dear public against a news paragraph which we published a few days since, and which it did not dare to copy or steal, as it usually does. The article is simply a tissue of blackguardism and lies, and the writer knew he lied when he wrote it. That is not all. He knows that we know he lies, and that we know that he knows that we know he lies. So far as our official relations with the Government are concerned, it is a matter between the Government and ourselves, and is not a subject for public discussion, notwithstanding the contractors' organ sees fit to introduce the matter into the article alluded to."

This shell took effect—it exploded near the magazine and threw the whole party, President, Cabinet, Senators, Contractors, politicians, plunders and scoundrels into fits. For fear the next shell might explode in the magazine, and blow up the whole rotten concern, a meeting of leading men was called, and probably the little difficulty has been amicably and satisfactorily arranged. But that shot hurt Forney, and he has been more unassuming ever since.

NEGO. VALOR.—The N. Y. World says:

Our readers will remember the extraordinary stories which were scattered all over the country touching the valor of the negro soldiers who participated in the first assault upon Port Hudson. It was claimed that six hundred out of one thousand men were killed, and the terrible blacks fought with their teeth when their muskets and arms failed them. All the abolition papers took part in the chorus of praise for the negroes; the poet Baker celebrated their deeds in verse; while General Banks himself, in his dispatches, extolled the negro troops and said not a word in favor of the white. But the truth is out at last. The whole story was a falsehood from beginning to end, and was prepared beforehand to reconcile the North to the arming of the slaves. The New Orleans *Press*, General Banks' personal organ, gives an official return of the losses during the whole siege in the negro regiments, from which it appears that

There were engaged in the siege of Port Hudson two regiments of colored troops, the First and the Third, both together numbering 1,245 men. Of these 25 were killed, 123 wounded by gunshots, and 46 by falling trees, making the total casualties 197. Many of the wounds were slight, from which the sufferers have since recovered.

And so ends the romance of negro valor at Port Hudson.

RELEASE OF STATE PRISONERS.—On the 6th inst., Banks visited Fort Jackson and Fort St. Phillip, below New Orleans, and liberated some of the State prisoners who had been confined there by order of Gen. Butler. On the prison record against their names was found the entry, "cause unknown." General Banks liberates twenty-one on this occasion—eighteen at Fort Jackson, and three (the last remaining ones) at St. Phillip.

[Thousands of others have been cruelly and illegally seized and imprisoned by this despotistic Administration with the same entry, "cause unknown" against their names.]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARMY OF GEN. ROSECRANS.
IMPORTANT MOVEMENT—KENTUCKY ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—The *Gazette* has private information from the Army of the Cumberland up to the 11th. There is a movement in progress. The public may soon look for important news from East Tennessee.

Returns from all but nine counties in Kentucky give Brantley over 50,000 majority.

FORT WARREN PRISONERS.

PARTICULARS OF THEIR CAPTURE.

PORLAND, August 21.—The cutter J. C. Dobbin arrived here this morning with the escaped prisoners from Fort Warren, and the yacht which they stole. They state that only two of them escaped, and neither belonged to the Tacony's crew; one of them is Lieutenant Alexander, commander of the ram *Frigid*. The other prisoner proves to be James Thurston, Second Lieutenant of the Atlanta, alias the *Frigid*, which was captured at Savannah. The prisoners state that they escaped by crawling out over the ramparts of Fort Warren while the sentries were on duty.

They swam, with the assistance of a target, three-quarters of a mile to the island opposite Fort Warren, where they seized a little fishing boat. Lieutenant Reed, of the pirate Tacony, attempted to escape, but was detained by a sentinel standing upon him while he was crawling down after the alarm had been given. They landed only at Hampton beach, and were captured at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, east of Boone's Island. They made no resistance. They say they would have escaped by putting off their clothes, and were captured by Captain Webster, of the cutter Dobbin, boarded every vessel he met until he

captured the prisoners. They had some two or three hundred dollars in Confederate money with some greenbacks. They are now secure in jail here. Their boat was a miserable one, and totally unfit for the contemplated trip.

The yacht Sparkle, having aboard Deputy Collector Bird and volunteer crew, have not yet returned. She is armed with a swivel gun and muskets taken from the pirate Tacony.

SEVERE HURRICANE AT BOSTON.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

BOSTON, August 21.—Quite a severe hurricane, accompanied by hail, rain, thunder and lightning, passed over this city about 6 o'clock last evening, doing considerable damage in east Boston. Ten large shuds in M'Kay's yard, which had just been completed, were blown down.

A keel had been laid and most of the iron frames were up in one sheath for the iron clad Monitor Squadron; the latter were blown down, and one fell on a new steam mill, crushing in the roof and destroying some fifty feet of the building; another sheath, belonging to the Atlantic iron works, was also crushed by the force of the wind. The total loss of property will probably reach \$12,000.

The workmen in the above places had just left when the hurricane came up.

The wind blew with such force as to tear up large trees and knock down a number of chimneys, etc.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

FORTRESS MONMOUTH, Aug. 20.—Acting Brig. Gen. B. Onderdonk, First N. Y. Mounted Rifles, and two companies of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, have just returned to Portsmouth, Va., from a long raid into North Carolina. They passed through Edenton, N. C., and opened communication with Captain Roberts, in command at South Mills. Thence they proceeded to Pasquotank and Murtford, and while about half way between the two places were attacked by the guerrillas, and one was lost.

The steamer *Sparkle*, having aboard Deputy Collector Bird and volunteer crew, have not yet returned. She is armed with a swivel gun and muskets taken from the pirate Tacony.

THE NAVY.

The Navy Department has been informed that the United States bark *Gem* of the Sea, captured in July last, the schooner *Guerrier*, of Nassau, off the coast of Florida, Captain Walker, of the steamship *De Soto*, reported the seizure by him of the schooner *Lady Maria*, for a violation of the blockade.