

# The Patriot & Union.

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## DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

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

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

THE UNION.

"These States are glorious in their individuality, but their collective glories are in the Union. By all means, at all hazards, are they to be maintained in their integrity and the full measure of their constitutional rights—for only so is the Union to be preserved—only so it worth preserving. It is the perfection of the prismatic colors, which blended, produce the ray of light. It is the completeness of these assembled sovereignties, lacking nothing which they have not lent for a great purpose, that makes the Union precious. This word Union is a word of gracious omen. It implies confidence and affection—mutual support and protection against external dangers. It is the chosen expression of the strongest passion of young hearts. It is the charmed circle within which the family dwells. It is man helping his fellow-man in this rugged world. It is States, perfect in themselves, confederated for mutual advantage. It is the people of States, separated by lines, and interests, and institutions, and usages, and laws, all forming one glorious nation—all moving onward to the same sublime destiny, and all instinct with a common life. Our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to form this Union—let ours be pledged to maintain it."—GEO. W. WOODWARD, July 4, 1851.

### Berks County.

The Democratic County Delegate Convention met at Reading on the 1st instant, and nominated for Assembly Messrs. John Misamer, Wm. N. Pottenger and Chas. A. Kline. Hon. J. Glancy Jones was appointed Senatorial, and Wm. Rosenthal, Henry S. Hottenstein and Daniel Buskirk, Representative delegates to the next Democratic State Convention.

### Schuylkill County.

The Democratic County Convention of Schuylkill, on the 31st ultimo, nominated for Assembly, Edward Kerns, Conrad Gruber and Michael Weaver. F. W. Hughes was chosen Senatorial, and Thomas H. Walker, John Mahon and Capt. Samuel B. Graeff Representative delegates to the next Democratic State Convention.

### Democratic Meetings.

Among the gratifying signs of the times are the large and spirited Democratic meetings of which we daily receive accounts from every section of the State. The different sections of the State seem to be in glorious competition with each other in the strife to gather the people together in council. We notice that in Fayette and Bedford monster meetings have recently been held and able speeches delivered, from which the happiest results are anticipated. We are glad to see the people thus aroused—it is a happy omen—a significant sign—indicating victory and its fruits, peace and a return to Constitutional Government.

### A Tried Man.

The Presbyterian Banner says, "Governor Curtin is a tried man." Truly, he is; and not only is he a 'tried man,' but a convicted one also. Judgment has been passed upon him, and the day of his execution appointed—Tuesday, the 13th of October, 1863, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. The execution will be in public, and so intense is the feeling, that a large concourse of people is expected to witness the preliminary ceremonies and the final struggles of the condemned man. There is no hope of pardon, and we understand the unhappy man is preparing to meet his fate with fortitude. He is daily receiving such consolation as his ghostly advisers, McClure, Covode, Mann, McMichael, and other saints of the political calendar can administer.

### To Whom it may Concern.

Much inquiry is made, from various quarters of the State, as to why certain military claims—now in the hands of a military board created by the Legislature of 1862—are not paid; and by many it is said that the responsibility is thrown upon the Auditor General, and through him upon the Democratic party. We can only say that of the three million appropriated for such purposes there is now less than fifty thousand dollars left in the Treasury, and of course that must be kept as a sacred fund, out of which to pay the noble army of martyrs surrounding the board aforesaid, as well as the board itself.

Meritorious claims can expect no part of the \$60,000 referred to, for the simple reason that when exhausted, the vocations of a number of very interesting young gentlemen will be gone; and in these times loyal men—that is "unquestioning" Abolitionists—must be sustained at any cost to worthy claimants and groaning tax-payers.

### Ira C. Mitchell.

Our friend Ira C., (one of the most talented members of the young Democracy of this State,) we see has turned up in Iowa, as editor of the Iowa City *Democratic Press*. We are sorry that any circumstance should have parted him from his native health and old associates, but our regret is somewhat softened by the knowledge that the Democracy of Iowa, (more ready, at present, than we,) will gain by our loss. Ira is a special favorite of ours. Among the young Democracy we know of none who stood higher as a man of ability and eloquence; none who could have made a loftier mark, had he so willed it; none who had more or warmer personal friends, or better deserved them. We congratulate the Democracy of Iowa on the acquisition of this champion of sound principles to their ranks. If we could, we would extend our hands to his new home and bless him—as we cannot reach so far, we wish him and all with whom he is connected in the war of right against might, law against

lawlessness, and freedom against oppression, God speed! The *Dubuque Herald* thus announces his advent:

The Iowa City *Democratic Press* has been revised under the editorial control of Ira C. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania. We are very glad to announce so valuable an acquisition to Iowa.

Mitchell made a good point on the "government" in his speech at Des Moines. He said that a locomotive was a fine thing, but it was a great mistake to fire up the engine instead of the engine. That's what abolitionists are doing for Old Abe.

### "A Fair Election, or a Free Fight."

There are signs in the political firmament indicative of foul play at the coming election—signs that are not lightly to be set aside or overlooked, but watched, interpreted, and their significance fully appreciated, if we would guard against the dangers by which we are threatened. Nothing must now be taken on faith—nothing trusted to chance. The stake for which we are playing—the salvation of the country, the inviolability of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, of personal freedom and liberty to the nation—is too high to permit the relaxation of effort, of that "eternal vigilance" which we have been truly taught "is the price of liberty." Let us, in this great crisis which is upon us, shun no degeneracy from our forefathers, from the line of illustrious statesmen, heroes and patriots who won for us, by patient vigil, wise action, toil, bloodshed and the sacrifice of fortune, the liberal institutions which it is our sacred duty to guard, defend and perpetuate. No traitors' measures must sully the name of the Democracy—no unconstitutional, illegal, or unpatriotic act must leave a stain upon the escutcheon of our party—the stigma of such must rest where it properly belongs, on the party in power, against whose arbitrary policy, usurpations, corruptions and inroads upon our national rights and franchises under the Constitution, we are committed to a war whose duration can only be measured by their continuance in office and hostility to the form of government which our fathers framed and we approve.

Ever since it was first announced that Curtin, McClure, Mann, McMichael and McVeigh had called upon the President on business having exclusive reference to the Pennsylvania election, the public mind has been exercised in efforts to ascertain what part the President was asked to take by these political managers in a play in which he has not the least right, natural or constitutional, to interfere, or to meddle in which a decent respect for the people of Pennsylvania, and the high position he occupies, should restrain him. No definite conclusion we believe has yet been reached by the people thus insulted by a threat of Presidential interference with one of their dearest rights—but the opinion in general that the power of the National Executive in their behalf has been invoked by these leaders of the Abolition party, and that it is, in some way, to be used in the approaching election against the rights and interests of the Democratic party.

The boldness with which the call upon the President and the object of it were announced by telegraph, shows clearly enough that the plans to circumvent the people, and carry the election, whatever they may be, have been nearly perfected by those charged with their concoction, and that the party in power almost ready to throw off the disguises under which they have heretofore hidden their real intentions, and act defiantly. The conspiracy once successfully completed, and the army reinforced up to the point desired by the President and his radical supporters, we may expect to see all flimsy pretenses discarded and the ultimatum of the revolutionists—"unquestioning" acquiescence in the will of the President, or coercion by the bayonet—delivered to the people. It is folly any longer to shut our eyes against the evidences that are daily accumulating that the reign of the Constitution and law is over, and that we are, or soon will be, subjected to the rule of a single man, supported, as he believes he will be, by half a million of bayonets and a powerful party organization of radicals, ravenous for blood and plunder. "To this complexion it will come at last." To doubt it, under the pressure of evidence already before us, would be to exhibit an extraordinary degree of faith, but a weakness of judgment that we would not insult the American people by attributing to them.

The condition of affairs being as we have represented it, we cannot too earnestly urge upon the Democratic party, and the conservative men of all parties, who are unwilling to see the government subverted and despotism firmly installed and established, to organize without further delay for the coming election, and to prepare themselves fully for any stern event to which the fanaticism and revolutionary tendency of radical Abolitionism may give birth.

The ballot, unrestricted by Federal power and uncorrupted by Federal gold, will soon give a change of rulers, and, with that change, a return to sound Democratic principles, through which alone we can hope to achieve the preservation of the Union and the restoration of peace, fraternity, prosperity, and constitutional republican government. A fair election is our only chance of escape from despotism. That denied us, and submitted to, we are at the mercy of the Robespierres, Danvers and Marats of the Abolition party, a more fanatical and sanguinary set of wretches than their prototypes who kept the guillotines of France working night and day, and converted the whole kingdom into a vast slaughter house of human victims. It behoves us, therefore, to be active, to be vigilant, to be determined. We must organize for victory—whatever the nature of the battle we may be called upon to fight, we must win success. With us defeat is death, or slavery, which is worse than death. We must, consequently, be defeated. Therefore we must see that the election is equitable—no military force to influence or overawe; no picked Abolition battalions sent home to Connecticut and New Hampshire, to vote us down. All the Pennsylvania troops must be sent home to vote, or none. We must insist on this. We must have a "fair election or a free fight."

The Abolition organ in Nashville complains, with big drops in its eyes, that its circulation is in the army is down from five thousand to one thousand two hundred. Bad for the organ, says Prentiss, but good for the army. The Richmond *Whig* recommends squirrel skins, tanned in a decoction of red oak bark, for ladies' shoes.

## THE STATE BANKS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We have shown that the head of the new national banking department had openly announced his hostility to the State banks, and uttered his prediction that they must wind up their affairs and give place to their newer rivals. These institutions, for the most part, are under the control of high-minded, patriotic men, who have already manifested their willingness to aid the country in its present struggle by every lawful means in their power, and who must be now somewhat exercised as to their duty in this emergency. A majority of them are not so selfish as to consult only their pecuniary interest, independently of higher and holier obligations; and most of them shrink from anything which shall even seem, to place them in opposition to the wishes of the Federal authorities. What position shall they take in this contest, which the Washington Comptroller declares inevitable? The question appears, at first, to have a wide range, but a little examination will bring it into narrower limits.

They need not hope to change their institutions so as to secure for them the favor of the department. This is explicitly declared by the national Comptroller. He not only declines to issue any currency to them, except upon compulsion, but he openly cautions them that the only way to his regard is through a thorough winding up of their affairs, the sinking of their corporate names, and a fresh organization as a new association. But even if the Comptroller were willing to facilitate the change, it is not easy to see how it is to be done. The banks, in most of the States, are amenable to statutes which forbid such a transfer, and prescribe penalties for their violation for which the act of Congress will afford no relief.

Nor can they easily follow the comptroller's advice and wind up their affairs preparatory to a new existence in the national form. In this State the process of winding up an established bank which is doing a prosperous business would be a Herculean task, involving heavy losses and expenses for which the stockholders would receive no adequate compensation. Would the managers of a bank be justified in such an undertaking? In many of the banks a large portion of the stock is owned by widows, and held in trust for minors, and otherwise placed within limits where it could not be easily managed by a conscientious board of directors. Besides, the present banks hold a large amount of specie which must be sold if they wind up for the benefit of their stockholders. The new banks are organizing on another basis, and will not wish to buy it. Its safe keeping in other hands has been so much hampered by late Congressional legislation that individuals could not afford to purchase and hold it. It must then be sold and shipped abroad. As custodians of our chief reservoirs of specie we could hardly spare our State banks.

We see no other course then for the State banks to pursue but to hold on to their present organization and try to outlive the storm which has been gathering to overwhelm them. It is probable that up to this point most of these institutions will find the path of duty sufficiently plain. But here a question arises which is one of real difficulty. In struggling for their existence they will find themselves engaged in a contest with the new associations. If the Comptroller had not avowed his hostility to this collision would have been inevitable. No bank can remain neutral and continue to transact active business. It must go in with the current, when it will soon find itself overloaded with the new issues, and most of its available assets absorbed in them; or it must decline the exchange and refuse to take them, or taking them, must present them at once for redemption.

We do not think that the banks can refuse to receive these issues. The government is the great employer, and these new notes will be the currency in which it will deal. Many who have not heeded our warnings heretofore, will find this pet banking scheme they praised so flippantly a monster of very formidable dimensions when they come to examine its proportions. The notes of these new banks are to be a legal tender from the government for every debt or claim whatever except the interest on the permanent debt. All contractors, all government employees and creditors must take them on presentation. The President, for his salary, and the farmer, for his bacon, will be paid in these notes. There the tender stops by law, but must go on by necessity. The notes will be the only currency actively about, and every one must take them or nothing. Besides, we foresee that the banks will have an interest in making the notes current. The government owes them a large amount. The seven and three-tenths notes held by the banks are convertible, at the option of the holder, into a twenty year permanent loan; so that these will be exchanged, and not paid off. But above these, the banks have loaned to the government fifty five million dollars upon ten day certificates, and hold, besides, about thirty million dollars of the one year certificates. The Treasury, under the law, can pay these eighty millions in the national notes, and the banks must take them. Depositors need not take them of the banks, as they are a legal tender no further; and the banks, to be rid of them, must make them current. The market will also be full of the notes paid out by contractors and others; and one must go outside of the atmosphere or consent to breathe it.

It will be asked, why may not the banks take them and present them for redemption? They may, and this will probably be the course they will endeavor to pursue; but this is a task of no little magnitude. For let it be remembered that the notes are printed only at Washington, but are to be redeemed wherever issued first. The Comptroller's cavalry (about 8,000) out of Brownsville, capturing Col. Burbridge and some privates. At date of dispatch, Glover's brigade was pushing the enemy toward Bayou Metoec, &c.

To Major General J. M. Schenck:—PILOT KNOK, Sept. 2.—Deserters from Burbridge's command report that our force attacked Price on the 25th inst., at Brownsville and Bayou Metoec. "Old Pap's" forces were driven back across the Arkansas river on Wednesday noon last. The entire rebel force was in full retreat. Steele and Davidson hotly pursuing the fleeing rebels.

Hundreds are deserting. Marmaduke's command was wholly routed and scattered. Little Rock was within the grasp of the Federal army. The people of Arkansas north of White river are praising God for prospective deliverance from the Jeff. Davis despotism.

CLINTON B. FISK, Brigadier General.

close this law. Will this act of Congress exempt from this penalty? Here is another difficulty. All contracts with any and every such bank are declared to be absolutely void, and its debtors are absolved by the State law from their obligations. How then can any note or other debt due such a bank be collected in a State court? And what other court is open for the prosecution of such a claim? It is evident that there can be no peace for either the State or National banks until it is finally decided which must give place to the other. The highest judicial authority in the United States has determined that the State may rightfully authorize and control banks of issue—if it be decided that Congress may interfere with these and establish others in their places, then the people must choose which they will have, for both cannot exist together.

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—*Senatorial Conference.*—The Democratic conference from the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon and Somerset, met at Hafes' hotel, the borough of Bedford, on Friday evening, the 28th of August, and organized by electing Wm Keyser, of Bedford, President, and H. S. Harvey, of Huntingdon, as Secretary. The following conferees were present:

Bedford—R. M. Taylor, Wm. Keyser, John Palmer.

Huntingdon—R. Milton Speer, H. S. Harvey, Sonneret—Dr. Edward Lichy, Charles A. Gauthier, John D. Roddy.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the conference proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator.

Mr. Speer nominated Col. R. F. Haslett, of Huntingdon.

Mr. Roddy nominated Wm. J. Bear, of Somerset.

Mr. Palmer nominated Col. J. W. Tate, of Bedford.

On the 1st ballot Col. Haslett received 3 votes.

Wm. J. Bear 3 "

Col. Tate 3 "

" " "

Eleven ballots were then taken with the same result, when, on motion of Mr. Palmer, the Conference took a recess of 15 minutes. After re-assembling, the 18th ballot was had and resulted as follows:

Col. Haslett received 3 votes.

Mr. Bear 5 "

Col. Tate 1 "

" " "

Mr. Bear having received a majority of the votes cast, his nomination was, on motion of Mr. Speer, made unanimous.

Mr. Speer then offered the following resolutions which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the Democratic State platform, believing that it contains the only doctrine that will restore the Union, preserve the Constitution, and protect the sacred rights of the citizen.

Resolved, That we present with pride to the people of this senatorial district, our candidate, Wm. J. Bear, as a gentleman of integrity and patriotism.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference be published in the Democratic newspapers of the district, and in *The Age* and the *PATRIOT AND UNION*.

On motion of Mr. Wakefield, the Conference adjourned.

W. M. KEYSER, President.

H. L. HARVEY, Secretary.

BY THE MAI LS.

FROM CHARLESTON.

EVERYTHING PROGRESSING FAVORABLY—THE BOMBARDMENT NOT RESUMED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The steamship Fulton, from Port Royal on September 1st and Charleston bar at 5 o'clock, p. m., on the same day, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening.

The siege still continued.

General Gilmore has succeeded in running a parallel against Fort Wagner.

The iron-clads had been withdrawn from the attack on Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Morris Island.

Charleston had not been bombarded for ten days.

The casualties among the Union troops average about six per day. Everything was progressing favorably, and all was confident of final success.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

ADVANCE OF GEN. ROSECRANS AND BURNside—THE TWO FORCES TO COMBINE, &c.

BRIDPORT, Ala., Sept. 4.—Gen. Burnside telegraphs that he took Kingston on the 2d instant, with a part of Minty's brigade. Gen. Rosecrans' army moved on simultaneously.

Gen. Burnside met with but little opposition in Eastern Tennessee.

The country was evacuated and free. Everything is working splendidly, both with Gen. Burnside's and Rosecrans' armies.