

fully. The issue made up between the abolitionized Republican party and the Democratic masses of the land is: Shall we have, hereafter, a government of constitutional limitations, the authority of our public agents carefully defined and rightly kept within legal compass, and the rights and liberties of the people sacredly observed, guarded and respected, with a spirit of fraternal feeling pervading the intercourse of the States? Or, shall we have a government without constitutional limitations, people without adequate safeguards for their liberties, and States, without reciprocity of feeling or interest? The triumph of the Democracy just as certainly insures the former as the continuance of the present party in power establishes the latter condition of things. On this issue we will meet at the ballot.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

## The Patriot & Union.

FREDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1863.

O. BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the Patriot & Union unless accompanied with the name of the author.

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

### DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HON. G. W. WOODWARD,**  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

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

### THE SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE.

When a soldier returns to his election district, he resumes all the civil rights of citizenship, and his residence being unimpaired by his temporary absence, he has a right to vote on election day, but under the Constitution to which his fealty is due, he can acquire no right to vote elsewhere, except by a change of residence from one district to another.

\* \* \* The learned judge deprecates a construction that shall disenfranchise our volunteer soldiers. It strikes us that this is an inaccurate use of language. The Constitution would disenfranchise no qualified voter.

But, to secure purity of election, it would have its voters in thralldom where they are best known on election day. If a voter voluntarily stays at home, or goes on a journey, or joins the army of his country, can it be said the Constitution has disfranchised him? Four of the judges of this court, living in other parts of this State, find themselves, on the day of every Presidential election, in the city of Pittsburgh, where their official duties take them and where they are not permitted to vote. Have they a right to charge the Constitution with disfranchising them? Such is our case and such is the case of the volunteers in the army. The right of suffrage is carefully preserved for both them and us, to be enjoyed when we return to the places which the Constitution has appointed for its exercise.—**GEO. W. WOODWARD.**

### TROOPS AT ELECTIONS.

By the 36th section of the act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania of 2d July, 1833, it is enacted that

"No body of troops in the army of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, shall be present, either armed or unarmed, at any place of election within this Commonwealth, during the time of such election."

### Cumberland County.

The Democrats of Cumberland county met in County Convention at Carlisle, on Monday last, and nominated the following strong ticket, which, we prophesy, will be elected by 1000 majority:

Assembly—Dr. John D. Bowman.  
Prothonotary—Samuel Shriverman.  
Recorder—S. Ephraim Corrigan.  
Register—Geo. W. North.  
Treasurer—Henry S. Ritter.  
Commissioner—John McCay.  
Director—Christian Hartman.  
Auditor—D. B. Stevick.

### The President's Letter.

We have heard much of late of a letter, explanatory of his views and position, addressed by President Lincoln to the Abolition State Convention of Illinois. This letter was read in the Abolition State Convention held at Syracuse, New York, on the 2d instant, and appears in our paper to-day. It is characteristic of "A. Lincoln." Whatever we may think of it as the production of the President of the United States, there will be no dissent from the opinion, which we are free to express, that it is, in every respect, worthy the illustrious "rail-splitter" of Illinois.

We submit the letter to our readers for their patient perusal and consideration, reserving what comments we may have to make for a future day—perhaps to-morrow.

### Threatened Revelations.

The central organ of our sick Governor threatens astounding "revelations in reference to Woodward" unless the Democratic press shall cease its attacks upon his feeble Excellency. We know not what effect this threat may have upon our Democratic contemporaries, but, as far as we are concerned, we feel no disposition to throw any obstacle in the way of the central organ. We shall continue to treat Governor Curtin as we think he deserves, leaving Judge Woodward to the tender mercies of the central organ and other Abolition papers, which, at present, seem to be very tender on the subject of personal reputation. If Judge Woodward is not invulnerable to their attacks, it is his misfortune, not our fault; but from our knowledge of his character we feel safe in defying the utmost malice of his enemies. We are under no concern in regard to the threatened "revelations"—let them come in any shape they can be presented, we shall not shrink from the exposure; and neither, we are persuaded, will Judge Woodward. But in fairness, whatever may be their nature, the charges, or "revelations," should not be deferred until the very eve of the election, when refutation would be impossible. Only lies, such as the Abolitionists know how to coin and use, should be served up as a last dish to satisfy the craving appetites of fools and fanatics—truths, if the central organ and its co-workers have any that would militate against the success of Judge Woodward, should not be withheld a single day, and we are persuaded they would not, if the friends of Curtin were really in possession of any. We conclude, therefore, that the threat is idle—that Judge Woodward is beyond their reach, and that the Democracy have nothing to fear from any exposures the opposition can make.

The Government has realized \$60,000 from the sale of horses left by Morgan along his route through Indiana.

Hitherto we have not found it necessary to go outside of acknowledged Abolition papers for ammunition to use against Governor Curtin, nor do we think we shall be pushed by any urgency beyond that limit. The Pittsburgh Gazette and Dispatch have pronounced him to be faithless, corrupt and utterly unworthy the position he occupies. We concur in the opinion; we have so expressed ourselves; and we shall continue to pursue the same course. No pure-minded, no strictly honest, honorable man, would, in a canvas for Governor, number among his prominent supporters such unprincipled political demagogues as Colonel McClure and Senator Lowrie. Without any other evidence of the unworthiness of Governor Curtin, we should find enough to condemn him in the company he keeps. We should regret his re-election as a disgrace to Pennsylvania—as a long step backward in the honorable career she has heretofore pursued—as a wound from which she would not soon recover. Setting aside for a moment his moral delinquencies, which are numerous and weighty enough to damn even a wool-dyed Abolitionist, he is at this time mentally incapacitated to preside over the administration and destinies of this great Commonwealth. He has debased himself to the position of a mere tool in the hands of base men and a traitorously disposed national administration, all of whose crimes against liberty and justice, the Constitution and the laws, he endorses. Such a man is unfit to govern us—such a man the people will not choose.

### The Democracy.

The Democratic party, called into existence by the "Alien and Sedition laws" and other attempts to abridge the rights of the people under the elder Adams, has always been the sturdy champions of liberty and law. They have at all times resisted the encroachments of power upon the reserved rights of States or individuals, and have rolled back the waves of oppression which threatened to overwhelm us in the past, and time and time again, preserved our republican institutions from threatened destruction.

It was the Democratic party that repealed the odious "Alien and Sedition laws," and maintained for the people the constitutional right of discussing the acts of their rulers, and condemning them whenever they transcended their delegated powers.

When the Masonic fraternity were persecuted under the leadership of the notorious Stevens, it was the Democratic party who stood up against every species of persecution, and maintained the right of all persons to enjoy their peculiar beliefs, so long as they did not trench upon the rights of others, or violate the laws of the land. And when in 1838 the proscriptive policy of the Anti-Masonic party under Gov. Birney culminated in an attempt to "treat the elections as though they had not been held," and to retain their power by force, it was the indignant Democracy that rose up in defence of constitutional rights, and restored the supremacy of the laws.

When the Catholic Church was assailed by bigoted New England fanatics, and when, through their teachings, a besotted mob was raised to burn a number near Boston at the midnight hour, and drive out innocent and defenseless women and children naked into the inclemency night; and when, through the same teachings, Anti-Catholic mobs were raised in Philadelphia, churches burned, houses broken into, property stolen and destroyed, women insulted and outraged, human lives sacrificed, and every species of outrage and wrong practised, it was the Democratic party that rallied to the rescue, defended the persecuted, put down the mob, punished the offenders, and bringing order out of chaos, restored peace and an acknowledgment of the constitutional right to worship God after the dictates of our own consciences.

When, in the past, Abolition mobs have assailed the rights of the South, pronounced the Constitution a "league with hell and a covenant with death," and raised mobs to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and other enactments made to carry out the provisions of the fundamental law of the land, the Democratic party have interposed the axis of the law against this mad fanaticism, and thus preserved the Union founded by our fathers.

Everywhere and at all times since the formation of our government, the Democratic party have advocated a strict construction of the Constitution, and a perfect obedience to the laws enacted to carry out its provisions, never arrogating to themselves any power not clearly delegated by the sovereign people to their temporary rulers, and always opposing any exercise of a "higher law," by which the rights and liberties of all should be made subservient to some mad scheme of crack-brained philanthropists, or to the elevation of some hypocritical demagogue to power.

The rights and liberties of the people have ever been fully conserved under Democratic rule, and the country has achieved greatness and power unparalleled in the annals of history, while upon the few occasions when the power has been temporarily wrested from Democratic hands, repeated attempts have been made to abridge our liberties, to enrich the few at the expense of the many, to alter the form of our government, give it kingly powers, and build up a privileged aristocracy to lord it over the people, until now the administration that misgoverned the country openly threw off every restraint of law, violate the constitutions, National and State, ignore all individual rights, in effect close the courts and imprison or banish men at their will thus exercising all the absolute powers of the veriest despotism on earth.

Fellow-citizens, these are questions upon which you are called upon to think and ponder. Upon your decision at the coming elections will depend the fate of the country. Are you willing to give up the rights secured to you under the government founded by your fathers, and plunging into a sea of untried experiment, submit yourselves to an unquestioning obedience to an irresponsible and arbitrary administration? If so, vote the Abolition ticket, and God help you, for all hope of human liberty is lost. If you are satisfied with the government under which you have lived and prospered for so many years, stick to the line of safe precedents, restore the Democratic party to power, and all may yet be well.

The Government has realized \$60,000 from the sale of horses left by Morgan along his route through Indiana.

**Who Is Quantrell?**  
We read in an exchange the other day that the real name of Quantrell, the savage who led the recent bloody raid against Lawrence, was Hart—that he was a companion and fellow-combatant of John Brown, Montgomery and Lane in the Kansas troubles some year ago, when the Abolitionists of that State and the Border Ruffians under Atchison were warring against each other to the knife. It was further stated that, for some reason which we do not recollect, he quarreled with his associates and crossed into Missouri, where he has ever since remained, fully identified with the worst class of the troublesome population for which that border has been noted. The Louisville Journal of the 31st ultimo, furnishes some further intelligence in regard to him.

"We learn," says that paper, "from good authority, that Quantrell, the horrid murderer, lived fourteen years ago in this city. He was a Doctor by profession, and a very brisk, good looking young fellow, but we don't now remember what name he passed under. While here, he was convicted of forgery and sent to the Kentucky penitentiary for seven years. Now he is head man among the Missouri rebels."

It would seem that this ruffian and assassin has, in different places, assumed different names, no doubt as a means of escaping detection and punishment for crimes of which he had been guilty. The wanton attack upon Lawrence, and the horrible massacre committed there by the band of villains under him, was the last and undoubtedly the most bloody act of his wicked life of which we have any account. He is now fleeing before the avenger, or is hidden in some inaccessible nook, where he hopes to avoid detection and punishment. But it is in vain. A monster such as he cannot escape. "Blood will have blood."

A movement was on foot in New Orleans to present the 20th Massachusetts regiment with a stand of colors, for their good behavior while posted in the city. Many vessels are advertised to leave for St. Louis and other ports up the river. All the vessels of war engaged in the recent operations on the Mississippi are to be surveyed, and such of them as need repairs to be sent home. A movement was on foot in New Orleans to present the 20th Massachusetts regiment with a stand of colors, for their good behavior while posted in the city.

Many vessels are advertised to leave for St. Louis and other ports up the river.

All the vessels of war engaged in the recent operations on the Mississippi are to be surveyed, and such of them as need repairs to be sent home.

BURNside's ARMY RAPIDLY ADVANCING.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

VEHICLES TO BE REPAIRED—SALES OF COTTON.

New York, Sept. 2.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 27th ult., arrived here to-night. She brings six hundred and seventy bales of cotton on freight.

A movement was on foot in New Orleans to present the 20th Massachusetts regiment with a stand of colors, for their good behavior while posted in the city.

Many vessels are advertised to leave for St. Louis and other ports up the river.

All the vessels of war engaged in the recent operations on the Mississippi are to be surveyed, and such of them as need repairs to be sent home.

BURNside's command was completely routed and scattered, and Little Rock was within the grasp of the Federal army.

A dispatch from Pilot Knob says that

desers from Burbridge's command report that Price's forces had been driven across the Arkansas to the 29th ult. The rebels were in hot pursuit of them.

Marmaduke's command was completely

routed and scattered, and Little Rock was within the grasp of the Federal army.

At the last accounts, General Glover's bri-

gade was pushing the enemy towards Bayou Meloie.

A dispatch from Pilot Knob says that de-

sers from Burbridge's command report that

Price's forces had been driven across the Ar-

ansas to the 29th ult. The rebels were in

hot pursuit of them.

Marmaduke's command was completely

routed and scattered, and Little Rock was within the grasp of the Federal army.

At the last accounts, General Glover's bri-

gade was pushing the enemy towards Bayou

Meloie.

A movement was on foot in New Orleans to present the 20th Massachusetts regiment with a stand of colors, for their good behavior while posted in the city.

Many vessels are advertised to leave for St. Louis and other ports up the river.

All the vessels of war engaged in the recent operations on the Mississippi are to be surveyed, and such of them as need repairs to be sent home.

BURNside's ARMY RAPIDLY ADVANCING.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

VEHICLES TO BE REPAIRED—SALES OF COTTON.

New York, Sept. 2.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 27th ult., arrived here to-night. She brings six hundred and seventy bales of cotton on freight.

A movement was on foot in New Orleans to present the 20th Massachusetts regiment with a stand of colors, for their good behavior while posted in the city.

Many vessels are advertised to leave for St. Louis and other ports up the river.

All the vessels of war engaged in the recent operations on the Mississippi are to be surveyed, and such of them as need repairs to be sent home.

BURNside's ARMY RAPIDLY ADVANCING.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

VEHICLES TO BE REPAIRED—SALES OF COTTON.

New York, Sept. 2.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 27th ult., arrived here to-night. She brings six hundred and seventy bales of cotton on freight.

A movement was on foot in New Orleans to present the 20th Massachusetts regiment with a stand of colors, for their good behavior while posted in the city.

Many vessels are advertised to leave for St. Louis and other ports up the river.

All the vessels of war engaged in the recent operations on the Mississippi are to be surveyed, and such of them as need repairs to be sent home.

BURNside's ARMY RAPIDLY ADVANCING.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

VEHICLES TO BE REPAIRED—SALES OF COTTON.

New York, Sept. 2.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 27th ult., arrived here to-night. She brings six hundred and seventy bales of cotton on freight.

A movement was on foot in New Orleans to present the 20th Massachusetts regiment with a stand of colors, for their good behavior while posted in the city.

Many vessels are advertised to leave for St. Louis and other ports up the river.

All the vessels of war engaged in the recent operations on the Mississippi are to be surveyed, and such of them as need repairs to be sent home.

BURNside's ARMY RAPIDLY ADVANCING.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

VEHICLES TO BE REPAIRED—SALES OF COTTON.

New York, Sept. 2.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 27th ult., arrived here to-night. She brings six hundred and seventy bales of cotton on freight.

A movement was on foot in New Orleans to present the 20th Massachusetts regiment with a stand of colors, for their good behavior while posted in the city.

Many vessels are advertised to leave for St. Louis and other ports up the river.

All the vessels of war engaged in the recent operations on the Mississippi are to be surveyed, and such of them as need repairs to be sent home.

BURNside's ARMY RAPIDLY ADVANCING.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

VEHICLES TO BE REPAIRED—SALES OF COTTON.

New York, Sept. 2.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 27th ult., arrived here to-night. She brings six hundred and seventy bales of cotton on freight.

A movement was on foot in New Orleans to present the 20th Massachusetts regiment with a stand of colors, for their good behavior while posted in the city.

Many vessels are advertised to leave for St. Louis