

The Union as it Was, the Constitution as it Is.

Democratic Nominations. FOR GOVERNOR, George W. Woodward.

FOR SUPERME JUDGE, Walter H. Lowrie. John H. Bailey.

JAMES BENNY, Sr., CHAS, P. WHISTON, Dr. A. G. McQUAIDE, JOHN SILL WM, WRIGHAM, JAMES BLACKMORE. EDWARD P. REARNS. JAMES SALISBURY. FOR CLERK OF COURTS, ERNST HEIDLEBERG. TREASURER, JAMES IRVIN. COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

W. H. WIGHTMAN.

DEMOCRATS, BE ASSESSED. Democrats should not neglect their assessment. They must attend to this be fore Friday, October 2d, in person, or they will not have the opportunity of recording their votes. Taxes must be paid to the County Treasurer. Our friends, particuiarly in the country, should keep this in view. Every vote should be deposited on the Second Tuesday of October. Republican Assessors will not go after democrats. You must attend to your own affairs.

BY JUDGE BLISS, of Ohio, will certainly address the Democracy of Allegheny this evening at Market Square; the Judge is one of the very ablest public speakers in the country, so that those who are fond of Warren.

the country, so that those who are fond of nopular oratory will enjoy a treat by hearing him.

LETTER FROM JUDGE WOODWARD -A NEW CALUMNY NAILED.

The following highly important corres pondence appeared in the Carlisle Volunteer, of the 24th inst :

CARLISLE, Sept. 18, 1863. Hon GEO. W. WOODWARD:

Dear Sir:-I have been informed tha Convention which re-nominated Hon, Andrew G. Curtin, in addressing a ratifica tion meeting, held recently in this county, stated that he had been informed that a certain Judge Hall said, that in a recent conversation with him, you had avowed yourself a believer in the doctrine of secession, and in favor of an immediate

recognition of the South. While I am fully satisfied that you have never held or avowed those sentiments, deem it important that your friends should have authority to contradict the statement. Will you, therefore, be kind enough to inform me whether you ever held such a

conversation with Judge Hall? Very respectfully, RUFUS E. SHAPLEY. Chairman of Democratic Standing Con mittee of Cumberland County.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1863.

RUFUS E. SHAPLEY, Esq.: Dear Sir :- Just returned from East where I went to attend the funeral of our much lamented friend, the Hon. Richard

Brodhead, I find your favor of the 18th, informing me of a story which Mr. Todd produced at a public meeting, after obtaining it through a channel which is not spe-

There is not a word of truth in the story. I know no Judge Hall, and cannot remember that I ever knew a man of that

SO FAR FROM EVER AVOWING BELIEF IN SECESSION OR FAVOR ING RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH ERN CONFEDERACY, I AM, AND ALWAYS HAVE BEEN OPPOSED TO BOTH, AND AM IN FAVOR OF SUP PRESSING THE REBELLION BY

WHICH BOTH ARE SUPPORTED. My life has been spent, thus far, in upholding the Constitution of the United States as the Fathers framed it-the Union they formed-and the Constitution and laws of the State; and whatever of life remains to me will be devoted to the same ends whether it be spent in public or private station. NEITHER SECESSION NORTHE MALIGNANT FANATICISM THAT CAUSED IT WILL EVER FIND

AN ADVOCATE IN ME. Trusting that this is a sufficient answer to the calumny you allude to, I remain, Very truly, yours, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

GOV. CURTIN AND THE SOLDIERS Gov. Curtin reproduces upon every occasion he speaks, a statement which must thrill a patriotic community with horror, considering the situation of our two great armies, at the present moment, under Myade and Rosecrans. He says he has extended his ulmost influence in having furloughed for thirty days, all the Penn. sylvania troops it was possible to reach for the purpose of voting at the October Elec tion. The loss of a battle, -the slaughter of thousands of brave men, are nothing delphia, and for sale by KAY & Co., of compared with the election of CURTIN. That must be secured though it cost the work, we can carnestly recommend to all

TAXES.

DEBT AND THE We subjoin some figures showing what he debt of each county in Pennsylvania will be, supposing the war debt of the Union at the close of the war, shall be 3,000,000,000 of dollars. We solemnly believe it would be that sum if the war ceased to morrow. Because the war prospect that it will be closed in 120 days more. The daily expense of the war-the current expense—is set down at THREE MIL. LIONS PER DAY-this, of course, will sount to 3,000 millions in 1,000 days. Now, Pennsylvania's quota of men and money has been fixed (we believe officially) at ONE-SIXTH of the whole, which s \$500,000,000! It is upon this that the ollowing apportionment of debt and interest is based. WE ASK THE ATTENTION

F ALL TAXPAYERS TO THIS FEARFUL EXHIB-Each county's ty's share of all propert the interest Pennsylva the pin of the war for 1883 pai of the debt—year war debt by. 275 915 52 9-8,201 76 187,105 25 496,996 46 656,124 96 387,230 08 380,879 60 217,090 56 278,640 (0 769,590 96 194,192 88 182,501 36 258,670 50 Cliaton..... Columbia Tawford Cumberl'd 419,358 00 413,811 36 482,521 93 315,779 04 12,255,304 00 12,29 140 00 10,137 44 00 844,111 00 5,739,208 00 5,337,731 00 auphin. e aware. Mrie...... Fayette ... Forrest.... Franklin ... to BRAGO. 4,186,996 4,833,200 5,794,664 3,142,440 2,921,592

94,131 92 551,219 76 528,992 00 347,679 81 188,146 40 175,195 52 1,200,300 46 267,349 68 9,935,828 5,474,932 7,525,516 15,511,968 6,432,628 1,423,648 6,339,732 2,810,480 2,882,376 12,116,600 328,495 42 451,573 96 920,718 08 385,957 68 85,424 88 ⊿ycoming: M'Kean... 172,942,56, 7,6,969,69 124,766,969

Let it be remembered, that this DOES NOT INCLUDE THE PENSIONS, BOUN TIES to honorably discharged soldiers, &c., &c. 170:000 claims for pen sions were allowed at the Surgeon General's office to invalida, widows, &c up to September 1st, 1863. The whole Hon Lemuel Todd, who presided over the number of persioners cannot be less than 250,000! And this, at \$8 per month for ach, will be \$24,000,000 per annum. We have presented these facts and fig ures because the people have a right t

know what their burdens are or may be -they are about to vote upon the question whether those who have created this im mense debt-the powers at Washingtonand those who have had so large a share o t-thecorrupt powers at Harrisburg, c which A. G. CURTIN is the head, should longer remain in places where they can sap the substance of the State. And RE MEMBER! EVERY DOLLAR OF THIS MONEY

MUST BE RAISED by TAXATION (TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS AND THOSE WHO HOPE TO BECOME SO. Judge Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been charged by his enemies with a desire to extend the of this great thoroughfare.

It is currently said here. come a citizen, and with general hostility

o naturalized citizens. HERE IS THE REPUTATION: the following letter was received on Saturday last by a tichmond almost defenceless. There is but a handful of troops remaining left for

gentleman of this city: PHILADELPHII, Sept. 14th, 1833.

Dear Sir: You ask me, "Arryou in favorot extending the period of naturalization beyond the present legal term of five years "." I answer—I am not. I would not extend it one nour beyond the period now fixed by law. You

may make what use of your question and answer that you please. Very truly yours, theo. W WOODWARD That, we think, is coucise and conclusive. Nothing more can be desired on that point. But let us see how the Harrisburg "jobber," that is too corrupt for STANTON to associate with-let us see how he stands

about the naturalization question: In 1853, he swore solemnly: "I will No VOTE nor give my influence for any man for ANY office IN THE GIFT OF THE PEO

PLE, UNLESS HE BE AN AMERICAN BORN CIT IZEN IN FAVOR OF AMERICANS RULING AMERICA, NOR IF HE BE A ROMAN CATBO-

The Know-Nothing party, into which Mr. Currin thus swore himself, is now dead in name, but not in fact-they elected Mr. Pollock Governor, and Mr. Curtin was made his Secretary. Now REMEMBER that Mr. CURTIN HAS NOT RETRACTED ONE SYLLABLE OF THAT OATH.

HE ADHERES TO EVERY WORD OF IT TO THIS HOUR! CURTIN also swore, at the same time that if elected to office he would "RE MOVE ALL FOREIGNERS, ALIENS, O

ROMAN CATHOLICS from office LACE." This oath he has promised to keep for

ever "SACRED AND INVIOLATE!" He has -We leave the matter with naturalized field's policy. not renounced one letter of it to this day.

citizens.

CONSERVATIVE ESSAYS "Conservative Essays, Legal and Po litical" by S. S. NICHOLAS, of Louisville, Ky., is the title of an able work, recently published by Lippincor & Co., of Phila of the expedition overland to Texas.

The rebel stmy under Ben. LEE, appears to maker lyre about pretty much a they please. When tired of remaining inactive in Virginia, they post themselves in some nice spot like Fredericksburg, which tempts such a General as Hooker to announce that "he has them." When they run short of provision and forage they dehas now lasted 880 days—and there is no liberately invade Pennsylvania, remain upon cur soil a couple of weeks before our Governor finds it out, who in a fit of deseration runs off to Washington to ask what is to be done. But their last enterprize is the most remarkable of all. On his administration has proved eminently Monday last, while the Administration organ was informing us that Lee was about o again assume the offensive, two of his principal Generals and their commands, opened the attack upon Rosecrans away n the interior of Georgia. Now the interesting question arises, how were those rebel Generals and their troops carried

from Richmond to Chattanooga? It is certain they did not pass through Cast Tennessee. How, then, did they each Bragg? If they were sent to him by railroad they were obliged to go first rom Richmond to Branchville, in South making contracts, as his private agents in Carolina, and from that point to Dalton, relation to articles with which they were n Georgia. If they took time to march a entirely unfamiliar, to the great injury of part of the way, then they may have been the soldier, who was victimized by their unskilltulness or fraud. This fact was sent by rail from Richmond to Charlotte, in North Carolina, or to Spartansburg, in self, under the pressure of a public clam South Caroling. In either of these cases or, which grew out of the treatment of the the troops must have marched at least two hundred miles, after they left the railroad, to reach Bregg; and the whole movement could not have been made by the rebels dy vestments, shoes whose soles were under fitteen days, if we assume that they stuffed with shavings, and blankets alsent twenty-five thousand men from LEE

A HINT TO LOAFING BRIGADIERS.

While our army was struggling with verwhelming numbers of rebels at Chatanonga, our cities and towns were crowd ed with soldiers home upon forlough. Such Generals as BEX. BUTLER and CARL true, if we may trust the almost universal Schurz were making partizan speeches testimony from the army, so far as we when they should have been in active service. There are almost enough of these political Generals about to form a regi ment, and they cost the country something-not a small sum, either. If there gard to commissions, with his well known are not enough commands for them, let them be formed into a special corps and do duty as cavalry—at any rate let them do something but live on the public money and spout politics for the administration

If a county, any Allegheny county, for and flag presentations to which we have instance cannot now the interest on FOUR

A ILIONS OF DOLLAR-, at 6 per cent. low can the same county pay \$2,000,000 early in taxes of various kinds. The inerest of four millions at 6 per cent. I ear is \$210,000-the yearly sum of our taxes for the war debt, and all other puroses, is about \$2,000,000!!! If two condred and forty thousand dollars of axes annually, should have been resisted unto blood," what shall we say or do about paying two willions! Will the a latal gift to the holder. Abolition-Repudiators answer?

Important from Washington Meade's army in Motion-A Movement of Dr. ops Expected in that Direction Beforecloss Condition of Bichmond. The Instructions to Burside-The Government not Satisfied with his Proceedings-From Rose rans' Army-Everything Quiet To Day-The President and the Aorth-western Delegation. Washington, Sept. 26. -- The Army of

of forces will embark with as intre using mies. It was Goldsmith, web as possible. Their destination can only mies. It was Goldsmith, web as conjectured be conjectured.

Meantime there is an equal activity shown in the forwarding of troops in ano

ther direction. The Government has tak en possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and no more travel for civil pur poses is allowed upon it. Some import

fact, is the purport of the information that we receive from various sources-that the reinforcements sent off to the help of Bragg against General Rosecrans have left the security of the rebel capital.

The late battle of Chattanoogs would

have had a different result if the orders of the government had been more punctually obeyed. The government was aware of the designs of the rebels in reinforcing Bragg, numely, to o erwhelm our army by superior numbers, and sent a message by telegraph to General Burnside orderin im to reinforce Rosecrans with the mer under his command. Burnside replied that he was on his way to Jonesborough and would join Rosecrans as soon as h had occupied that place. The government then repeated the order in a peremptory manner, ordering him to reinforce Rose-crans immediately. Two days afterwards a telegraphic message was received here from Burnside to the effect that he bad taken Jonesborough, and should now procaed to the assistance of Rosecrans. At

the last advices the main body of the troops under Burnside were at Athens. His advance was at Clevelaud. The Government is not satisfied with this proceeding of Burnside, and it is yet to be seen what necessity there was for his neglect to obey the order given in such ex

press terms. Advices have been received from General Rosecrans representing that everything is quiet.
The President will have an interview s three o'clock this afternoon with the dele-gation from Kansas and Missouri sent to

Washington to protest against General Schofield's policy.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Advices have been received from General Rosecrans representing that everything is quiet.

Rapid Movements of Troops By the arrival of the steamship Cahaw ba from New Orleans, intelligence is re-ceived that the troops which were engaged in the Sabine Pass expedition have been disembarked, and are to comprise a part The troops were, on the departure this city. After a hasty glance at this the steamer, moving towards Brashear City and Berwick Bay, as rapidly as by the railroad transportation between Algier and those points they could be sent for

From the Pitt burgh Grzette, Menday, J by 20. almost unanimous in his favor—that he had a perfect right to do—we have shown and his race. The Press, of yesterday More About the Governor. will beat any body che—that it is import a record of official acts which would con-morning, advocated "the vigorous pros-We have already suggested that we would regard the re-nomination of Gov ernor Curtin as a great calamity to the party and to the country, for the double

reason that we should expose ourselves to the imminent risk of a defeat, if we did To all this we answernot even show thereby that we had deserv. ed it, and that we should render a very doubtful service to either, by electing him. We now proceed to assign some of the to destroy.

Second. That the ammunition which

easons for that opinion. It cannot be disputed, we think, that disastrous to the party which brought him sion. * * * * * * * * Fourth. That the "knot of politicians" into power. That it has been an unfortunate one for the State, the present condi tion of her plundered sinking fund and

dilapidated revenues will abundantly at-

ave the He came into office less than three him out of the way. years ago, with a huge majority, and a Legislature of which nearly three fourths of both branches either wers, or claimed slature of which nearly three fourths to be, Republicans. At the end of one session he had thrown all that majority way. Entrusted with the privilege of expend

ing the first appropriation made by the Legislature for the common defence, he tastes and morals than ours. Seventh. That we are not the person But it telling the truth of volunteers who had assembled at Harris ne greater the libel."

Eighth. If we are "doing the work of

most as thin and transparent as a windo heir sails, by shelving the Governor?

From the Pittsburgh Cazette, July 29. Pepularity of the Governor It is suggested, however, as a reason the only one we ever heard, that he is non ular with the soldiery. If this were true it would make no difference. But it is not have had an opportunity of hearing and it would be strange, indeed, if were, looking to the shoddy provided for by his agents, in the first place and his whole subsequent conduct in re preferences for men, whose loyalty has Jur readers will remember the time when was publicly said, that his person would ot have been safe in the camp of a Penn ylvania regiment. We are not one of some who affect to believe that this feeling has improved into popularity, not withstand ing the newspaper reports of receptions. l'otomae from Pennsylvania regimens, are a cheap compliment, and not always a ha taken as evidences of admiration to ic man. A large portion of them right arily be set down to the account of the the which he bore as the successor of a nany brave and well tried men. An ab sent soldier would naturally be glad to see any tolerably decent man from his native State, who had come to visit, and had the power of helping him; but an army pa tronage like that of the Governor, in the proach. bands of such a man as Curtin, is always

It is impossible, however, that with his emper, and as to result in infinite predicality promises, forgotten as soon as uttered and never intended to be performed. h should have been able either to acquire or maintain any permanent or well-found ed popularity. We could point out cases where he has even gone out of his way to WARHINGTON. Sept. 26.—The Army of volunteer engagements to friends, which the Potennacis in motion; transports are vere not sought by them, in the first leading with great activity at Alexandria; place, and which were no sooner madand it is expected that a considerable body than violated, as though it had been his of forces will embark with as little delay studied purpose to convert them into one as possible. Their destination can only mies. It was Goldsmith, webclieve, who

"He threw off his friends as a huntsman b or ho know, when he pleased, he could while them back." Governor Cartin has dealt with his or such of them at least as mere honest, a about the same way. He is not Burke. however, by any means; and we doubt much whether his whistle will be as potent as even that of Roderick Dau.

rom the Pittsburgh Gaz., Wednesday, July Party Morality and Party Success, We hear an occasional complaint from other parts of the State, of the freedom lar sentiment with any reasonable fairness, with which we have been dealing with the overnor. The objection is not that th acts stated by us are not true, but that it s highly impolitic to state them; first, because he is a Republican functionary: and, secondly, because it is at least a pos-sible case, that the Convention about to

assemble here, might present him as a candidate for re election. To the first of these objections we answer, that although elected by the party, we are by no means sure that, looking to his tastes and surroundings, he is not more strongly inclined to the peace Democracy than to ourselves; and further, that if we are in some sort responsible for his elec-tion, it only imposes upon us the duty of making amends by an honest confession, and endeavoring to prevent the recur

out supposing in the Convention an abso-

ecklessness of results. There are politicians, we know, who would laugh at our simplicity in taking it for granted that moral considerations the truly loyal man at home: they know would be allowed to have any weight in indeed so well, the sort of company he an assemblage of that kind, instructed, perhaps, in advance, in layor of a partic ular individual, or engaged by the private interests of its members, to tavor his pre-

tensions under all circumstances. they desired, in endeavoring to save the party, by warning the managers, that they propose that the people are as indifferent as the politicians, to the characters of their thing so unclean, if they considered the nublic servants. A reputation at least vote of the strongest Republican County Washington, September 26.—The public servants. A reputation, at least to discuss the public servants are permitted to be absent from President will have an interview at three o'clock this afternoon with the delegation from Kansas and Missouri sent to Washington to protest against General Scho-filter which the confessedly in the State. Or the nation, an importing the regiments—they must remain and along without it, "the wilful mann has his can foregrament will be confessedly in the State. Or the nation, an importing their regiments—they must remain and along without it, "the wilful mann has his can foregrament will be confessedly in the State. Or the nation, an importing the regiments—they must remain and along without it, "the wilful mann has his bear the brunt of the battle, while the more favored Abolitionists are allowed." failure, when this shall come to be considered as immaterial.

information that the nomination of Gover unanimous as they are on this question— came to our knowledge, where an officer nor Curtin is a "forgone conclusion." are entitled not only to be consulted and in sound health had a furlough of three nor Curtin is a "forgone conclusion." This assumes that the Convention will be nor Curtin is a "forgone conclusion." This assumes that the Couvention will be packed with either knaves or ignoramuses, which we will not believe until we see it. We doubt, however, whether they can find a sufficient number bold enough and desperate enough for such a venture. They will remember, we think, that it takes two parties to make a bargain; that there is such a thing as "reckoning without one's darkest suspicions, and whom they conhast." and that these "foregone conclusion." In sound health had a furlough of three weeks granted him, including the second Tuesday of Next October. When, at the same time, his regiment was hastily despended, at a few hours' notice, to join a sufficient number bold enough and despended in sound health had a furlough of three weeks granted him, including the second Tuesday of Next October. When, at the same time, his regiment was hastily despended as to involve no dictation—to urge no particular candidate, and to profess a willing patched, at a few hours' notice, to join a submission, in advance to whatever may be done, with the single provise, that the is an ultra Abolitionist, and is supposed to wield considerable politically accounts for the favoritism exhibited. This game hast." and that these "foregone conclusions will be extensively played by the authori-

will beat any body the that it is import ant to svoid discord—that the personal enemies of the Governor would do well to rithhold their abase—and that we can urely find some more creditable duty than do the work of the Copperhead press in dvance.

First. That the effect of our policy may pernicions to Cartin, but must result encoungful in the salvation of the part which he has betrayed and done so much

we have furnished is from the public record where it has been always equally accessi ble to the enemy, who will use it, of course as soon as we furnish them with the occa

country, by putting such men as Fifth. That, if telling unquestionabl truths, that people ought to know about a candidate is traducing him, and his triends cannot see it with indifference, we are sorry for his friends, as well as himself, and would rather that they would look up some other party more adapted to the

enemies of the Governor, and would not feel at liberty to use our paper to abus him on such grounds, even if we were When we assign sufficient public reason for our course, it ought to be enoughany idea of a loftier motive than versons ernor is necessarily abuse, the fault is with the doer, and not with the relator, unless on the principle that "the greater the truth

the Copperheads in advance," is it not wise to forestal them? Why wait until hey shall do it themselves, to our preju dice, when we can take the wind out of

There is no answer to them, and there in be none. Standing by themselves, they make it morally impossible for us to sup port Gov Curtin under any circumstances and equally impossible for any party to elect him, if it should be so reckless as to ry the experiment. We should dispise the nen, who, knowing these things, should ommunity: and we know that we should be sustained by the judgment of every honest man in Pennsylvania, who is concreant with the facts, as we have stated hem. Instead of deserving reproach, or nerating the charge of disorganizers, we have a right to expect that every honest epublican press in the State-which pre ers the party, as it ought to do, to any man however, exalted or blameless-should join hands with us, in the endeavor to sare it from the disgrace and disaster which such a nomination must inevitably nflict. We have a right to demand of the politicians, or party managers, in the name of a holy cause, and a bleeding country. that it shall not be made. While we are perfectly willing to leave the selection of andidates to the discretion of the name organs, with the largest latitude of choice we have a right, at least to expect that hey shall give us one whose reputation

untainted and unassailable-who is "without fear and without re "There are men enough I that kind, who are not only the equals. but greatly the apperiors of Governor Curtin in knowledge, intellect, and adminis trative ability. There can be no applogy therefore, for insisting on him, at the expense of conscience, and the immining risk of defeat. The Democrats as the Copporheads still delight to call them selves - have stepped aside for the first time from the mere newspaper candidates -who are gonerally but the party backsand sought out their ablest, and, perhaps, strongest man. There are great objections to him, and he can be besten easily, if we are but true to ourselves, and do not choose, for the sake of ode justly obnexby any adverse fortune, it were possible that we should be doomed to defeat, with the hopes of the nation resting upon us, we would, at least, die in such a way as not to shame our past lives. Let us car-

ry no more weight than the occasion im poses on us, and if it should be our fate t it not be said, at all events, that we have described it. From the Fittsburgh Gazette, Tuesday, Aug. 4th The Convention and its Candidate,

The Convention which meets here tomorrow, will have a grave and delicate task before it. If it represents the popucombines the essectials to success, with an ability and honesty which will ensure a faithful and favorable administration of faithful and favorable administration of the affairs of the State. We do not expect, of course, from this or any other representative body thus selected, either the very ablest or most honest and conrageous man in the State. This would be looking for too much in the present condition of poor human nature. The lest man is seldent the available one, because he is generally either a reserved or an outspoken man, eschewing politics and courting no body, because he despises the arts which are supposed to be necessary to secure and seldent the state. If he should be the votes of those districts, which will be expected to elect him. It will be counties like Berks, we suppose, that are to be cast as weights into the scale. Would it not become them to reflect, that if they want us to do the vork, they must put us ninto a condition to run without weights. Are not even the prejudices of our people—if they choose to call them so—body, because he despises the arts which are supposed to be necessary to secure of course, from this or any other repre sentative body thus selected, either the are supposed to be necessary to secure "the aweet voices of the people-or pro-claiming on all occasions precisely what

supposing in the Convention an absorbant of conscience, and an after lessness of results.

Here are politicians, we know, who lid laugh at our simplicity in taking it affected to the National Administration or lit is very evident that the central descriptions. keeps, and the kind of influences that have governed him, that we have but given shape and utterance, to their invincible repugnance to the man, and done what they desired, in endeavoring to save the an Government will be confessedly n allowed the provent says. We think decidedly otherwise, and we hope to be confessedly n decred as immaterial.

We are obliged, however, for the formula of the way? we suppose, as the old prover bays. Hope to be excused for thinking, moreover, that the wisdom of our people—almost in this State.

One instance recently

vict the man who urged him, in theiface of it, of disregarding the interest of the contempt for public opinion, and an indif terence to public morality, as reckless and criminal as the worst of the interence that could be drawn against the Gover

From the Pittsburgh Grzette, Aug. 5th. A Parting Word to the Convention The delegates to the State Convention are now amongst us. Before they proceed to do their duty, we have a word to say to them.

nor Curtin, notwithstanding his ostensible withdrawal, was a candidate for renon ination, and confident that he would be whose interest it is supposed to be to assuccessful.

sail the Governor, is the whole people of Allegheny County, whose interest it is to elected. We knew that he ought not. It became our duty, therefore, to sound the

We have reason to believe that Gove

alarm, and endeavor to save the party, it possible. We have endeavored to show that he mposed upon the soldiers, by farming them out to his friends, and then denying that he had employed them. We have exhibited the record to establish the fact that he had approved a

bill, acknowledged by him to be wrong which robbed the Treasury of many millions of money-that as the condition of this approval, he had taken an agreement for the State, which he abstracted, and secretly surrendered to the parties who and given it—and that when interrogate y the Legislature, he confessed the and offered as his apology, a reason which is shown to have been untrue. And we have inferred from all this—

that we should take him as our candidate proves it to be, in their judgment, as well

All this we have been compelled, by the ecessities of the case, to do, in order to ave the cause from irretrievable ruin. When the same man was, however, preented to us anew, as a candidate for econd term, it became our duty to speak out before the mischief was enacted, and we have done so in language as moderate as the facts would bear. And yet even then we would rather have waived our objections if it had been possible, and objections in the weakest man, and the wickedest taken the weakest man, and the wickedest taken the weakest man, and the wickedest of our personal enemies, than run the risk of our personal enemies, than run the risk of our personal enemies, then run the risk of our personal enemies, the run the risk of our personal enemies. of disturbing the harmony of the party, at such a time. It was clear to us, however, THAT WITH SUCH A CANDIDATE, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO SUCCEED. We should be beaten at any rate, as our past prevent it.

The question then comes at last whether there are any of the delegate inclined to the support of Curtin, who would consider a triumph now as more important than a triumph at the election and a sufficient compensation for a detent at that time—or who would be willing to stake the result upon a doubt? If it be true as charged, that he insists on play sacrificing the party of which, it is said, he claims to be the builder, to himself, i there any man in the Convention who will allow himself to be used for such a purpose? What is to be gained by it for the advantage of anybody but the rebels and their Northern sympathizers?

We have stated more than once-as we canot repeat it too often—that what-ever may be the opinion of the Convenever may be the opinion of the Convention, and whether right or wrong, the feeling against Gov. Curtin in this county at least growing out of his own acts and parts and all its provisions policy—is so strong that we could no more control it, even if we were so disposed, than we could not hings as with our hands. We might ruin ourselres by advocating his election, but we couldn't help him. It is not we who are respect with the threat three course with the threat three couldn't help him. It is not we who are respect with the threat three couldn't help him. It is not we who are responsible for the existence or origin of that feeling. We reflect it only, and have but thrown on selves into the cur-

rent, which was flowing as rapidly before we undertook to fathom or direct it.

There were good men in 1860 who doubted whether he could be trusted, and refused to vote for him, yet this couty gave him a mejority of about 6400 votes. Less than a month afterward it gave Lincoln 0,000. With a stronger man then Cur in there should have been 8,000 at least. With an unexceptionable candidate now we are as strong as ever. With Governor Curtin we doubt whether it could be carried at all, and those who reflect that his conduct at the session of 1861, brought

in a Democrat even here, at the election which followed, will realize the mischief that such a nomination may inflict.
It is not in this county only, however, in which it is important to make the ma-chine run smooth. There will be like who is free from objection, and we are in a grave of thousands upon thousands of our

bad condition, indeed, if they cannot, what is their duty as men—as patriots—as lovmaking amends by an honest confession, and endeavoring to prevent the recurrence of a like injury to the party here after.

To the second, we reply that uce do not regard his nomination as a possible considered his nomination as a possible consid

ing for Democrats.

It is very evident that the central despotism at Washington intends to use the Pittaburgh Gazette and Commercial, and army, as far as it is possible to do so, to control the next election in Pennsylvania. Already the foot-prints of the political their damnable doctrines, and who are tricksters are plainly visible. Hundreds not slow in following the advice of their of soldiers have been sent home on fur-This must be secured though it cost the nation its life, and the country its glory. This public boast of a Governor who is known to be almost omnipotent in Wash ingon, that he will deplete the army at the moment of its greatest peril, and for a space of time which will cover all the fighting weather of this year, should be met est it deservors by a truly loyal and outraged people.

Mr. Mason recently left London for Dublin with the probable intention of returning home. The day before his depair turning home. The condition of the unmerous distinct, fully accelerately ference had those points they could be sent for the favoritism exhibition to out darkset suspicions, and whom they condition to be distinct fully acknown the form host. The match had the sent or in regard to whom, their only doubt—to play of a darkset suspicions, and whom they condition of notice to darkset suspicions, which is the darkset of noint in the head of noint in the head of the cornel had the sent five turning home. The famous sentiment, they depleted the thoy will find a sure cure for Consumption.

Army of the Cumberland to send political ASTRMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The

morning, advocated "the vigoro ecution of the war' in this style : repulse at Chattanooga would be a mere emocratic party in Ohio or Pennsylva-

Of course, if the Washington authorities believe this, they will send home ev-ery soldier from those States who will vote their ticket; and as there are nearly two hundred thousand men in the field from those States, and as it is claimed that a majority of them are Republicans, such a policy would take away a greater number of men than Rosecrans has in his whole army. The first fruits of this political strategy are "the losses of 1,700 killed, 8,000 wounded, and a loss in artillery which will not fall short of fifty pieces, while our deficiency in transportation and Daggage cannot be estimated." Such is Abolition "friendship for the soldier."— Phila. Age.

> [For the Post, Democracy.

"But the Constitution cannot be maintained nor the Union preserved in opposition to public feeling by the more exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundation must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security which it gives to life, liberty and property in every quarter of the country, and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States bear one to another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. without referring to other matters—that this nomination would be discretified to the citizens of each State should be not the care of the Copperheads pride of the people of other States, and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brother

in other portions of the Union." ANDREW JACKSON. "The spirit of eucroschments tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create whatever the form of government a real despotism. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power by dividing and distributing it into different deposite ries, and constituting each the guar the public weal against invasion by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our own country and under our own eyes. If in the opinion of the people the distri button or modification of the constitution al powers be in any particular wrong, let should be beaten at any rate, as our past it be corrected by an amendment in the experience has demonstrated, and as it way which the Constitution designates. could not make matters worse, it was Eat let the e be no change by usurpation worth at least the trouble to endeavor to for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any

partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield." GEORGE WASHINGTON. "I am in favor of an Administration of Constitution as understood by the Convention that produced and recommended it, and particularly by the State Jouvention that adopted it." Thos. Jefferson. "Avoid the necessity of overgrown military establishments, which under any form of Government, are inauspicious to liberty, and particularly Republican lib

"I intend for one to regard and main-

DANIEL WERSTER

States, the Irishman, the German, and the American against abolition." HENRY CLAY. "The agitation of the slavery question in the Free States will destroy all harmo-

ny, and finally lead to disunion—perpet-ual war - the extinction of the African race —ultimate military despotism.¹ "Constitutional Union and Liberty, according to American Law; or else ex-tinction of slave property—negro freedom—dissolution of the Union—and anarchy

GEO. W. WOODWARD. "The wisdom or morality of slavery are considerations that belong to the States themselves. What enriches a part en

riches the whole; and the States are the best judges of their particular interests."

OLIVER ELLSWOR'H, of Conn. By following in the footsteps of the great difficulties elsewhere, and particularly in those counties where the strength of the Republican party lies. If he should be nominated, it will not be by the votes of percus and happy, and won a mighty name

country's slain answer.
It remains for you to decide, my counthe times, it can prove no serious difficulty be our guide through the dark hour of ad. versity to brighter, happier and better days in the uncertain future when we shall be once more a happy, prosperous

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