Patriot Union.

VOL. 5.—NO. 306. HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Nine lines or less constitute half a square. Ten lines more than four, constitute a square.

1 sq., one day	$0 50	One sq., one day	$5 00
" one week	1 20	" one week	2 00
" one month	3 00	" one month	6 00
" three months	5 00	" three months	10 00
" six months	8 00	" six months	15 00
" one year	12 00	" one year	20 00

☞ Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, at ten cents per line for each insertion. To merchants and others advertising by the year, liberal terms will be offered.

☞ The number of insertions must be designated on the advertisement.

☞ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same rates as regular advertisements.

Business Cards.

ROBERT SNODGRASS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office North Third street, third door above Market, Harrisburg, Pa.

N. B.—Pension, Bounty and Military claims of all kinds prosecuted and collected.

Refer to Hons John C. Kunkel, David Mumma, jr., and R. A. Lamberton. myll-d&w6m

WM. H. MILLER,
AND
R. E. FERGUSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE IN
SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS
SECOND STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT and MARKET SQUARE,
ap-29w&d Nearly opposite the Buehler House.

THOS. C. MacDOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT.
Office in the Exchange, Walnut st., (Up Stairs.)

Having formed a connection with parties in Washington City, who are reliable business men, any business connected with any of the Departments will meet with immediate and careful attention. m6-y

DR. C. WEICHEL,
SURGEON AND OCULIST,
RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET.

He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of profession in all its branches.

A LONG AND VERY SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL EXPERIENCE justifies him in promising full and ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, be the disease Chronic or any other nature. ml8-d&w1y

MILITARY CLAIMS AND PENSIONS.

The undersigned have entered into an association for the collection of Military Claims and the securing of Pensions for wounded and disabled soldiers.

Muster-in and Muster-out Rolls, officers' Pay Rolls, Ordnance and Clothing returns, and all papers pertaining to the military service will be made out properly and expeditiously.

Office in the Exchange Buildings, Walnut between Second and Third streets, near Omit's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

THOS. C MACDOWELL,
THOMAS A. MAGUIRE.
je25 dtf

SILAS WARD.
NO. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG.
STEINWAY'S PIANOS,
MELODEONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS,
Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Accordeons,
STRINGS, SHEET AND BOOK MUSIC, &c., &c.,
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ALBUMS,
Large Pier and Mantle Mirrors, Square and Oval Frames of every description made to order. Reguilding done.
Agency for Howe's Sewing Machines.
☞ Sheet Music sent by Mail. oct1-1

JOHN W. GLOVER,
MERCHANT TAILOR!
Has just received from New York, an assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
which he offers to his customers and the public at
nov22) *MODERATE PRICES.* dtf

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor,
27 CHESNUT ST., between Second and Front,
Has just returned from the city with an assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Which will be sold at moderate prices and made up to order; and, also, an assortment of READY MADE Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
nov21-1yd

DENTISTRY.

B. M. GILBERT, D. D. S.,
NO. 119 *MARKET STREET,*
EBY & KUNKEL'S BUILDING, UP STAIRS.
jan8-tf

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE,
TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY,
E. S. GERMAN,
27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Depot for the sale of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Music and Musical Instruments. Also, subscriptions taken for religious publications. no30-dy

JOHN G. W. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE
CARD WRITER,
HERR'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.
All manner of *VISITING, WEDDING AND BUSINESS CARDS* executed in the most artistic styles and most reasonable terms. dec14-dtf

UNION HOTEL,
Ridge Avenue, corner of Broad street,
HARRISBURG, PA.

The undersigned informs the public that he has recently renovated and refitted his well-known "Union Hotel" on Ridge avenue, near the Round House, and is prepared to accommodate citizens, strangers and travelers in the best style, at moderate rates.

His table will be supplied with the best the markets afford, and at his bar will be found superior brands of liquors and malt beverages. The very best accommodations for railroaders employed at the shops in this vicinity. [al4 dtf] HENRY BOSTGEN.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished. It is pleasantly situated on North-West corner of Howard and Franklin streets, a few doors west of the Northern Central Railway Depot. Every attention paid to the comfort of its guests.
G. LEIBENRING, Proprietor,
je12-tf (Late of Selins Grove, Pa.)

THEO. F. SCHEFFER,
BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER,
NO. 18 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.
☞ Particular attention paid to printing, ruling and binding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Insurance Policies, Checks, Bill-Heads, &c.
Wedding, Visiting and Business Cards printed at very low prices and in the best style. jan21

TAILORING.
GEO. A. KLUGH.
The subscriber is ready at NO. 94, MARKET ST., four doors below Fourth street, to make
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING
in any desired style, and with skill and promptness. Persons wishing cutting done can have it done at the shortest notice. ap27-d1y

CHARLES F. VOLLMER,
UPHOLSTERER,
Chestnut street, four doors above Second,
(OPPOSITE WASHINGTON HOUSE HOUSE,)
is prepared to furnish to order, in the very best style of workmanship, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Window Cornices, Lounges, and all other articles of Furniture in his line, on short notice and moderate terms. Having experience in the business, he feels warranted in asking a share of public patronage, confident of his ability to give satisfaction. jan17-dtf

SKY-LIGHT GALLERY.—The rooms on the corner of Market square and Market street, opposite the Jones House, occupied as a Gallery for Daguerreotype, Photograph and Ambrotype purposes, are FOR RENT from the 9th of September next.
Apply to JOHN WYETH.
jy18-dlaw3w

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

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR!—FIRST IN THE MARKET!—For sale by
jy12 WM. DOCK Jr., & CO.

Medical.

★ ★ ★
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 speedy and certain remedy, and never fails This Liniment is prepared from the recipe 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, RHEUMATIC DISORDERS of every kind, 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 it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, 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, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

QUINSY 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.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS and SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used 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 at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases to which all horses are liable and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.
To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.
RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
For sale by all dealers. ap11eow-d&w

Dyeing.

ALL WORK PROMISED IN
ONE WEEK!

DODGE'S DYE HOUSE
104.
PENNSYLVANIA
STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
104 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
Where every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments, Piece Goods, &c., are Dyed, Cleansed, and finished in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
no3-d&wly DODGE & CO., Proprietors.

T. F. WATSON,
MASTIC WORKER
AND
PRACTICAL CEMENTER,
Is prepared to Cement the exterior of Buildings with he New York Improved
Water-Proof Mastic Cement.

This Material is different from all other Cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesiveness to any surface, imperishable by the action of water or frost. Every good building should be coated with this Cement; it is a perfect preserver to the walls, and makes a beautiful, fine finish, equal to Eastern brown sandstone, or any color desired.

Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Cement, I refer to the following gentlemen:

J. Bissell, residence, Penn street, Pittsburg, finished five years.
J. H. Shoenberger, residence, Lawrenceville, finished five years.
James M'Candless, residence, Allegheny City, finished five years.
Calvin Adams, residence, Third street, finished four years.
A. Hoeveler, residence, Lawrenceville, finished four years.
J. D. M'Cord, Penn street, finished four years.
Hon. Thomas Irwin, Diamond street, finished four years.
St Charles Hotel and Girard House, finished five years.
Kittanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Messer, Architects, Pittsburg, finished five years.

Orders received at the office of R. M'Eldowney, Paint Shop, 20 Seventh street, or please address
T. F. WATSON,
may16-tf P. O. Box 1366. Pittsburg, Pa.

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

SUPERIOR STOCK OF LIQUORS.—WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO., are now able to offer to their customers and the public at large, a stock of the purest liquors ever imported into this market, comprising in part the following varieties:

WHISKY—IRISH, SCOTCH, OLD BOURBON.
WINE—PORT, SHERRY, OLD MADEIRA.
OTARD, DUPEY & CO. PALE BRANDY.
JAMICA SPIRITS.
PRIME NEW ENGLAND RUM.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

These liquors can all be warranted; and in addition to these, Dock & Co. have on hand a large variety of Wines, Whisky and Brandy, to which they invite the particular attention of the public.

NOTICE!
TO THE DRAFT IN THE 15TH AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS.
NATIONAL SUBSTITUTE AGENCY.

A. K. SWISHER & CO., having opened an office in Carlisle, at the Government Assessor's office, in Rheem's Hall, are now prepared to furnish substitutes at fair prices.

Substitutes supplied from this office will be able bodied Aliens, not subject to draft. All drafted persons served by us are guaranteed a release from the draft.

Apply at once, in person or by letter, at the "National Substitute Agency," Rheem's Hall, Carlisle.

References.—J. M. Weakley, Joseph Ritner, jr., J. Rheem, A. K. SWISHER & CO.
August 4-dtf

WAR! WAR!—BRADY, No. 62 Market street, below Third, has received a large assortment of SWORDS, SASHES and BELTS, which he will sell very low. au20 dtf

EXCELSIOR!!!—SUGAR CURED HAMS!—*A Delicious Ham, cured expressly for family use.* They are superior to any now in the market. [my24] WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

Bank Notices.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next annual session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a renewal of the charter of the West Branch Bank, of Williamsport, Pa., with its present name and style, location, privileges and capital of $100,000.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. JONES, Cashier.
June 30th, 1863-jy4-tm1

LEGISLATIVE BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative authority of Pennsylvania, at the next session of the General Assembly thereof, commencing the first Tuesday of January, A. D, 1864, for the incorporation of a Bank having banking and discounting privileges, with a capital of One Million Dollars, by the name and style of "The Oil City Bank," and to be located at Oil City, Venango county, Pennsylvania. C. V. CULVER.
June 29th, 1863-6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that "The Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania," intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their next session, for a renewal of their charter. Said bank is located in the city of Philadelphia, with an authorized capital of one million of dollars, a renewal of which will be asked for, with the usual banking privileges.—By order of the Board. S. C. PALMER, Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1863-6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their next session, for a renewal of the charter of The Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, located in Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, with the present capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and with the usual banking privileges.
J. W. CAKE, Cashier.
June 16, 1863.—7m

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed an association and prepared a certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of Issue, Discount and Deposit, under the provisions of the act entitled "A supplement to an act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-one. The said Bank to be called THE FARMERS' BANK OF MOUNT JOY, to be located in the borough of Mount Joy, to consist of a capital stock of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, in shares of Fifty Dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding Three Hundred Thousand Dollars in all.

J. Hoffman Hershey, John M. Hershey,
Martin B. Peifer, Jacob M. Stauffer,
Reuben Gerber, John M. Bear.
jan28-d6moaw*

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given of an intention to establish a Bank of Discount, Deposit and Circulation, under the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania," &c, and the supplement thereto; said Bank to be called "THE MANUFACTURERS' BANK," to be located in the borough of Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa., with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be divided into two thousand shares of Fifty Dollars each. dec4-6md

ALLENTOWN BANK.
ALLENTOWN BANK, June 20, 1863.
Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for an increase of the capital of said Bank to the amount of $200,000 in addition to that authorized by the present Charter; and also for an extension of the Charter of said Bank for twenty years from the expiration of the present Charter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
je20-dtm1 CHARLES W. COOPER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICE!—The Stockholders of the FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK OF WAYNESBURG, in Green county, Pa., will apply to the next Legislature of the State, for an extension of charter, for the term of fifteen years from the expiration of its present term. The location, corporate name and privileges, and amount of capital stock, to wit: one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be the same as under its present charter.
By order of the Board. J. LAZEAR, Cashier.
Waynesburg, Green co., Pa., June 16, 1863—je20-dtm1

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, in conformity with the act of Assembly, that the stockholders of the Bank of Montgomery County will make an application to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a renewal of the Charter of said Bank, with the same amount of capital (Four Hundred Thousand Dollars) as under the present Charter, to continue its present name and location.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. SLINGLUFF, Cashier.
Norristown, Pa., June 20, 1863.—6m

NOTICE.—The Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their next session for a renewal of their charter. Said Bank is located in the borough of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, with an authorized capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars—a renewal of which will be asked without any extension of privileges.
By order of the Board.
CHA. LOESER, Cashier.
Pottsville, June 20, 1863.—6md

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next annual session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a renewal of the charter of the HARRISBURG BANK, with its present name and style, location, privileges, and capital of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. W. WEIR.
je30-dtml. Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.
Notice is hereby given, in conformity with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that the Tradesmen's Bank, of Philadelphia, located in the city of Philadelphia, created with banking and discounting privileges, with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, that application will be made by the said Bank to the next Legislature for authority to increase the capital One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN CASTNER,
jy6-tml Cashier.

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND.
Messrs. BECKER & FALK, Proprietors, announce to the citizens of Harrisburg that this cool and delightful Summer retreat is now open for visitors Accommodations will be furnished to parties and pic-nics at reasonable terms, a dancing platform having been erected for their special use. Season tickets for families, good for one year, $1.00
No improper characters admitted, and no intoxicated person will be permitted to visit the Island.
A Ferry Boat plies constantly between the Island and the foot of Broad street, West Harrisburg. je13-3m

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
LITHOGRAPHS,
Formerly retailed at from $3 to $5, are now offered at 50 and 75 cents, and $1 and $1 50—published by the Ar Union, and formerly retailed by them.
Splendid Photographic Album Pictures of all distinguished men and Generals of the army, at only 10 cts.
For sale at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore,
18 Market street, Harrisburg.

BASKETS!
LADIES TRAVELING,
MARKET,
SCHOOL,
PAPER,
KNIFE,
CLOTHES,
ROUND,
CHILDREN'S,
CAKE,
For sale low, by
je12 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES.—A very superior article, (*strictly pure,*) just received and for sale by
july1 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & CO.
HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE
GOLD MEDAL!
AT THE
MECHANICS' FAIR, BOSTON,
HELD THE PRECEDING WEEK,
OVER SIXTY COMPETITORS!
Warerooms for the CHICKERING PIANOS, at Harrisburg, at 92 Market street.
oct22-tf W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE.

WINDOW SHADES of linen, gilt-bordered; and PAPER BLINDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also, CURTAIN FIXTURES and TASSELS at very low prices. Call at
Scheffer's Bookstore.

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1863.

CAUSES AND CURES.

From the Journal of Commerce.

There have been many times since the war began when the disposition to discuss the causes which led to it has been evinced by some of our contemporaries, and we have occasionally replied to questions put us on the subject.—But we have in the main avoided discussions on this point, because it appeared to us of little use, and more likely to divide than unite public sentiment, in a time when unity was of the utmost importance. The radical papers, however, have made it the frequent and almost constant subject of articles, and the result of their efforts was to produce the grand division of Northern sentiment which cannot be ignored. Instead of accepting the war as a fact, and simply relying on the people to sustain the government in it, they took frequent advantage of the times, and the suppression of opposite opinions, to inculcate their erroneous notions and persuade the people that the real cause of the war was that against which they desired to direct its forces. Not seeking, as patriots, the true cause, and from that deducing the cure of the terrible disease which had come upon the body politic, they only sought to turn popular vengeance against slavery because of their own hatred to it, and hence they persistently attempted to mislead the minds of men, and conceal the grand truths, a view of which might at the proper time lead to the relief of the nation.

That time is approaching with some degree of nearness. We can begin to see the day when reason will come into the field to do its work in pacifying the country, when a view of the causes of the war will help us to see a way to end the war. At such a time there can be no greater mistake than to mislead the people as to the causes which led to the present state of affairs. It would be the worst possible error to have the public mind blinded to the real truth, when that truth is the only means of public safety.

However great may be the evil of slavery, however desirable may be the removal of the institution, nevertheless, if that institution is not of itself the cause of the war, it is a grand error to direct the war against it, and it would be a grand error to look on it as standing in the way of peace. Therefore it becomes us now to consider seriously the question, which the radical men would have us regard as no question at all, so thoroughly do they consider it settled. What was the origin of our contest, and what is the way out of it? Let us not waste our treasure in combating a shadow. Let us not pour out our priceless blood in warring on what is not in reality the enemy of our peace and unity. It is not to defend slavery that this question becomes important now. Let slavery, like everything else, suffer the effects of war. But let not the country perish. Let not one young life be sacrificed. Let not peace be delayed an hour by any fatal deception as to the real cause and cure of our malady. That slavery was the subject matter of the quarrel that led to battle and bloodshed is not to be doubted. But might it not have existed without the battling and bloodshed? Was it of necessity the cause of the attack on Sumpter, or of the previous acts of war which led to that first opening of the cannon's voice on our peaceful shores? If men had been content to follow the counsels of the fathers, of the illustrious Washington, and avoid sectional questions and sectional parties, might we not have continued to live at peace, and the united wisdom of good men at the North and South been devoted as before to devising measures by which slavery, as well as other objectionable features in our American social and public systems, could be removed? Surely no one in his senses doubts this. We had once been slaveholding States, almost all of us. We had lived at peace with each other, and buried in green and quiet graves our fathers who made the Constitution, and the land was prosperous and the government beneficent. There was no aggressive character about slavery. On the contrary it was slowly and surely receding, and time and wisdom would have ended its existence. But sectionalism made it the subject of dispute.—We need not insist that it was Northern sectionalism. Let that pass. Say if you please that it was the sectionalism of Southerners, defending what had become a Southern sectional institution. Enough for the purpose of our present examination that it was sectionalism which made slavery the object of contest—first of mere political division, and then of war. We had repeatedly come near to blows on sectional questions before, but we wisely abandoned them before striking. By "we" is to be understood the people of one or another section. But this time the contestants on both sides were unyielding, and war came.

He is indeed blind to history who does not perceive that the real cause of the war was the sectionalism which enemies of the Union encouraged, fostered and brought to its sad results. Designing men, openly avowing enmity to the Union—men at the South and men at the North—worked together, and used slavery as the tool by which to build up sectional parties. The disunionists of one section would have been powerless without the co-operation of the disunionists of the other section. There was a bond that held the people of these States together which no one party could sever. It required both sides to be working together, and they did work with a will. We see the results now.

Let men pause before they adopt the theory that the subject of the original dispute is the cause of the war. The cure is not to be found in removing that subject. If the cure is to be effectual, it must be by reaching the disease, and the disease is in the hearts of men, North and South. The spirit of Union is necessary to union. That spirit existing, it makes no difference whether a State is free or slave. It makes no difference whether it is Catholic or Protestant. It makes no difference whether if is democratic or aristocratic. That spirit not existing, the Union cannot exist, though slavery be utterly abolished, and every difference of political, social or religious system be annihilated.

This Union is a union of States, based on a Union of people's hearts. Its restoration depends on a re-union of the affections of the inhabitants. That re-union must be made, or the object of the war is lost. We are not fighting to remove the subject about which we disputed. Such a war would indeed be a sorrowful precedent if it were carried on to remove an institution about which we had disagreed. Who knows what will again become the source of disagreement? If we are plunged into a quarrel by religious enthusiasts in one section, whose consciences are troubled by the religion of another section, would it be advisable to abolish the offensive religions to restore peace? Is that the way to reunite great bodies of people who have fallen out and gone to war?—Common sense ought to teach plainly that the radical doctrine is self-destructive. Let us be wise now, and seek to restore peace by restoring mutual interests and common affection for one government, one Union.

HON. RICHARD BRODHEAD.

Among the letters lately captured by our forces on the plantation of Jeff. Davis, in Mississippi, is one from Hon. Richard Brodhead, of Easton, as follows:

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 18, 1860.

My Dear Sir:—Herewith I send you a letter I this day received from Mr. Charles MacAllister, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of high character and large means. As he is a friend of mine and seems to think that you can restore peace to our country, I would be greatly pleased if you would read it, although it is not as legible as it ought to be.

I am well convinced that if the Southern States could be induced to delay action, the Northern people would furnish abundant evidence (through the State Legislatures and otherwise) that they desire to live upon terms of equality, fraternity and peace. In Pennsylvania many honest people voted for Lincoln, on the report of the Covode Committee and for a tariff, &c., and not with a view to violate any constitutional rights of the South.

Our Legislature meets on the first day of January, and I have no doubt (although largely Black Republican) will at once repeal our nullifying statute, and authorize the appointment of a commission to go to the Southern States. We are all well. Truly your friend,

RICHARD BRODHEAD.

As some imputations have been made against the loyalty of our fellow-citizen, the author of the above letter, by persons who count their own baseless suspicions as good evidence, we take pleasure in making this publication.—Every one who has watched the course of Mr. B. while connected with the council of the nation, before our present troubles were thought of, knows that there was no more unwavering friend of the Union than he, and we refer those who have not watched his course, but, nevertheless, are backward to condemn, to his speeches for information. He has proved himself a *fast* friend of the Union; for *after* the election of Mr. Lincoln, when the South declared its intention of seceding, and immediately took measures to that end, we find Mr. B. pouring oil upon the troubled waters, and writing the above letter; breathing a spirit of reconciliation to the man who was supposed to be able to "restore peace," Jeff. Davis, the leading spirit and present head of the rebellion. He endeavors to enlist the efforts of this man, once as potent for good as now for evil, in *delaying action* on the part of the Southern States, so as to enable the Northern people to "furnish abundant evidence (through the State Legislatures and otherwise) that they desire to live upon terms of equality, fraternity, and peace." He says, candidly, "In Pennsylvania many honest people voted for Lincoln * * *not with a view to violate any of the constitutional rights of the South.*" While he asks for moderation in the South, he expresses no doubt that certain obnoxious measures of the North will be repealed, thus endeavoring to bring both sections together again, without a civil war. Does not the national man shine forth in this letter? Would a man of secession sympathies apologize to Jeff. Davis for the action of "many honest people" in voting for Mr. Lincoln? We have no reason to believe that Mr. B.'s sentiments are now otherwise than we know they were before Mr. Lincoln's election and after his election, and, therefore, we have no right to think them otherwise. The above letter is sufficient evidence that he did not consider (as did the secessionists) that the election of Mr. L. was cause enough for secession, and hereafter no honorabe man will prefer the charge of disloyalty against him.—*Easton Argus.*

POLITICAL JUGGLING.

The meeting of "War Democrats" at Indianapolis turns out to be simply a meeting of Republicans of Democratic antecedents. The affair evidently belongs to that sort of juggling which comprehends the taking of a trick with a past card. The gentlemen in question had already once joined the Republican party. They accordingly are past cards. They are played out. They cannot again fairly take a trick in the present game. The attempt is contrary to the rules of fair-play. Being exposed, the attempt of course amounts to nothing, though whether or not it carries with it a forfeit remains to be seen. If it shall not, the Republicans of our sister State will have reason to congratulate themselves on so cheaply getting out of a very shallow ruse.

We observe that the name of the venerable Cass is so mixed up with this meeting as to suggest his approval of it. This is an incidental ruse even more unjustifiable than the main one. Gen. Cass has no part or lot with the Republicans in any shape or under any name. His position is fixed in the ranks of the conservatives. It is thus defined by himself in a recent letter addressed to the Democracy of the county of Washington, in Pennsylvania:

"I have come to look with almost as much solicitude upon the action of the Democratic party in its primary meetings as for the result of the conflict in arms; for the reason that it is now clear that the perpetuity of our present form of government rests upon the patriotism, intelligence, forbearance, and consistent course of action by the Democratic party. The Jacobins and radicals who are the leading spirits of the political party in power seem quite as intent on destroying our civil rights as in whipping the rebels into subjection. It is our duty to insist on the preservation intact of the form of government established in 1789, and that the territorial limits of the nation shall never be diminished. To attain this end, we must see that the government is not allowed to fall to pieces. We must hold the executive agents of the government to their duty, until we can by means of the ballot-box put in their stead those who will administer the government as it was formed by our ancestors."

There is surely no mistaking this explicit language, and as little mistaking the position it asserts for the position of the Republican party. The language is indeed levelled straight at the position of the Republican party. The venerable Cass occupies essentially the same position that our lamented Crittenden occupied. He is a war Democrat but not a Republican Democrat. He is a Union Democrat. In other words, General Cass, though a Democrat in name and in sympathy, now stands in fact on the simple basis of that devotion to the government itself which underlay the old Whig party and the old Democratic party alike, and to which the terrible shock of this rebellion has brought equally all the old Whigs and all the old Democrats of the North whose love of country is stronger than sectional hate and fanatical zeal combined. It is on this basis that enlightened patriots of whatever region and of whatever party antecedents are preparing to make a grand stand for the rescue of the government from the wild Jacobins now in authority. The basis is at the lowest not less Whig than Democratic, and the millions that occupy it, with the thousands that are thronging to it, embrace the flower both of the old Whig party and of the old Democratic party. Doubtless these millions embrace also a considerable number of mere factious zealots, whose clamors make them appear ten-fold more numerous and a thousand-fold more influential than they are; but this is the fate of even the noblest bodies of men, united in the noblest of causes. Sincere and intelligent patriots, keeping their eyes fixed upon the great essentials in the contest, will suffer these clamors to pass by as the idle wind. It behooves men, high-minded men, such men as "constitute a state," firmly to put aside all such clamors, or magnanimously, rise above them. They do not really touch the paramount issue and can never touch it.

There are but two principal divisions of the people in the loyal States. One is the radical party; the other is the conservative party. The principles and the measures of the present administration constitute the basis of the former; the principles and the measures announced in the platform of the Union Democracy of Kentucky constitute the basis of the latter. Between these two bases the people of the loyal States who have not already chosen must prepare to choose. These are the alternatives before the people; and not to choose the latter is to choose the former. One or the other the people must choose. There is absolutely no escape from the alternatives. The time has come when the people are under obligations of especial sacredness to decide not according to prejudice or accident, but according to the broad principles of justice and of truth as illuminated by a pure love of country. From a decision thus formed and freely rendered the republic has everything to hope and nothing to fear.—*Louisville Journal.*

SKETCH OF FORT SUMPTER.

Fort Sumpter is a work of modern construction, and is known as a truncated pentagonal fort. It is built upon an artificial island at the mouth of Charleston harbor, three and three-eighths miles distant from the city of Charleston. This island has for its base a sand and mud bank, with a superstructure formed of the refuse of several Northern stone quarries. The island itself cost a half a million dollars, and was ten years in course of construction. The fortification cost another half million, and when Major Anderson took possession of it it was so near completion that a portion of its guns had been placed in position. The walls are of solid brick and concrete masonry, built close to the water's edge, without a berme. They are sixty feet high and from eight to twelve feet in thickness, and are pierced for three tiers of guns on the north, east and west exterior sides. Its weakest point is on the south side, of which the masonry is not only weaker than the other sides, but it is not protected by any flank fire, which would sweep the landing wharf. Once landed, a party could have easily effected an entrance.

The work was designed for an armament of one hundred and forty guns of various calibres. Two tiers of guns are in casemates, while the upper one is open or *en barbette*; the lower tier for forty-two-pounder Paixhan guns, second tier eight and ten-inch columbiads, and the barbette tier for mortars and twenty-four-pounder guns.

It has been stated that in Fort Sumpter there are one hundred and four guns ready for action, about fifty-two (one-half) of which are ten-inch columbiads, the remainder being eight and six-inch Dahlgrens and howitzers. There are four heavy mortars in the fort, one being stationed at each corner. There are about twelve rifled guns in the works; but in consequence of the explosion of one of these guns, by which an officer of high rank narrowly escaped losing his life, it had been determined not to place any more reliance upon such pieces. They had, therefore, given up the idea of rifling old guns, and had thrown into disuse those already rifled. The fort was in about the same condition as when taken by the rebels, and, being then much injured by the engagement of April 12 and 13. The only alterations that had been made were in the officers' quarters, which, it will be remembered, had been several times fired during the fight of 1861—and in the magazines. With regard to the latter, some large flat stones that had been sent from the North to flag the fort, had been broken up and made into a solid wall outside for the protection of the two magazines. With regard to the former, the roof had been lowered and built flat, with a covering of concrete, so that if a shell should burst upon them it could not fire them or do any other kind of material harm. The appearance of the fort from the city shows a perfectly level top, nothing appearing above the parapet at all. There are about five hundred men in the fort, which force was probably doubled when our operations commenced.

Our sketch of the fort will give our readers a correct idea of its approach before the bombardment was opened.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TEST OF ABOLITIONISM.—All is not gold that shines, and the loudest mouthed philanthropist and reformer sometimes caves in when put to a severe practical test, like the following:

"I had a brother-in-law," said Moses Parkins, "who was one of the ravenous, maddest, reddest hottest Abolitionists you ever saw. I liked the pesky critter well enough, and should have been very glad to see him cum and spend the day, fetchin' my sister to see me and my wife, if he hadn't 'lowed his tongue to run so 'bout niggers and slavery, and the equality of the races, and the duty of overthrowing the Constitution of the United States, and a lot of other things, some of which made me mad, and the best of them right sick. I puzzled my brains a good deal to think how I could make him shut up his noisy head 'bout Abolition.

"Wall, one time when my brother-in-law came over to stay, an idea struck me. I hired a nigger to help me haying time; he was the biggest, strongest, greasiest nigger you ever see. Black, he was blacker than a black cat, and jest as shiny as a new beaver hat. I spoke to him—'Jake,' says I, 'when you hear the breakfast bell ring, don't say a word, but you jest come into the parlor and sit down among the folks and eat your breakfast.' The nigger's eyes stuck out of his head about a feet, 'Your jokin massa,' sez he, 'I shan't have no time to wash myself and change my shirt.' 'So much the better,' sez I. Wall, breakfast came and so did Jake, and set down 'long side by brother-in-law. He started, but didn't say a word. There want no mistake about it. Shut your eyes and you'd know it—for he was loud, I tell you. There was a first-rate chance to talk Abolitionism, but brother-in-law never opened his mouth.

"'Jake,' sez I, 'you be on hand at dinner time,' and he was. He had been workin' in the medder all the forenoon—it was as hot as hickory and bilin' pitch, and—but I leave the rest to your own imagination.

"Wall, in the afternoon, brother-in-law came up to me madder than a short tailed bull in hornet time.

"'Mose,' sez he, 'I want to speak to you.'

"'Sing it out,' sez I.

"'I hain't but few words to say,' sez he, 'but if that ere confounded nigger comes to the table while I'm stopping here I'll clear out.'

"Jake ate his supper in the kitchen that night, but from that day to this I never heard my brother-in-law open his head about Abolitionism. When the emancipation proclamation was issued I thought he'd let out some, but he didn't, for he know that Jake was still working on the farm.

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