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Patriot & Union

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DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, THE GREAT NATURAL BOUNTY SELLER. Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States...

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, In a certain cure for Neuralgia. Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment Cures Burns and Scalds immediately...

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ALL WORK PROMISED IN ONE WEEK! T. F. WATSON, MASTIC WORKER AND PRACTICAL CEMENTER.

Water-Proof Mastic Cement. This material is different from all other Cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesion to any surface...

AMONG OTHERS FOR WHOM I HAVE APPLIED THE MASTIC CEMENT, I REFER TO THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN:

NEWBOLD'S—Celebrated. NEW JERSEY—Select. EVANS & SWIFFS—Superior. MICHINER'S EXCELSIOR—Canvassed.

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 WINE, Whisky and Brandy...

HEALTH, MONEY! HAPPINESS!!! At this season of year, when so much sickness prevails, every one should provide himself with DR. HUMPHREY'S TONIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER...

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Received two "PRIZE MEDALS" (From Juries 3 and 4) at the International Exhibition, London 1862.

THE HIGHEST MEDAL FOR its great delicacy as an article of Food. Used for Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c. with out Eggs, with few or no eggs. It is excellent for thickening Sweet Sauces, Gravies for Fish, Meat, Soups, &c.

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE, Second Street, above Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW!

DAN RICE! DAN RICE!

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW WILL VISIT HARRISBURG, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCT. 9 AND 10.

PERFORMANCES EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. Performances every evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

DAN RICE, THE AMERICAN HUMORIST, "WHO STILL LIVES." Will positively appear at every exhibition, and introduce the wonderful Blind Talking Horse.

EXCELSIOR, JR., THE TRAINED ANIMALS AND EDUCATED MULES! And lead in their various performances, the Best Troop of EQUESTRIANS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, ATHLETES.

DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY, REBEL RAID ON A UNION PICKET! And Many Other Novel Features!

AND PONIES. Will also be brought forward. Will also be introduced.

IT WILL REQUIRE A DECIDED MAJORITY, INDEED, TO ENABLE ANY PARTY IN THIS STATE TO CARRY ON A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN BURDENED BY SUCH A NOMINEE AS CURTIN.

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 1863. THE "SOLDIER'S FRIEND."

Soldiers and True Friends of the Soldier Read. The Greensburg (Westmoreland county) Republican, edited by Col. Will A. Stokes, contains the following communication:

To the Editor of the Westmoreland Republican: Sir—A. G. Curtin, the Black Republican candidate for Governor, who was foisted upon his party by the military despotism now reigning at Washington, professes to be the friend of the soldiers, and hopes to make votes thereby. He and his blatant orators may induce some people here at home to believe it, but that kind of gammon won't go down with the soldiers—they know him too well.

It is a well known fact that Gov. Curtin and John Covode, "honest John," tried to break up the organization of Col. R. Coulter's regiment while at Camp Curtin, in 1861—that after the regiment was filled up through the personal exertions of the Colonel and a few of his personal friends, Gov. Curtin took away three of the companies and gave them to a political friend in the east to make up his regiment, and Col. Coulter's regiment was kept lying in that poisonous, filthy hole, Camp Curtin, till sickness in it became so alarming that the Governor was forced to let it go—though it then had but nine companies, and soon after the men commenced dying like rotten sheep.

It was the Governor's cruelty to that regiment that cost the lives of Wm. McCutcheon, Henry Drentham, John Rhodes, Johnson M'Carteen, John Baker, and a number of other gallant spirits. It was hoped that on leaving the State Gov. Curtin would cease his enmity, but it followed the regiment to Annapolis, and Surgeon General Smith was sent to find out cause of complaint against it. He was one of the Governor's creatures, and though he was not an hour with the regiment, he went home and prepared a very bitter report, complaining among other things, of the discipline of the regiment, a thing which he had no means of knowing anything about, and no right to say anything about, if he did. One Surgeon M'Nulty was then sent, and he, after an hour's visit, made another violent and partisan report, and these reports being the view of having the regiment broken up, and the men sequestered to fill up the ranks of political officers who had no personal energy and popularity enough to recruit for themselves; but the War Department sent Assistant Inspector General J. N. Davis, an old regular officer, and Brigade Surgeon Campbell, to inspect the regiment fairly and report.

They visited the regiment, spending several days with it, inspecting each man carefully, and being sent to ascertain and report facts, and having no partisan or political prejudice, they did report the facts, and their report is a most complete vindication of the regiment against the aspersions attempted to be cast upon it by Gov. Curtin and his minions.

That report was sent home for publication, to show the families and friends of the soldiers that they were being properly cared for, and that these cruel false reports circulated by the Governor's friends were without foundation. The chaplain of the regiment handed the report to the editor of the Herald for publication, but the loyal editor of that magnanimous sheet refused to publish them, preferring to let his own people in the army, his friends and neighbors from this country, suffer under these unjust aspersions, rather than publish the facts, for fear of offending his master, the Governor; and a few weeks since on being reproved for his want of interest in his own country regiment, he tried to throw the blame on his too M'Affee. It has been said that M'Affee controls his paper, and as M'Affee was about that time trying to get a clerkship at Harrisburg, he would not allow anything to be said which would affront the Governor, and as the astute editor himself was looking up to the public crib for some nabbins in the shape of the assessorship or some other fat office by which he might be enriched and make something out of the war without exposing his precious person, it would not do to take the part of those the Governor was opposing, as the Governor had such great influence at Washington.

It has been said by men recently from that regiment that Gov. Curtin could not get ten votes in it—it is doubted if he would get ten. It may be alleged that the Colonel of the 11th Pa. volunteers belongs to the same party with the Governor and editor of the Herald—if so it was a stronger reason why his regiment should be endorsed and sustained at home—at all events it leaves the Governor and his tools without any excuse.

It is also a well known fact in the army that on one occasion last fall Gov. Curtin visited the army near Fairmount, and had his intended visit to his soldiers, (as he insolently calls them), announced some days before in orders to each regiment. The Governor did go to the Army of the Potomac, but only visited General Meagher's brigade. While there a steep chase was got up for amusement, and the Governor got so drunk by could not get away for two days, and did not visit his soldiers. He however sent his regards and regrets that public business prevented his seeing them, which was again published in orders to the several regiments, and the men knowing the facts, received the announcement with shouts of laughter and with scorn and derision, but were on the whole quite as well pleased that the Governor had got too drunk to visit them, as it saved them the fatigue and disgrace of turning out on review for him.

If any one doubts the foregoing statements in reference to Curtin's cruel treatment of the 11th regiment Pa. volunteers, the official reports are in Greensburg, and also some official correspondence between the Governor and Col. Coulter, which can be shown, and will convince the most incredulous.

IT WILL REQUIRE A DECIDED MAJORITY, INDEED, TO ENABLE ANY PARTY IN THIS STATE TO CARRY ON A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN BURDENED BY SUCH A NOMINEE AS CURTIN.

HIS NOMINATION WOULD BE DISGRACEFUL TO THE PARTY AND HIS ELECTION IMPOSSIBLE. "GOV. CURTIN CANNOT SECURE THE SUPPORT OF EITHER HIS OWN PARTY OR HIS OFFICE HOLDERS."

ENGLISH VIEW OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER TO THE SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION.

The London Times, of the 14th, closes an article on American affairs, with some sensible remarks on President Lincoln's Letter. To the question asked by the Times—"Will the American people be content," &c., we can reply that the Abolition portion of them—the "unquestioning" supporters of the administration, will be "content" with anything as long as there is a prospect of retaining political power by war, or a dollar in the treasury to steal. The Times says:

"But the political news is far the most interesting and important part of the intelligence we publish to-day. The letter of President Lincoln to the New York State Convention of the Republican party, is pitched in a very different key from the letters we have been accustomed to receive from Mr. Seward. It is remarkable that at the most successful moment of the war; while daily expecting to hear that of Vicksburg, the President speaks in a grave and more sober tone than has yet reached us from the Federal Government. 'The war,' he says, 'progresses as favorably since the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation as before it.' If that is all he can say, we do not wonder at his adding that it would not do to be 'sanguine of a speedy and final triumph.' He appears, in fact, to be opening his eyes at last to the hopeless political difficulties which would surround him in any dealings with the seceded States. It is satisfactory to see that he repudiates the false view of treating as of any importance the pretended Union sentiments of packed meetings in Mississippi and Tennessee—'Any compromise to be effected must be made with the rebel army of those who control it, or with the population it commands,' and he denies that any compromise has ever been made to his Government by either of these powers. The Confederate government show no sign of making any such proposals. The comparatively quiet intelligence which we publish to-day tells of patient and determined resistance at every point; and, with characteristic awkwardness, while admitting that the only advances toward peace can come from the army and its leaders, Mr. Lincoln throws the greatest possible difficulty in the way of their ever thinking of any such overture by letting it be understood that the leaders of the secession would be the only persons excepted from any amnesty. While President Davis and the abolitionists surround him know that whatever might be the result of the country their submission would be followed by their own ruin, and possibly their execution, they will certainly strain every nerve to induce the Southern people to fight to the last. 'Mr. Lincoln declares, too, that no compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. He commits himself, in so many words, to a war of conquest, to last possibly by his own admission, for years, and without having any definite plan or policy whatever for the government of the country he proposes to conquer. With such a prospect it is natural that not even the anticipated fall of Charleston was sufficient to rouse him to any language beyond that of a hollow resolution. The chances of the conquest itself are distant enough, as it has hitherto done in the Eastern States. The gubnats that patrol the Hudson, the artillery that commands the squares, and the twenty or thirty thousand men who garrison New York, have produced a return of not quite 2,000 conscripts. Even these are not likely to be of much use if he has to begin enforcing discipline in his new army by shooting seven substitutes for conscripts who had deserted. The negro troops will not help him, if the Southern States, as seems to be the case, have made up their minds to the arming of the slaves. But when the last Confederate army is annihilated, what does he imagine he could do with the miserable remnant of the Southern population and the mass of helpless negroes? He confesses that his hands are tied by the Emancipation Proclamation, and that he can do little else than let things alone. Will the Americans be content to let the great ship of their republic drift any further helpless and rudderless into this vast and fearful storm, with a pilot who confesses he cannot guide her, but must let her drive before the wind?"

THE JUDGMENT AGAINST CURTIN.—We have repeatedly called attention to the decided and unequivocal manner in which Andrew G. Curtin has been condemned by his own party. No public man ever went by his own party, begging for their votes, with such a stained and black record as that which the Abolitionists themselves have presented of their own candidate for Governor. Corruption and imbecility have been indelibly stamped upon him by their own hands; and so universal is their belief in the truth of the damning charges against him, that no Abolition journal of any weight or influence has had the hardihood or brazen impudence to attempt to deny them. It was the positive evidence in their possession of his rank corruption that caused the Hon. S. A. Purviance, through "self-respect," to resign his position as Attorney General—that induced the Pittsburg Gazette to publish his nomination would be disgraceful to the Abolition party and his election impossible—and that forced a large number of delegates to the Pittsburg convention to earnestly protest against his being made the candidate of a party already borne down under the heavy weight of its manifold sins and transgressions. Can the honest voters of Pennsylvania repose any confidence in a man so utterly and universally condemned by his own partisans? Can they place the vital interests of the old Keystone in his keeping for three years longer, when his past record for service proves that he is an unfaithful public servant, and after he has been pronounced by Abolitionists themselves the most corrupt public man that ever disgraced this or any other country? Let them answer at the polls on the second Tuesday of next October.—Hollidaysburg Standard.

THE WAR IS FOR THE NEGRO.—The Republican mass meeting which was held at Lewisburg on the 22d inst, turned out to be a small affair. One of the speakers was Mr. Coffey, (U. S. District Attorney,) from Philadelphia, who made the following declarations: who made the following declarations: who made the following declarations:

Such tax-payers of Pennsylvania, is the record furnished you the honesty and integrity of Andrew G. Curtin, by the Pittsburg Gazette—the ablest Abolition journal in Western Pennsylvania. Has he not signally failed in his duty in protecting the interests of the Commonwealth? And is he not unworthy of the suffrage of honest freemen? Then vote for George W. Woodward who will stand by the welfare of the State and the liberties of her people.

Who are traitors!—According to the Abe Lincoln "loyalists," all are traitors who offend in any of the following particulars: All those who ally to and defend the trial by jury; the constitutional rights of citizens; the right of habeas corpus; free speech; a free press; or the Union as it was.—Lewistown Democrat.

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WHO ARE TO BE THE VICTIMS OF ARBITRARY POWER?

The suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus gives to at least 10,000 underlings of President Lincoln the right to arrest citizens, and hold them in custody, subject to no revision by the Courts. What are the offences for which citizens are thus liable to arrest and imprisonment? Lincoln, himself, has defined them in his letter to the Albany Democrats. He says: "The man who stands by and says nothing cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered he is sure to help the enemy; much more if he talks ambiguously—talks for his country with 'buts' and 'ifs' and 'ands'!" Again he says, discriminating against white men and in favor of black:

Then there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that with manly heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it.

The President has also in one case laid down a rule which he illustrated by acts, for our future instruction: Mr. Vallandigham is punished, not so much for what he has done, as for what he might do. As a still further illustration, we refer to the following order, which still unretreated, stains with infamy the character of the National administration:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 15, 1863. Special Order No. 110.

34. By direction of the President, the following officers are hereby dismissed from the service of the United States. Lieut. A. J. Edgerly, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers, for circulating Copperhead tickets and doing all in his power to promote the success of the rebel cause in his State.

By order of the Secretary of War. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General. To the Governor of New Hampshire. Here it is distinctly held that "opposition to the Administration, as indicated by voting the Democratic ticket even by a man who had voluntarily exposed his life in fighting the Rebels," is aiding and abetting the Rebel cause," and the plurality of the people of New Hampshire, who voted the same ticket, are equally placed under the ban.

So if the majority of the people of Ohio side with Vallandigham, they too come under the definition of "aiders and abettors of the Rebel cause;" and are liable to an arrest, from which there is no appeal to the Courts of Justice. Never has partisanship disclosed its brutal feelings and purposes with more coarseness and repulsiveness. And yet it proposes to clothe its rancorous fanaticism with absolute power.—Albany Argus.

DEMOCRATS STAND BY YOUR GUNS. The great political battle will soon be decided. Every vote will count in this struggle for "Free Speech," "The Union," and "The Republic," "Let no Democrat be absent from the polls. See that every Democrat in your neighborhood votes. Let no business interfere to prevent this. You owe it to yourself, your country and your party. See to it.

WHAT THEY PROMISE. "Free Press," "Free Speech," and "freedom"—"Protection to American Industry," "Economy and Reform," "Good times for the poor man," "Protection to State Sovereignty and State Institutions," "a return to the policy of the fathers," "Obedience to the Constitution and Laws," "Peace, harmony, and National prosperity."

WHAT THEY GAVE US. A muzzled "Press;" "Free Speech" stricken down by mobs, and executive power; "freedom" usurped by arbitrary arrests, bastilles and bayonets; "American industry" destroyed; "Economy and reform" lost sight of by the most reckless and stupendous system of robbery, party speculation and extravagance ever known to the world; "obedience to the Constitution and the laws" exchanged for the "higher law." Yet these men have the audacity to ask you to vote for them again!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That Andrew G. Curtin, the shoddy candidate for Governor, signed the bill for the repeal of the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, against the strenuous remonstrance of Hon. S. A. Purviance, his Attorney General, and Eli Shifer, his Secretary of State.—Pittsburg Gazette, July 22.

That he signed it "upon a private agreement in writing, made by Thomas A. Scott, for the company, to pay the sum of \$75,000 per annum into the Treasury, which agreement he concealed from the people, and afterwards surrendered to the company, without even preserving a copy of it."

That he signed three acts of a Republican Legislature, "Stripping the Banking Fund of at least EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS," "THAT HIS NOMINATION WOULD BE DISGRACEFUL TO THE PARTY AND HIS ELECTION IMPOSSIBLE."—Pittsburg Gazette, Aug. 5.

It is only necessary to remind the reader that the journal making these bold and monstrous charges is the ablest and most widely circulated Republican print west of the Allegheny mountains.

A DAMNING RECORD!—Andrew G. Curtin has been Governor of this State for nearly three years, and besides pocketing himself, and squandering upon his shoddy partisans, the thousands appropriated by the Legislature for the benefit of her brave soldiers, he has actually approved of acts, passed by an Abolition Legislature, which have robbed the State of nearly twenty millions of dollars.—Look at it: Sunbury and Erie railroad bill..... \$7,000,000 Bills for the merger or transfer of that road to the Pennsylvania Central..... 11,000,000 Release of the Tonnage collected and due the State..... 760,000 Loss to the State from the repeal of the tonnage tax for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863..... 1,000,000

\$19,760,000. Such tax-payers of Pennsylvania, is the record furnished you the honesty and integrity of Andrew G. Curtin, by the Pittsburg Gazette—the ablest Abolition journal in Western Pennsylvania. Has he not signally failed in his duty in protecting the interests of the Commonwealth? And is he not unworthy of the suffrage of honest freemen? Then vote for George W. Woodward who will stand by the welfare of the State and the liberties of her people.