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UNION NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre County. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, DANIEL AGNEW, of Beaver County.

Union County Convention. The loyal citizens of Cumberland county, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and wholly rebellious and un-Christian party, who desire to see the Union of the Republic, and who desire to support every form of the Government our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to assemble at the usual place of holding delegate elections in the respective Wards, Boroughs and districts throughout the County.

On Saturday, September 5th, 1863. In the Boroughs between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M., and in all the other districts between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, P. M., and 2 delegates from each Ward, Borough and Township to meet in Court House, on Monday, September 7th, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing in nomination a County Ticket to be supported at the ensuing October election.

Chairman of Executive Committee. ROBERT WILSON, Secretary. Borough Delegate Elections.



The loyal citizens of the EAST WARD, of the Borough of Carlisle, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and wholly rebellious and un-Christian party, who desire to see the Union of the Republic, and who desire to support every form of the Government our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to assemble at the usual place of holding delegate elections in the respective Wards, Boroughs and districts throughout the County.

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Defeat of the Crittenden Compromise and the Cause of the War.

The Volunteer of last week contains an elaborate editorial pretending to excuse the imbecility of Buchanan's administration, and accusing the Republican party with being alone responsible for the rebellion. The article is, of its kind, pre-eminently first class. It contains more filthy abuse and mistake than any article we have seen, even in the Volunteer. Every sentence is studded with such expressions as "Jacobin journals," "villainous hounds," "dirty scoundrels," "abominable," "accursed scoundrels," "traitors," "lying blackknives," and all the other brutal epithets that can be found in the dirty, disgusting vocabulary of a Democratic editor. But it is not the article itself that we intend noticing. It is our purpose to correct its unblushing falsehoods, and once more give the true statement of the origin and cause of our difficulties.

The salient points in the article before us are, First: That the Republicans defeated the Crittenden Compromise. Second: That the defeat of the Crittenden Compromise caused the war, and therefore the Republicans are responsible for it.

The Senate of the United States, in the 36th Congress, consisted of sixty-six members, of whom twenty-four were Republicans and the balance Democrats. Every measure of policy that was proposed by the Republicans was voted down unceremoniously, and the Democratic papers vied with each other in crowing over the defeat of such measures and praising the wisdom, patriotism, and honesty of the Democratic majority, whose presence put an effective stop to all the financial performances of the Abolitionists. Every measure that had a democratic origin was adopted by an almost two-thirds vote. If a Republican had any thing to offer, he must offer it with the certainty that it would be choked off in the committee or overwhelmingly voted down in the Senate. But when the Crittenden resolutions were offered, although the Democracy no longer contented that it was such a measure as would have forever prevented trouble, and although they controlled almost two-thirds of the entire Senate, they allowed it to be voted down by a party which had but one man there who they had two.

Are the Republicans then responsible for its defeat? No. They knew it was only a farce to allow traitors to gain time and make preparation to destroy the Government. They knew certainly that the men who threatened to secede unless the old Missouri Compromise were repealed would not likely remain in the Union if it were re-enacted. The Democracy were giving the trouble—they were threatening to secede and destroy the country—they had a large majority, and if they wanted the Crittenden Compromise why did they not adopt it? The truth simply is, those of the party who could get their States out of the Union were bound to go under any circumstances, and those who could not were bound to do something to palliate the guilt of the others—hence their prating about the defeat of the Crittenden resolutions.

Again, "The Republicans defeated the measure and its defeat brought on the war that is now devastating the country." Does any man of intelligence believe this? If he does he can easily get rid of his credulity by examining the record of events for the six months just preceding the fall of Sumpter. Mr. Crittenden introduced his resolutions Dec. 18th, 1860. South Carolina had passed a bill organizing and equipping 10,000 troops, and had also called a secession convention on the 18th of November preceding. November 18th, Georgia Legislature voted \$1,000,000 to arm the State and called a secession convention. Dec. 10th, Louisiana voted \$500,000 and called a secession convention. This was before the compromise was offered or even suggested in Congress. Mr. Clarke offered an amendment to the Crittenden resolution, which was adopted, January 16th, to the effect that "the Constitution as it is" is good enough and that all good men should unite in supporting it. The adoption of this amendment virtually defeated Crittenden's resolution. The amendment however, was afterward rescinded and a direct vote taken on the resolution March 2, 1863. Before either of these dates four States had seceded and had made immense preparations for an aggressive war, and before the final vote on the measure was taken, the Confederate Government comprising seven States was organized, its officers inaugurated, its armed forces had seized all the forts, navy yards, custom houses and mints, belonging to the United States within their limits. A vessel bearing the flag of the Union was fired upon and driven away from one of our ports; the forces belonging to the Government were surrendered to the Rebel Government as prisoners of war; and all these affairs were re-acted by rebels as though they were victories obtained over a foreign foe. Here was every possible ingredient of war. There were not mere preparations to guard against future danger, but they were such acts as would have been regarded as the commencement of hostilities, if committed by the United States against a foreign nation. Now what have you for these hostile, warlike proceedings? Apologists for treason tell us "the defeat of the Crittenden Compromise." History says, all this occurred before a vote was taken on that measure.

The war, as we have frequently said, was brought about by the deliberate assault of the traitors upon the Government. They had stolen its property, nullified its laws, captured its forces, seized upon its revenue, insulted its flag, and defied its authority while they were holding its offices and receiving, as salaries from its Treasury; and even when the Government for the sake of peace and in the hope of compromise had pledged itself to "make no war upon them," they crowned their work of villainy and treason by attacking and capturing one of its garrisons, boldly declaring, through their own Vice President, that they would have their flag over its Capitol in less than sixty days. There was a boldness in this treason that could only be produced by the certainty of success. Who gave them this certainty?—The Democratic Party of the North.

Who were the traitors upon whom the Government had stolen its property, nullified its laws, captured its forces, seized upon its revenue, insulted its flag, and defied its authority while they were holding its offices and receiving, as salaries from its Treasury; and even when the Government for the sake of peace and in the hope of compromise had pledged itself to "make no war upon them," they crowned their work of villainy and treason by attacking and capturing one of its garrisons, boldly declaring, through their own Vice President, that they would have their flag over its Capitol in less than sixty days. There was a boldness in this treason that could only be produced by the certainty of success. Who gave them this certainty?—The Democratic Party of the North.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

Let this be the watchword! Every township in the country must have its club and make a vigorous effort to meet the enemies of our government at the ballot-box and defeat them as signally as our interlopers in the field have the rebels with the cartridge-bag. Pennsylvania must remain true to the cause of the Union, the Constitution and the Laws, and every patriot must stand on his weapons and enter the contest with heart and soul. The enemies of the government are vigilant and will never yield without a desperate resistance and we must be prepared to carry the Government a dollar to be used for its defense or the suppression of armed treason. W. S. Preston, Teackle Wallis and other Democratic leaders in Maryland declared in their party meetings that not a man should cross their State for the purpose of enforcing the laws or interfering with traitors. Frank Hughes, of Pennsylvania, taught us that it was the policy and interest of our own State to join the Rebel Confederacy. And Geo. W. Woodward, the model candidate for Governor declared that slaveholders may fall back on their "natural rights and employ in defense of their slave property whatever means of defense they possess or may command." They might fill columns with such extracts, but these will suffice to show the position of these leaders with regard to the Government in its hour of danger. Not a single word was uttered by them that would lead any one to believe that they would support the Government against the attacks of traitors, but throughout the whole land it was proclaimed that the South should not be coerced—that "it was unconstitutional, and to incite the people against the government—Read a few extracts:

"By Mr. Lincoln's election in November, 1860, the power to secede or to destroy the Union was in the hands of his party."

"Mr. Biddle knows, and every being above an idiot knows, that the power to save the Union was not in the hands of Mr. Lincoln's party, but that South Carolina and six other States seceded and virtually declared war, months before Lincoln's inauguration—that it was during the democratic administration of Buchanan that the arms and ammunition belonging to the nation were smuggled to the South, ships of war sent to the remotest part of the globe, and war commenced by bringing to the Star of the West at Charleston. And yet, whilst that grey-headed old traitor, Buchanan, was committing his damnable treason and perjury, we are told by Mr. Biddle 'that the power to save the Union was in the hands of Lincoln's party!' Mr. Biddle says further:

"To cover up their own tracks, they invite us to read a piece of moralizing 'Southern Patriotism,' but truth compels us to add, that in the face of treason, the Northern traitors to the constitution had the start."

"Of course Mr. Biddle would admit that Floyd, Davis, Mason & Co., are traitors—For fear of committing himself he gives the words 'Southern Traitors' with quotation marks 'which means that others, not he, calls them 'traitors.' There is no probability that he will ever expend the noble indignation of his much abused brethren of the South. And Mr. Biddle says further:

"The dignity of our Commonwealth has been insulted by the outrage perpetrated upon her citizens. At Philadelphia and Harrisburg proprietors of newspapers have been seized at midnight and hurried off to military prisons beyond the limits of the State."

But Mr. Biddle does not state the fact that these newspaper proprietors openly advocated the cause of the rebels, and did all in their power to incite to riot and civil war, in our midst. Nor has he one word of condemnation of southern tactics, such as hanging all indiscriminately, who are merely suspected of love for the good old flag and the union of States! Again:

"The platform of the Democracy is thus succinctly set forth in a communication to the 'Lounger' column of Harper's Weekly:

"First. Resolved, That we are in favor of the war.

"Second. Resolved, That we are opposed to all measures for carrying it on."

These resolutions are so comprehensive, and so truly indicative of the principles of the enemies of the Union, that they may hereafter be used at Democratic meetings and conventions, as a convenient substitute for the staccato and wretched grammar usually employed.

BITTER BY A RATTLERSNAKE.—A Mr. McKnight, of Perry county, lately was dangerously bitten in Harrisburg by a rattlesnake under the following circumstances: He captured his snake in a box in the top of which was a small circular opening, over which he placed a piece of glass. In this he took the snake to Harrisburg, and exhibited him to his friends as a curiosity, the reptile being a very large one. While carrying the box along Market street that night the glass was broken by some means, and the reptile came trying to get out his head, but Mr. McKnight on the hand. His arm soon commenced swelling, and although the usual remedies were procured he was, at last accounts, in a precarious condition. The snake was dispatched immediately after giving the bite. He must have been a patriarch among the rattlers, being ornamented with fourteen rattles, being originally that his age amounted to seventeen years.

Advice to a Copperhead.

The Committee of the Washington Union Club of Memphis, Tenn., have replied to the declaration of Hon. Emerson Etheridge to address the people of that city, and the letter has been published, and is, very severe on Etheridge, whose letter was not, by any means polite or gentlemanly. The committee closes as follows:

"As you have been exceedingly generous in the bestowal of your advice, we will make no apology for offering a list of ours:

1. If you have been indulging too freely in the use of 'tanglefoot,' resist, and join a temperance society.

2. Quit the Copperheads.

3. If you can't be a better Union man than John Minor Botts, try to be as good, and keep still.

4. Cease insulting the American women.

5. Try by every means to regain the little respectability you have had and lost.

6. Offer yourself as a substitute for some negro soldier over forty-five years of age; or 7. Apologize to the President, and as Governor largely incompetent to hold the office of assessor in this district, you will stand a fair chance of being appointed.

8. Take moderate doses of verifago and a cold bath three times a day.

9. Purchase and read a small book called 'Etiquette for American Gentlemen,' especially that chapter directing how to reply to polite invitations.

10. If it is true that you are crazy, endeavor to get into a good lunatic asylum."

By carefully digesting these brief, gentle, and friendly admonitions, and also the twentieth chapter of Exodus, together with General Butler's recent speech, you may yet be able to rescue your name, not from contempt, but from infamy.

Judge Woodward and Judge Lowrie, the two Copperhead candidates for State of Pennsylvania in this fall, are both Judges on the Supreme Bench of our State. With their resins the decision of important questions bearing upon elections. One very important question they have already decided; and that is, that soldiers shall not vote. Whether these gentlemen, designed this decision to aid their election, we cannot say; but it is unquestionable that the disfranchisement of the soldiers by their decision does greatly strengthen their prospects. And the facts of the case give the decision an ugly and suspicious aspect. They were candidates for high offices; the question of allowing the soldiers to vote came before them; they knew that nine out of ten of those votes would be thrown against them; and they decided that the votes should not be received. To prevent suspicion against the judiciary, Woodward and Lowrie should resign, as other important questions bearing upon the election may be brought before the Supreme Bench, and the temptation to decide in a way to advance their own prospects might be too strong for their integrity.

We mentioned last week the departure of Fernando Wood for Halifax. The Washington correspondent of the Sunday Mercury (but very good authority) gives the following explanation of it.

Just after the last great peace meeting, where he made a speech, the President sent for him. Of course, Mr. Wood came to the White House forthwith and was cordially received by Mr. Lincoln, who subsequently left the reception hall. When the President returned, he had in his hand a bundle of letters, some of them bearing strange postmarks. "There," said he, addressing Mr. Wood, and pointing to the epistolary pile, "is enough evidence to hang you. I want you to go and keep quiet for the remainder of your term."

Of course Wood left a sadder and wiser man. It is also reported here, that his recent trip to Halifax is to take the steamer for Europe, where he will remain until the war is over. He is said to fear the Government, and to be disgusted with his prospect in the Democratic party this fall.

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State elections are soon to take place in the following order:

September 1. Vermont, 2. Maine, 3. Ohio, 4. Pennsylvania, 5. Massachusetts, 6. New York, 7. Maryland, 8. Delaware, 9. Iowa, 10. Minnesota, 11. West Virginia, 12. Missouri, 13. Wisconsin, 14. Illinois, 15. Indiana, 16. Michigan, 17. Wisconsin, 18. Minnesota, 19. Iowa, 20. Missouri, 21. Wisconsin, 22. Minnesota, 23. Iowa, 24. Missouri, 25. Wisconsin, 26. Minnesota, 27. Iowa, 28. Missouri, 29. Wisconsin, 30. Minnesota, 31. Iowa, 32. Missouri, 33. Wisconsin, 34. Minnesota, 35. Iowa, 36. Missouri, 37. Wisconsin, 38. Minnesota, 39. Iowa, 40. Missouri, 41. Wisconsin, 42. Minnesota, 43. Iowa, 44. Missouri, 45. Wisconsin, 46. Minnesota, 47. Iowa, 48. Missouri, 49. Wisconsin, 50. Minnesota, 51. Iowa, 52. Missouri, 53. Wisconsin, 54. Minnesota, 55. Iowa, 56. Missouri, 57. Wisconsin, 58. Minnesota, 59. Iowa, 60. Missouri, 61. Wisconsin, 62. Minnesota, 63. Iowa, 64. Missouri, 65. Wisconsin, 66. Minnesota, 67. Iowa, 68. Missouri, 69. Wisconsin, 70. Minnesota, 71. Iowa, 72. Missouri, 73. 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