RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Four lines or less constitute half a square. Eight lines or more than four, constitute a square.

Half sq., one day	$0 30	One sq., one day	$0 60
" 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, or before marriages and deaths, 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.

Patriot Union.

VOL. 6.—NO. 33. HARRISBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY [illegible]K!

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

BY O. BARRETT

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be [illegible] subscribers residing in the Borough for TEN C[illegible] payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, [illegible] PER ANNUM.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION is publ[illegible] DOLLARS PER ANNUM, invariably in advance. [illegible] to one address, fifteen dollars

Connected with this establishment [illegible] JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain [illegible] type, unequalled by any establishment in the [illegible] the State, for which the patronage of the publ[illegible] licited.

Business Cards.

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.

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. my11-d&w6m

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. m18-d&wly

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

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.

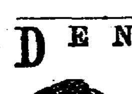
Office in the Exchange Buildings, Walnut between Second and Third streets, near Omit's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa. THOS. C. MACDOWELL,
je25-dtf THOMAS A. MAGUIRE.

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-lyd

DENTISTRY.



B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.,
NO. 119 MARKET STREET,
Positively extracts teeth without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide.
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 his guests. G. LEISENRING, Proprietor,
jel2-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. sp27-d

CHARLES F. VOLLMER,
UPHOLSTERER,
Chestnut street, four doors above Second,
(OPPOSITE WASHINGTON HOSE HOUSE,)
Is prepared to furnish to order, in the very best style of workmanship, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Window Curtains, 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

COOPER'S GELATINE.—The best article in the market, just received and for sale by
mar14-tf WM. DOCK JR.

NOTIONS.—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap—at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

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
fe12 WM. DOCK JR., & CO.

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

TRY ONE POUND.

TRY ONE POUND.

BEING THE
SOLE AWARDS
Gained by Anything of the Kind.
It also received the Superlative Report of
"EXCEEDING EXCELLENT FOR FOOD."
MAIZENA
At the Great International Exhibition at
HAMBURG, July, 1863, Received
THE HIGHEST MEDAL
For its great delicacy as an article of Food.

Used for Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without Isinglass, with few or no eggs. It is excellent for thickening Sweet Sauces, Gravies for Fish, Meat, Soups, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for coffee, chocolate, tea, &c. A most delicious article of food for children and invalids. It is vastly superior to Arrow Root, and much more economical.

Put up in one pound packages, with full direction for use, and sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
WILLIAM DURYEA, Wholesale Agent.
166 Fulton Street, New York.
Aug 15-d6m

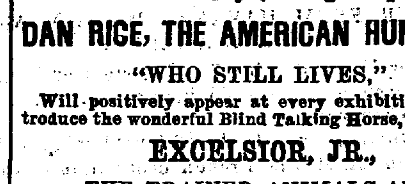
Amusements.

DAN RICE'S
GREAT SHOW!

DAN RICE! DAN RICE! DAN RICE! DAN RICE! DAN RICE! DAN RICE!

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW
WILL VISIT
HARRISBURG,
FRIDAY AND SATRUDAY, OCT. 9 AND 10.
Performances every afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Performances every evening at 7½ 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 Troupe of
EQUESTRIANS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, ATHLETES.
Ever Brought before the Public!
Dan Rice's Pets,
THE ACTING DOGS, MONKEYS,



AND PONIES.
Will also be brought forward. Will also be introduced
DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY,
REBEL RAID ON A UNION PICKET!
And Many Other Novel Features!

LOCATION OF LOT: Near Reading Depot.
ADMISSION: Boxes. 25 cts.; Reserved Seats, 50 cts.; Children under ten years of age, 25 cts., to all parts of the Pavilion.
THE GREAT SHOW will exhibit at LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7; at HUMMELSTOWN, THURSDAY, Oct. 8.
Remember the day and dates.
J. E. WARNER, Agent.
C. L. PHELPS, Director of Publication.
sep 30

THE CONTINENTAL CASINO!
WALNUT STREET, BETWEEN SECOND & THIRD.
This FAMILY RESORT will open nightly for the season, on Monday, October 5th, 1863.
PROF. HALLER,
The world-renowned Ambidextrous Prestidigitator, will appear and perform his great Changes, Transformations, Secret Manipulations, Ocular Deceptions, &c., assisted by
MADEMOISELL VIOLA,
The charming Actress and Danseuse
MISS EDA LAWRENCE,
The Pretty Songstress.
W. H. PORTER,
The only Negro Deliniator west of New York City,
D. A. DEMARBELLE,
The celebrated Vocalist, Comedian and general performer—assisted by many others unequalled in their line.
Good order will be enforced. No improper persons admitted. No liquor sold about the place. Front seats reserved especially for the ladies.
ADMISSION - - - - - - 15, 25, & 50 cts.
F. A. MOLINEAUX,
Sole Lessee and Proprietor.

THE
Weekly "Patriot & Union"
THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA!
AND
THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!
FORTY-FOUR COLUMNS OF READING MATTER EACH WEEK!
AT THE LOW PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS!
WHEN
SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF NOT LESS THAN TEN COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS!

We have been compelled to raise the club subscription price to one dollar and fifty cents in order to save ourselves from actual loss. Paper has risen, including taxes, about twenty-five per cent., and is still rising; and when we tell our Democratic friends, candidly, that we can no longer afford to sell the Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION at one dollar a year, and must add fifty cents or stop the publication, we trust they will appreciate our position, and, instead of withdrawing their subscriptions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every county in the State. We have endeavored, and shall continue our efforts, to make the paper useful as a party organ, and welcome as a news messenger to every family. We flatter ourselves that it has not been without some influence in producing the glorious revolution in the politics of the State achieved at the late election; and if fearlessness in the discharge of duty, fidelity to the principles of the party, and an anxious desire to promote its interests, with some experience and a moderate degree of ability, can be made serviceable hereafter, the Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION will not be less useful to the party or less welcome to the family circle in the future than it has been in the past. We confidently look for increased encouragement in this great enterprise, and appeal to every influential Democrat in the State to lend us his aid in running our supscription list up to twenty or thirty thousand. The expense to each individual is trifling, the benefit to the party may be great. Believing that the Democracy of the State feel the necessity of sustaining a fearless central organ, we make this appeal to them for assistance with the fullest confidence of success.

The same reasons which induce us to raise the price of the Weekly, operate in regard to the Daily paper, the price of which is also increased. The additional cost to each subscriber will be but trifling; and, while we cannot persuade ourselves that the change necessarily made will result in any diminution of our daily circulation, yet, were we certain that such would be the consequence, we should still be compelled to make it, or suffer a ruinous loss. Under these circumstances we must throw ourselves upon the generosity, or, rather, the justice of the public, and abide their verdict, whatever it may be.

The period for which many of our subscribers have paid for their paper being on the eve of expiring, we take the liberty of issuing this notice, reminding them of the same, in order that they may

RENEW THEIR CLUBS.

We shall also take it as an especial favor if our present subscribers will urge upon their neighbors the fact that the PATRIOT AND UNION is the only Democratic paper printed in Harrisburg, and considering the large amount of reading matter, embracing all the current news of the day, and

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

From everywhere up to the moment the paper goes to press, political, miscellaneous, general and local news market reports, is decidedly the

CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE STATE!

There is scarcely a village or town in the State in which a club cannot be raised if the proper exertion be made, and surely there are few places in which one or more energetic men cannot be found who are in favor of the dissemination of sound Democratic doctrines, who would be willing to make the effort to raise a club.

DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR!

Let us hear from you. The existing war, and the approaching sessions of Congress and the State Legislature, are invested with unusual interest, and every man should have the news.

TERMS.

DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION.

Single copy for one year, in advance	$5 00
Single copy during the session of the Legislature	2 00

City subscribers ten cents per week.

Copies supplied to agents at the rate of $1 50 per hundred.

WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION,
Published every Thursday.

Single copy one year, in advance	$2 00
Ten copies to one address	15 00

Subscriptions may commence at any time. PAY ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. We are obliged to make this imperative. *In every instance cash must accompany subscription.* Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price, even at the advanced rate is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting one dollar and fifty cents for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

N. B.—The following law, passed by Congress in 1860, defines the duty of Postmasters in relation to the delivery of newspapers to club subscribers:

(*See Little, Brown & Co.'s edition of the Laws of* 1860, *page* 38, *chapter* 131, *section* 1.)

"Provided, however, that where packages of new papers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners."

To enable the Postmaster to comply with this regulation, it will be necessary that he be furnished with the list of names composing the club, and paid a quarter's (or year's) postage in advance. The uniform courtesy of Postmasters, affords the assurance that they will cheerfully accommodate club subscribers, and the latter should take care that the postage, which is but a trifle each case, be paid in advance. Send on the clubs

PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE.

One small CARD PRESS.
One SUPER-ROYAL SMITH'S HAND PRESS,
One RUGGLES' QUARTER MEDIUM FAST PRESS, for cards, circulars, &c.
One DAVIES' OSCILLATING, SUPER-ROYAL, MACHINE PRESS, suitable for jobs and newspaper work.
A stout boy can run off 1,000 copies per hour.
All the presses are in good order, and will be sold low. Apply to THEO F. SCHEFFER,
oct 1. No. 18, Market St., Harrisburg.

BASKETS!
LADIES TRAVELING,
MARKET,
SCHOOL,
PAPER,
KNIFE,
CLOTHES,
ROUND,
CHILDREN'S,
CAKE,
For sale low, by
je12 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!
Wareroom for the CHICKERING PIANOS, at Harrisburg, at 92 Market street.
oc23-tf W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE.

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1863.

LEECHES.

'Tis strange, indeed, in times like these,
How many show their feeling
And love of country, in a kind
Of "gently o'er me stealing!"
One man goes prating, long and loud,
About our "bleeding nation!"
But while the soldiers gape around
He robs them of a ration!

Another—with long face he asks
A blessing on our forces;
He wants a chance to try his hand
In contracting for horses!
He's "loyal to the Stars and Stripes,"
He voted, too, for Jackson!
As long as his contract last he says—
"Old Abe, just lay the tax on."

Another's oldest brother went
To school with Mrs. Lincoln's;
To show his love of country he
Would furnish it with tin cans!
He'd like to *cup* old Uncle Sam,
And try that style of bleeding;
And all the while he talks about
This *damnable* seceding!

Another wants a sutler's berth,
To fight he isn't able;
And so he'd like to do his share
By furnishing the table.
He "loves the dear old country's flag
And Yankee Doodle Dandy;"
And so he shows his love for them
By selling poisoned brandy.

Go where you choose; look where you will,
You'll find these armed leeches;
In church, in Congress, on the stump,
A making "Union" speeches.
Round bar-room fires these wintry nights
They drink their whisky toddy;
While shiver, shiver in the camps
The men they clothed in shoddy.

ABOLITION AND SECESSION TWIN MONSTERS

The following extract from the Louisville *Journal* (including a quotation from the Address of the Wisconsin Democracy) sets forth clearly the past and present of the Abolition party, its close alliance and its co-operation with the secessionists, and the duty of the people in regard to both these monsters. We commend the article to the attention of our readers:

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Before the rebellion the Republican leaders taught the doctrines of the disunion leaders of the South, and the Republican Legislatures carried those doctrines into effect. This fact is notorious. Between the Republican party of Massachusetts or of Wisconsin and the disunion party of South Carolina or of Mississippi there was no essential difference either in theory or in practice. The two parties were essentially one. If either had occupied the greographical position of the other, either might with perfect consistency have occupied the other's political position, and undoubtedly would have occupied it. Indeed, the remark became proverbial that the only difference between an Abolitionist and a Secessionist was a difference of place. He who entertained the political principles and sentiments common to both would be naturally an Abolitionist in Massachusetts or Wisconsin and a Secessionist in South Carolina or Mississippi according as he happened to live in the one set of States or the other. Given the place of such a person, and his political position was as good as given also. Thus closely associated in principle were the two parties. And they were associated not less closely and even more conspicuously in tendency. They played into each others hands in such a degree that the present civil war is notoriously the joint effect of their atrecious game of power. Nor have they ceased to play into each other's hands throughout the protracted and bloody drama of the war, though the medium of co-operation is now consolidation instead of nullification. Nullification as a weapon of sectionalism is for the present thrown aside both South and North.—Consolidation is now the favorite weapon alike with the Secession leaders and with their Abolition allies; and both are vigorously wielding it, as they formerly wielded nullification, for the permanent destruction of the Union and the Constitution, each blow of the one serving to strengthen the arm of the other. Such is a fair exhibition of the character, relations, and effect of the radical party. And it is a champion of this party who taunts a conservative journal with contempt for the Constitution!

We have said that the Abolitionists and the secessionists are still playing into each other's hands to the ruin of the country. This is most true. The wicked and deadly game which reached so marked a stage in the last Presidential election is yet kept up with augmented energy and fierceness. It is now more than ever the duty of the conservatives of the country to put down both the parties to this game. These parties now more than ever are both active enemies of the country. Whilst, however, the Abolitionists still exert their energies through civil agencies, the secessionists are exerting their energies through the agencies of open rebellion. It is consequently the duty of the conservatives of the country vigorously to meet the secessionists on their chosen field, whilst likewise meeting the Abolitionists on theirs. This duty is nobly defined by the address of the Wisconsin Democracy:

"The election of Mr. Lincoln," says the address, "though effected by a minority of votes, was carried in all the forms of the Constitution, was obligatory upon all the States and the people thereof, was no palliation for the unhallowed act of secession, was no ground for the risks, sufferings, horrors, and ruin of the most shameless and detestible civil war known in the history of civilized man. The standard of revolt was raised, and civil war began. Whatever may have been the relative guilt of the two sectional parties in the causes which prepared the South for revolution, the sole guilt in the war itself rests with the Southern party of secession. Congress has declared the war is waged by the Government of the United States not in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease. Thus carried on, the war is not only expedient, but necessary; not only justifiable, but holy. It is a defensive war. It is a war of self-preservation. Disunion, once successful, would be a recurring evil; and, instead of leaving a Northern union and a Southern Confederacy, would continue its destructive career until all of the States would be broken and dissevered, until the whole country would be distracted by petty sovereignties and wasted by petty warfare.—We cannot calmly contemplate disunion. We know and love the blessings of the Union; but no human eye can penetrate the dark and terrible future that lies beyond the grave of the Constitution. The war for the preservation of the Constitution has all our sympathies, all our hopes, and all our energies. But war is not our only duty. We owe a political debt to the Constitution, and that too must be paid. We adopt the language of Gen. Jackson, that war alone cannot preserve the Constitution against disunion. War can and we hope speedily will subdue the armies of the revolted States. War can and we hope speedily will disarm every traitor, possess every place of strength, and uphold the grand old flag on every flagstaff in the United States. But when war has accomplished all that war can do, the Union will not be fully restored. The participation of the revolted States in the Government of the Union must be voluntary. War has no power to compel such voluntary action. The peace and permanency of the restored Union will depend, in a great measure, in the confidence of the people of the recovered States, in the justice of the General Government, and in the faithful observance of their constitutional rights. War has no power to inspire this confidence. The stability of the Union then, as in times past, will need the mutual good will and affection of the people of the several States. War has no power to control the affections. The people of the South will return to the Union, when they do return, wounded in their pride and embittered in their feeling. When they return they will return as brethren and merit the treatment of brethren. The law may demand its victims, but those guiltless of the war, and those forgiven by the law, will again be our political brothers. The restored States will return to the Union with all the rights of other States."

How fully all this accords with our own views and sentiments we need not say. It is manifestly in deep and perfect harmony with the position of the loyal men of Kentucky as presented in the inaugural address of Governor Bramlette. It is a faithful presentation of the platform of the great conservative party of the country.

On this platform we invoke all the true lovers of the country to rally for the country's rescue and salvation. The country must be saved from its declared enemies and rescued from its pretended friends. The men who are in armed rebellion against the Government, and the men who are in moral rebellion against the Government, and in moral league with its armed assailants, must be subdued each on their selected field of warfare. Bullets for the armed rebels, and ballots for the unarmed ones, and as vigorous an application of each as is consistent with that obedience to law which is the dictate of policy as well as of duty. The liberty and independence of the American people demand imperatively that the rebellion shall be put down and that radicalism shall be put down; and the only way permanently to put down either is to put down both with the weapons they respectively have chosen. This is the duty of the hour—the day—the generation. The duty cannot be performed too quickly; it must be performed though the performance consume years. And the more thoroughly both branches of the duty are prosecuted together the more quickly will the performance of each be consummated. To attempt to put down the rebellion without at the same time attempting, by all legitimate means, to put down radicalism, would be to heap combustibles upon the flames we are seeking to quench; it would be to sustain the rebellion with one and whilst assailing it with the other. The notion that such a onesided and suicidal attempt is the requirement of patriotism is absurd. It is "a weak invention of the enemy." He who is deceived by it is blinded by passion or has no eyes wherewith to see. Radicalism is the great moral prop of the rebellion. Whilst dealing the heaviest possible blows upon the armies which constitute the physical prop of the rebellion we must do our utmost to remove its moral prop. Not to do thus would be to cancel by policy what we achieve by arms. The work of re-establishing the Union would become in this event as endless as the weaving of Penelope's web. And such is really the work to which the radicals, with headlong zealotry, are consigning the loyal people of the country. The radicals must be checked in their wild and treasonable career. We must second a vigorous prosecution of the war by driving the radicals from power and sweeping away the great moral prop of the rebellion. There is no hope in any other path of action; but in this path there is hope the most inspiring and the most glorious that can swell the breast of a patriot. Let this path be trodden manfully and harmoniously by all the true patriots of the land.

THE LATEST ABOLITION PROGRAMME.

We have frequently expressed the opinion that a practical, and very vital issue will soon be forced upon the country, by the obdurate fanaticism of the administration and its party. The design of the radicals which we say will bear watching, is to make the Abolition of slavery in the rebellious States a condition of their re-admission to the Union. It may be asserted, without unfairness or exaggeration, that from the time of the firing on Sumpter, this design has never been absent from the minds of the Republican organization. It was either to destroy slavery by the war, or to *destroy the Union.* The ultraists of the party, when the war first began, secretly rejoiced at the idea of a final separation from the South, but when they saw the tremendous uprising of the North, the idea came upon them in full force, it is not necessary to separate. We can make this uprising a terrible instrument to pound slavery to death, keep ourselves in power, and make our Abolition policy the permanent policy of the country. Steadily, have they step by step educated the public mind, not indeed to any acceptance of their dogmas—to passive indifference to the practical working of their schemes. They abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, they passed confiscation bills to kill it in the South, then they got their "Bull against the comet," the Emancipation Ukase, after this came dressing negroes in the honorable uniform of the United States soldier, and *now* comes the demand openly, undisguisedly, "No peace, no Union with slavery in the South."

Let the people watch with the vigilance of Argus these schemes. Let them bear in mind that this faction which has by its infernal intolerance mainly aided in causing the war, and by its bigoted persistence in illegal legislation, mainly aggravated, embittered and prolonged the war, is now placing itself like a solid rock in the way of a *Constitutional and fraternal adjustment.* This faction must be put under, or we can have no peace. Destroy it at the ballot. Destroy it forever. Let it never regain political ascendency. The safety, the harmony, the very existence of free institutions, depend upon this thing. Either it goes under permanently, or the book of Free Government is closed on this continent. Abolitionism and Democratic institutions are fatally hostile.—The people must choose between them.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

PROSCRIPTION.—Dr. J. H. B. M'Clellan, of Philadelphia, has been removed from the position he held at the Chestnut street hospital. No reason has been assigned, and the only one that can be imagined is that he is the brother of Major General M'Clellan.

A CONSERVATIVE CLERGYMAN'S VIEW.

The following extract is taken from a private letter addressed to a gentleman of Dayton, Ohio, and written by an eminent clergyman, residing in Eastern Pennsylvania, and distinguished both as a scholar and an author:

I by no means agree with many measures of the administration, especially with the Emancipation proclamation. I regard this measure as most unfortunate, to say the least. It has divided the North and united the South, and thus its inevitable tendency is to complicate our National difficulties, and greatly prolong the war. Were it not for this measure, we would have had, I firmly believe, an extensive uprising before now of the Southern people, in favor of a return to their former allegiance, and peace might have by this time been restored. But unfortunately for the peace of the country, there exists at the North, especially in the *extreme* North, a *faction* that has publicly *thanked God* for our defeats at Bull Run and on the Peninsula, as it is hoped the war will now be sufficiently protracted to remove slavery from the country, thus indicating that the war is not to suppress the wicked and unjustifiable rebellion, but to *exterminate slavery.*

As matters now stand, there seems to be no other way for patriots than to make every proper effort to put down the rebellion, as the South (I mean its leaders) are determined to fight on for their separate Confederacy, and if we are successful in breaking the power of the South, then let there be a general uprising of the true Union sentiment of the North, demanding a re-union on the old basis of the Constitution. What would be still better would be the withdrawal of all obnoxious measures, and thus hold out to the South suitable inducements to lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance; but so proper and wise a measure is not to be expected from the present administration. We are, therefore, in a *bad way,* and may God have mercy on us, who, we may hope, will yet direct to a good and happy issue.

M'CLELLAN AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1863.

Editors Atlas and Argus:

One paragraph in your very able editorial, entitled, "The Contest for Pennsylvania," published in this day's *Atlas and Argus,* is, I think, likely to mislead your readers. You say:

"It is nearly a year since Gen. M'Clellan was removed from command of an advancing and triumphant army, in order to administer a rebuke to the Democrats of the North, who had carried New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York."

Now, without underrating the effect of the reason which you assign for the disgraceful act in question, I think there were at least four other considerations which had a more controling influence, viz:

1st. That the success of that campaign would bring the war to a speedy termination, and thereby destroy the Abolition party.

2d. The fear that the General might become a popular and successful candidate for the next Presidency.

3d. The well grounded belief that the army, *under his command,* could not be used as the tools to destroy Constitutional Government, and to establish a military despotism.

4th. To punish the General, because he was only a successful Soldier, and a true Patriot: *and was unfit to be transformed into anything worse.* Yours respectfully,

A CONSTANT READER.

LINCOLN'S ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.—The Republican papers are boasting of the good understanding, if not actual alliance, which prevails between the United States and Russia. This would have been a strange, an abhorred and unnatural union once, but it is not so now. What more appropriate alliance for Lincoln than the land of the knout and of banishment to Siberia! The land where civil liberty is unknown, and where *habeas corpus,* trial by jury, and freedom of speech and of the press have never been enjoyed. The land which, from Behrings Straits to Poland, and the Crimea, and Siberia, is ruled by the arbitrary will of one despotical tyrant, without check or limitation. The land of an immense standing army, of remorseless military conscriptions—the oppressor of Poland and Finland, whose iron heel of power crushed out the dawning liberties of Hungary. The Colossus of despotism, the sworn and mighty foe of human liberty in all its phases, whose title to government rests solely upon force, strikes hands with what was once the Republic of the Western World—what was once the home of the free as well as the land of the brave. But the Russian Czar observes in Lincoln's administration the germs of a government after his own model. He sees it destroy all the great liberal institutions of freemen—run counter to the national history of the past—abandon the traditional policy of Washington and Jefferson for that of Peter the Great and Empress Catherine—and, naturally enough, he extends his hand, blood red with the slaughter of the brave and gallant Poles. Lincoln accepts it, for he knows that in the whole world, outside of some gigantic despotism like Russia, all honest and liberal men execrate his policy, and condemn his murder of civil liberty.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

MILITARY INCAPACITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—This is a lamentable recapitulation.—Four or five great occasions lost, in which the rebellion might have been crushed in a single campaign; but all lost in consequence of the military incapability of the administration.—The amiable nature of President Lincoln is the weak point. With even a tithe of the iron will and resolute character of Old Hickory, he would have sent such incompetent war managers as Stanton and Welles into Coventry long ago. But it is still surprising that President Lincoln has not learned from the lessons of other nations, and the lessons of his own experience, that cabinets and bureaus a thousand, a hundred, or even twenty miles away, cannot manage an army in the field. The Generals in the Roman republic, as the unfettered commanders each of his own army, carried everything before them. The untrammeled Cæsar was as successful as the absolute Alexander.—When the armies of the French republic were defeated, it was by some intermeddling bureau or committee at Paris; and if Napoleon, on the other hand, gathered his victories from the very jaws of destruction, it was because he would have no such ruinous intermeddling, and because his continental adversaries, though great Generals, were hampered by Aulic councils and by stupid instructions from Vienna or Berlin. When Cromwell became the General of the Parliament he soon taught those ignoramuses the way to victory in having his own way, and so at a later day the Duke of Wellington, in good season, gave the War office at London to understand that it should not attempt to regulate his movements in Spain. He would be the master of his army or he would throw up his commission.—*New York Herald.*