

# The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.  
Friday, Oct. 9, 1863.

S. M. PETTENGLI & CO.,  
NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6  
State St., Boston, are Agents for the Herald  
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"OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG."

Union State Nominations for 1863.

PLEDGED TO A SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION—THE TRIUMPH OF THE "STARS AND STRIPES" AND A STRICT MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION

## UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**ANDREW G. CURTIN,**  
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**DANIEL AGNEW,**  
OF BEAVER COUNTY.

## Union County Ticket.

Assembly,  
**A. G. MARLATT,** of Mechanicsburg.  
Prothonotary,  
**EMORY STROCK,** of Monroe.  
Clerk of the Courts,  
**DANIEL MILLER,** of Newton.  
Register,  
**CHAS. E. KAUFMAN,** S. Midd'tn.  
Treasurer,  
**JACOB ZUG,** of Carlisle.  
Commissioner,  
**SAMUEL W. SHARP,** (3 yrs.)  
**JACOB SENNER,** Sr., (2 yrs.)  
Director of the Poor,  
**JOHN W. FOUST,** of Penn.  
Auditor,  
**PETER S. ARTZ,** of Shippensburg.

## GRAND

**MASS MEETING**  
OF THE UNCONDITIONAL  
**Union Men**  
of Cumberland County.

At a preliminary meeting of the Union Executive Committee, held in the Borough of Carlisle, September 14th inst., it was determined to hold a Grand Mass Meeting of the Unconditional Union Men of Cumberland County,

## IN CARLISLE,

On Saturday, October 10th, 1863.

The untoward circumstances in which our country has been placed by the most wicked rebellion that has ever taken place in the history of the world, demands of those who truly love their Country and prefer the perpetuation of institutions which give breath and life to Liberty throughout the world to be watchful and vigilant in this our beloved Country's hour of extreme peril. It is necessary to thwart the machinations of those whose motto is "rule or ruin," whose hearts are desirous that the South should triumph; who are constantly denouncing the Administration in its efforts to crush the rebellion, by the very means which the legislative branch of the National Government has granted it, and who would rather "rule in Hell than serve in Heaven." It is most necessary, therefore, that the true, loyal men of the Country should gird on their armor to meet these dangers, and defeat their purposes.

We say then, to the people of Cumberland County come to Carlisle on Saturday the 10th of October next, and show these disguised traitors that you will understand their purposes, and are fully prepared to meet and deal with them as they so richly deserve.

Let us have a **Grand Rally**! A glorious meeting. To the ramparts, soldiers! and prepare for the warfare! Young men of Cumberland County—old men of Cumberland land and come in your strength and pride, and join your voices with ours in swelling a shout for freedom—for free men, that will be heard from the Delaware to the Lakes. Come with drums beating, and banners flying. Come Republicans, Come Union men, come Democrats and hear the principles of the Union Party expounded and discussed. Honest Democrats, we invite you, and insist upon it, that you come and hear for yourselves. Come on, come all, devote one day to the consideration of the mighty interests involved in the coming contest! Eminent speakers from abroad will be present, whose names will be announced in due time. By order of the Executive Committee.

J. M. WEAKLEY, Chairman.

DEMOCRATS FOR THE UNION.—William E. Lehman, democratic member of Congress from Philadelphia, and one of the ablest leaders of that party, is out for Curtin for Governor. Every one of the "fighting McCooks" are out for John Brough, for Governor of Ohio. Every one of them were democrats in 1860, but their experience in the South has compelled them to bitterly oppose such political rebels as Vallandigham.

THE MAINE ELECTION.—The Portland Advertiser, a copperhead sheet, has discovered the reason why its party was defeated in Maine. It was because "patriotic men had the idea that a vote in condemnation of the Administration would be a vote of encouragement to the rebels," and that it would be safer to overlook even its mistakes than to do anything calculated to weaken or embarrass it. The logic thus attributed by the Advertiser to the people of Maine is not far out of the way.

## A Calm Appeal to the True Democrats of Cumberland County.

On next Tuesday, the voters of this Commonwealth are called to the discharge of a weighty and solemn duty. On that day's work hang the most momentous issues.

## THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA IS THE LAST HOPE OF THE REBELLION.

The great body of the people, without regard to party name, are loyal. If we believe some party leaders and some disappointed would-be party leaders are not loyal, we do not here impeach even them. But the rebels hold and declare their belief that the Democratic leaders are with them, and that if they were put into power, peace and separation would follow at once. We believe they would find themselves mistaken but they believe it, and it is this belief which makes the vote of next Tuesday one of the most solemn acts that any citizen has ever performed.

It is plain the rebels have been pushed to the verge of despair. Every hope of foreign recognition is gone. The help of neutral Britain is fast ceasing. What is left them? Only the triumph of the Democratic party at the north, which they claim as a "peace party;" and by that they mean, ceasing to fight at once, and letting them go as an independent nation. We know this is a slander on the great body of the Democrats, but it is the rebel vote of it that makes it important—it gives them hope to continue the struggle. Look at facts.

When the rebels were here they declared they expected every Democrat to be on their side. They could not comprehend that a man should call himself a Democrat and not be in favor of the right of secession by any State, at any time, and by consequence of their claim "to be let alone" now. The most intelligent and respectable Democrats of this county will testify that such was the tenor of the talk of intelligent rebel officers.

After the battle of Gettysburg the prospect of the rebels seemed to their friends in Europe very dark. Maury undertook to raise their spirits. He sounded the clarion of a new and better hope. What was it? A divided north—a growing "peace party"—a triumph of the Democratic party would be the success of the rebellion. Vallandigham, he predicted would be elected Governor of Ohio, and he stood pledged, so Maury asserted, to throw every obstacle in the way of the Government in the prosecution of war. The Woods and Seymours were already doing the same thing in the city of New York, and her streets were flowing with patriotic blood. The good work was begun. The "peace party" was inaugurated. The rioters of New York were its representatives. The Government would soon be compelled, for lack of nerve and means to give up the contest. Such was Maury's view of the case.

Three or four weeks ago, the Richmond papers were constantly urging the policy of a new invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee. The argument was, that it would ensure a Democratic triumph at the approaching election; would strengthen the peace party; and enable them to organize the next House of Representatives in Congress. The consequence would be, the withholding of supplies to the Government, and the necessity of a speedy recognition. And perhaps this programme would have been attempted, but that the rapid advance of Rosecrans called for the shifting of a large part of Lee's army to another theater.

Directly after the battle of Chickamauga, the rebel papers were bawling the half-victory of Bragg. Nothing short of a crushing victory would avail them. But if Rosecrans' army was annihilated, then—Mark the rebel logic—"Vallandigham would sweep the state of Ohio," inaugurate the peace movement and compel an early recognition.

But that hope is gone utterly. California and Maine have spoken in decided tones for the Union. Nothing is left them but Pennsylvania; the rebels themselves confess they are watching her, as the shipwrecked mariner, from his plank on the waves, watches the distant sail.

Mark, we do not affirm that the election of Judge Woodward would ensure the success of the rebellion, we do not believe that it could; but that, from the rebel view of the case it would protract the struggle and render their desperation fiercer.

Nor do we impeach the loyalty of Judge Woodward. Grant that he is the most loyal man in the nation, and that he would cooperate with the Government as fully as Mr. Lincoln himself could wish, the case still remains the same. It follows then, that every vote given for Woodward strengthens the rebellion, by giving it new hopes and new assurance. Every vote given for Woodward, protracts the struggle and renders the final desperation more fierce and vengeful. Every vote given for Woodward opens new veins, pours new torrents of blood, stains new fields with gore and strews the ground anew with mangled corpses. Every vote given for Woodward makes other homes desolate, makes other wives and children widows and orphans; fills new hospitals and adds new burdens of taxation.

Fellow citizens; we want to see this war ended and the Union preserved. We all agree in that. Give then an

overwhelming majority against the men whom the rebels wish elected, and you crush their last hope; you take even the plank from under the sinking mariner.

We appeal then, in this view of the case, to the sober judgement, the candor, the patriotism of every loyal man; in the name of country and home and friends; by every tie most sacred and most dear, we conjure you for once to drop all party considerations and help to give such a vote as shall be a stunning blow to the cause of the rebellion.

We do not ask you to forsake the Democratic party, cherish the name, if you will; rally to her standard again when she shall have rescued herself from the equivocal position she now occupies. Till then, let us show that country is before party; that patriotism is before every other passion; and let us show ourselves worthy of the inheritance of the liberty bequeathed to us by our fathers.

## THE LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Are not always their own spokesmen, their feelings and their views are often given by British rebel papers and orators. On this point hear what Maury, that notorious traitor, says in the London Times of the 17th of August last. He speaks of the hopefulness of the rebel cause, even amid disasters his heart and the hearts of the slaveholders are cheered by the leaders of the Democratic party. Read the words of the traitor Maury. "Other agents have to be called into play. What are they? Let us inquire. They are divisions in the camp of the enemy, dissensions among the people of the north. There is already a peace party there. All the embassies with which their party can surround Mr. Lincoln and all the difficulties it can throw in the way of the war party of the North operate directly as so much aid and comfort to the South." "Vallandigham waits and watches over the border, pledged if elected Governor of the State of Ohio, to array it against Lincoln and the war, and to go in for peace." "New York, under Democratic leaders, is becoming the champion of State Rights, and to that extent, is taking Southern ground." "Never were the chances of the South brighter."

Now why this hope and this cheer amid the reverses to the rebel arms in July? Maury, the traitor, states it clearly. And it is the factious opposition of the Copperhead element in the Democratic party to the Administration and to the war, which "gives aid and comfort to the South." Now hear the Richmond Enquirer, of Sept. 10th: "Gen. Lee must turn politician as well as warrior, and we believe he will prove the most successful politician the South ever possessed. He may so move and direct his army as to produce the political result, which in their bearing on the war, will prove more effectual than the bloodiest victories. Let him drive Maury into Washington, and he will again raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid, and give confidence to their wavering. He will embody the peace party should he again cross the Potomac, he will show the people of Pennsylvania how little security they have from Lincoln for the protection of their homes."

Can anything be more unparliamentary than that the Copperhead element should embarrass the operation of the war, organize armed resistance to the draft, and with what result? Let the rebel paper answer: "To leave their homes defenseless." And what other result? I hear the rebel paper speaking for their Northern sympathizers—sympathizers from among the leadership of the Democratic party. "A full campaign (about election time) into Pennsylvania with the hands of our soldiers united, would react upon the representation of Congress, strengthen the Democrats, and modify even the hard shell of fanaticism itself. The road to peace lies through Pennsylvania and Washington."

The time was, in the purer days of our revolutionary sires, when the best men, North and South, confessed slavery an evil, and as such, an institution to be got rid of as soon as practicable; but what a change to-day! A party in the land of freedom, advocating the moral righteousness of slavery; that the enslavement of men, women and children from generation to generation is a good gospel! They proclaim in electioneering documents that human slavery is scriptural righteousness. Hear the copperhead utterance coming from the North out of the Democratic party, or words of cheer and encouragement to the rebels fighting to plant an empire whose chief corner stone they boast, in slavery; an utterance from the Hon. John Henry Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont, and circulated as a campaign document by the copperhead part of the anti Administration party. Listen to it, honest democrats, and heed well, how it unobtrusively proclaims that Christ and his apostles favored human slavery. The Bishop says, "that the answers to his pamphlet (Bible Views on Slavery) have only strengthened his conviction as to the sanction which the scriptures give to the principle of Negro Slavery." "Compare now the course of the ultra abolitionist with that of Christ and his Apostles (Paul). And what contrast can be more manifest than the example of Christ on the one hand and the loud and bitter denunciations of our anti slavery preachers and politicians, calling themselves Christians, on the other? For these not only set themselves against the Word of God in this matter, condemning slavery as the monster evil, the lion of villainies, but, strange to say—they do it in the name of that Saviour whose whole life and conduct was the very opposite of their own."

Thus is the Redeemer of the World brought in as sustaining the cruel, inhuman system of traffic in human flesh. The Bishop continues and he says in regard to "Philemon, whom Paul sent with a letter of recommendation to his former master asking him 'to receive him, not now as a slave, but above a slave, a brother beloved.'" On this letter of commendation, the Bishop thus discourses and it is too precious a revelation of the debasement of the leaders in the copperhead interest, to avoid quoting. "Why did not Paul rebuke Philemon for the awful sin of holding a fellow man in bondage?" (as anti-slavery men say). "The answer is very plain. St. Paul was inspired and knew the will of the Lord Jesus Christ and was only intent in obeying it. Who are we that in our modern wisdom we presume to set aside the Word of God and scorn the example of the Divine Redeemer and spurn the preaching and the conduct of the Apostles and invent for ourselves a higher law than those Holy Scriptures." The North

is to be blamed for the war because "they did not strive against their Maker" in opposing slavery. "Who are we that are ready to trample the doctrine of the Bible (thus upholding slavery) and tear to shreds the Constitution of our country and even plunge the land into the untold horrors of civil war?"

This is a voice from leaders in the Democratic party, that ask for the votes of freemen; for the votes of men loving freedom, loving truth and human equality. No more astounding revelation has reached our ears in these days than these things, and such as these, which follow for the same copperhead electioneering document.

"The far-famed Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal: that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." These statements are called self-evident, but I (Bishop Hopkins) have never been able to comprehend that they are truths at all. Neither am I able to admit that all men are endowed with the unalienable rights. I utterly discard these famous propositions of the Declaration of Independence. I hold them to be altogether fallacious and untrue, for their tendency is in direct contrariety to the precepts of the people and highest interests of the individual man."

## "Peace Democracy"

On the results of the war now being waged against the rebellion at the South, hang the destinies of republican liberty throughout the world. If successful, not only will our Union be restored to its former glory, but it will act as a centre for all time to come, from which the rays of liberty will extend to other lands, until, at last, every despot shall be buried from his throne. If unsuccessful, it will be, perhaps, the last effort of a free people to govern themselves. Our country will be disordered, anarchy and confusion will follow, and in the end, on the broken fragments of these United States, Empires and Kingdoms will rise, and a once happy people will become the subjects of petty tyrants. This war then, is not too unimportant to occupy the attention of every lover of liberty. It is not a contest between political parties; it is a contest between Democracy and Aristocracy—between freedom and slavery.

The united effort of the North could easily crush the rebellion. But unfortunately, since the war commenced a large and influential party of men throughout the Northern States have withheld all aid to the Government in its attempts to restore the Union. Whether these men sympathize with secession, we do not profess to know, but if the motives of men can be judged from their actions, we can form no other conclusion. When South Carolina first passed that famous ordinance of secession, abrogating the bonds that bound her to the Federal Union, this party being then in power—armed with all the authority of government—looked on with stolid apathy, and instead of crushing the rebellion in its infancy, confessed the incapacity of the government to interfere in the proceedings of a sovereign state. State after state followed the example of South Carolina, but no effort was made to prevent such dismemberment of our glorious Union. These states formed an alliance, and raised armies but the government could do nothing, though the constitution says that no two or more states shall enter into any treaty or alliance, "nor raise armies," except by permission of the Federal Government. Had a blow been struck at this time the blood of thousands would have been saved. But the war is upon us, and we must meet it. "It is useless now to mourn or censure the shortcomings and treacheries of those who brought it on; we must rise in our majesty and strength, and put an end to it forever."

But these men known at present as "Peace Democrats," having thus allowed the rebellion to gain a foothold; having aided the rebellion by refusing their support to the Administration; having ridiculed every effort to conquer the South. They now, not only seek to relieve themselves of all responsibility, but proclaim that the object of the war has been perverted, or the rebels would be returned to their allegiance. What loyal man can be duped into believing such a doctrine as this. The object of the war has been perverted; it is the same to-day as when the first war proclamation was issued. The plans of conducting it alone have been changed.

For eighteen months after the war commenced, the Government maintained such a position toward slavery, that not even the Southerners themselves could find cause to complain. Fugitives were returned to their masters, and indeed, at one time, so punctual were our officers in performing their duty, that a stranger might have thought our army was a breast work to prevent the escape of slaves. During this period the rebels were commanded to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. But not they wished to establish a slave Empire—an Empire, in the language of one of their leaders, "in which stand aloft and serene for ages amidst the democracies that will reel around it." They wished to rivet the shackles of slavery so tightly that no human power could strike them off. They refused to return to their allegiance. The government fought on with unabated zeal, and after a series of victories and defeats, it found the rebellion, a few months ago, no nearer conquered than when the war commenced. Then it was that the President issued that famous proclamation about which there has been so much cavilling. He had commanded the rebels to lay down their arms; he had sent armies and fleets to force them to submission; but all with no success. He now appeals to their interest, and commands them to return to their allegiance within a stated "time," or their slaves would be declared forever free. We are not disposed to discuss either the expediency or the constitutionality of this proclamation, but does it justify that it perverted the primary object of the war? Does it justify them in saying that but for this proclamation the rebels would soon have returned to their allegiance? Does it justify them in taking advantage of hundreds of thousands of brave men who have gone to fight for their country, to raise them slaves to power? It cannot. The object of the war is to crush the rebellion, and restore the Union, and this should be done, though every slave in the land be freed.

GO TO THE POLLS  
AND VOTE  
THE UNION TICKET!

## The Second Tuesday in October

The eventful day, pregnant with the interests of this great Commonwealth, is drawing near. Citizens of Pennsylvania, have you weighed well and calmly the consequences that are likely to result from your action upon that day? Be not deceived by the persuasive and oily-tongued promises of men who are willing to sacrifice every principle, every tie—even the Union itself—for the success of their partisan schemes. Look back upon the past—look forward to the future, and then ask yourselves whether or not great fabric, built upon the foundation of such precious blood, is a thing recklessly to be destroyed to gratify the mad ambition of some modern Nero. Upon our glorious old Keystone State, the eyes of millions of freemen are turned, and in the result of the contest in this State, many an ardent prayer is offered to heaven for the success of the Union cause. "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union," is a saying likely to be verified on this trying occasion. Men of Pennsylvania, vindicate your claim to the title of "the Keystone of the Federal Arch," and as in days of yore, throw the mighty weight of your influence in the balance, to check the tide of treason that is riding almost rampant over our land. Gird on the armor and prepare to uphold the Union and that sacred instrument, whose author has been most foully traduced by the men who would blot that sheet anchor of our political existence from the pages of history. Roll up such a majority for Andrew G. Curtin as will "strike more terror to their souls" than all the previous defeats they have suffered at our hands. We ask, then, are you ready? men? And we think we hear the response coming like the voice of a mighty whirlwind, "ready, aye, ready!"

## Examine Your Tickets.

When a hunter wants to make a sure shot, he first examines the prying of his gun, before he pulls the trigger. So let every Union voter first examine his ticket before he presents it at the ballot box. Union men, let every man of you, this time, fire a SURE SHOT and a SOLID SHOT. Let your ammunition be as follows, and compare it carefully with the following before you use it:

FOR GOVERNOR  
**ANDREW G. CURTIN,**  
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**DANIEL AGNEW,**  
OF BEAVER COUNTY.

Assembly,  
**A. G. MARLATT,** of Mechanicsburg.  
Prothonotary,  
**W. EMORY STROCK,** of Monroe.  
Clerk of the Courts,  
**DANIEL MILLER,** of Newton.  
Register,  
**CHAS. E. KAUFMAN,** S. Midd'tn.  
Treasurer,  
**JACOB T. ZUG,** of Carlisle.  
Commissioner,  
**SAMUEL W. SHARP,** (3 yrs.)  
**JACOB SENNER,** Sr., (2 yrs.)  
Director of the Poor,  
**JOHN W. FOUST,** of Penn.  
Auditor,  
**PETER S. ARTZ,** of Shippensburg.

The ticket for Supreme Judge must be cut off from the top of the ticket and rolled up with the balance. Have your tickets carefully prepared before you go to the polls. Be sure to have both pieces of the ticket.

## Two Democrats.

For Assembly we have two candidates presented for the support of our voters. Both are Democrats and both have records upon which their claims for support are based. Let us for a moment glance at the political history of these two Democrats, and note the point at which they diverge. Up until the election of 1860 these two Democrats worked and voted together and in harmony. Here, however, all similitude ceases and their paths widen at every subsequent step. Mr. Bowman follows blindly in the lead of Jeff. Davis & Co., and works and votes for Breckinridge. A. G. Marlatt, spurning the treason, and insolent domineering of the southern slave-drivers, adheres to the gallant Douglas. Follow them further, and you find Dr. Bowman, true to his past record and professions, sustaining by all his labor and influence Jeff. Davis' York county apostle, Glessbrenner, while Marlatt is bravely battling for Italy and the war for the Union. Loyal Democrats of Cumberland County, can you hesitate between these two candidates? There is no shadow of doubt as to their present platforms. It is but the simple question between a copperhead and a loyal Democrat—between the success or defeat of our armies and life or death of the Union. We repeat it can you hesitate?

## Who are the Traitors?

The Editor of the American (Carlisle) Democrat asks that question in his issue of last week, and answers it. Benjamin F. Butler. Hear it ye loyal men. Davis, Floyd, Lee, Beauregard—are these traitors? He never names such as belonged to that class, but Benjamin F. Butler—Butler the second—"Hero of New Orleans"—Butler, an old time Democrat—Butler, who in the Charleston Convention, voted, he says, steadily fifty four times for Jefferson Davis, the candidate of the party for the office of President; but when he saw that his Southern brethren actually meant secession, rebellion, treason, bloodshed, he parted company with them; he said, "they deceived us;" he turned promptly around to sustain the Government. And when the Capital of the Nation was beleaguered; when Baltimore blocked the way of access, it was this Butler, who with indefatigable energy fought his way through Annapolis and at the hour when the stoutest hearts were ready to desert, he led the first regiment into Washington.

Who are the Traitors? This Benjamin F. Butler, says the men who are the copperhead candidates before the people of this County for offices. Come on fellow citizens, show by your votes, how many believe in that sentiment.

Butler or Beauregard—which is the traitor?

## The Testimony of a Neutral Paper.

We give below an article from the Mechanicsburg Journal, a paper neutral in political matters, in which it reviews the character and qualifications of several of the prominent nominees on the Union ticket, we commend it to the careful perusal of those of our citizens who "don't believe in political papers." The Journal touches a chord which vibrates through the hearts of all honest and loyal men, when it rises above and beyond all sordid and party considerations and unhesitatingly adds its testimony to the fitness and excellence of these men. Those of our readers who are not bound hand and foot to the moloch of slave democracy will do well to read and ponder well this unbiased utterance.

PERSONAL.—Among the candidates before the people of Cumberland County for the offices of Assembly, County Treasurer and Prothonotary, respectively, are those of Prof. A. G. MARLATT, J. T. ZUG, and W. E. STROCK, gentlemen well and favorably known in this and surrounding communities. For the nonce we will step aside from our usual custom of silence as to the merits of candidates for office, and speak briefly of those of the gentlemen in question, all of whom are, or have been residents of this place:

Prof. MARLATT, as the efficient President of Irving Female College, in this place—a position he has occupied since its foundation—is known not only in this community, but no less favorably over a large portion of this and adjoining States, where his zealous labors in the cause of education and progress are appreciated. Prof. MARLATT is a gentleman of fine acquirements, highly pleasing address, and an interesting and forcible speaker, qualifications highly requisite in the office for which he is a candidate. On the subject of the Union he has a clear record. Ever since the commencement of the war, he has given the efforts put forth for the suppression of the rebellion, and the preservation of the Union, his earnest encouragement. In politics he is known as a "Union Democrat," and cannot fail to be an acceptable candidate to men of all parties. Prof. M. is no politician and received the nomination without a word of solicitation, and should the people of Cumberland County elect him to the Legislature, we are confident that they will be most faithfully and ably represented.

J. T. ZUG, the candidate for Treasurer, at the breaking out of the rebellion was a resident of this place, but, at the first call for troops, he, with thousands of his fellow countrymen rushed forth to battle for the Union, against armed traitors, and as 1st Lieut. of Co. H. of the 7th Regiment of the noble Pennsylvania Reserves, participated in every hard fought battle of the Army of the Potomac, up to the bloody one of Fredericksburg, where he gave his good right arm, a sacrifice on the altar of his country; and as a prisoner, too, with many of his company, enduring the horrors of Libby Prison, he was called on to suffer for the cause which he had gone to uphold. Not alone for this does he have a strong claim upon the support of all who appreciate the efforts of those who have taken their lives in their hands and gone forth to fight the battles of their country, but he possesses qualifications for the office of a high degree. Eminently agreeable in manner, a superior business man, and an excellent accountant, if elected, the people can rest assured that the duties of the office will be well and faithfully performed.

W. E. STROCK, is the candidate for Prothonotary, all that we have said of Lieut. Zug, we can say of him. He too, was a soldier of the Union, and as a member of the same company, endured hardship and danger, though not quite so long; for in the memorable seven days' fight, he was shot in the mouth, and a ball in the back, where it yet remains, has paralyzed his left arm. Wounded and helpless, a prisoner, he too was compelled to endure the suffering attendant upon confinement in the vile Libby Prison. The advantage of a fine education and ample business experience are his, and in case of election, the duties of his office will be well attended to.

What more need be said of them? By their actions and their sufferings endured uncomplainingly, they have attested their patriotism; and of exemplary character, worthy, competent, they ask at the hands of the people of Cumberland County, the reward of patriotism and true worth.

## "Peace Democrats"

With these men, to a great extent, rests the decision of the contest. If they rise up as one man, and lend their assistance to the Government, in a few months, at least, our armies will march triumphantly through every State now under the rule of Southern despotism. The trumpet of Peace will sound "this cruel war is over," and our brave soldiers will return to their homes amidst the rejoicings of a happy people. If, on the other hand, they withhold their assistance, after all the blood and treasure that has been spent, our country may be divided, and posterity receive as a legacy, the seeds of perpetual discord and misery. These are the issues. How will they be met?

## Wendell Phillips Speeches and Lectures.

We received by mail a copy of Wendell Phillips' Speeches and Lectures. While we would by no means be understood as endorsing many of his sentiments, we feel thankful to Mr. Phillips for furnishing to us Americans so fine an edition of the Speeches and Lectures of the ablest and most eloquent Orator of modern times. We are all proud of Edward Everett, but any one who hears Phillips feels that we have a greater master of eloquence and persuasion than even he. Mr. Phillips is decidedly radical, yet, if we examine the world's history we will find that every great stride in its progress and civilization resulted from his impulse from a some great man, who was far in advance of his age, who was then hated and slandered and called a mad fanatic, but who, in after years came to be the idol of humanity, and just as this is true of Luther and his contemporaries, so we believe it will be true of Phillips. But it is rather a work of art and eloquence that we would commend this book to the reader of to-day. Surely the student of oratory can find no better manual of instruction.

The following are the titles of the Speeches and Consciences, emphasizing it with auditory horror marks. He would simply call the attention of timid voters to the converse side of the picture.

**Woodward and RIOTS!!**  
Democrats, which do you prefer?

## CURTIN AND THE SOLDIERS.

### The Prince of Liars Unmasked.

A leading editorial in this week's Volanteers, comments upon the affidavit of WILLIAM WALTON, a private in the 11th Penn. Volunteers, in which affidavit WALTON is made to say that Gov. CURTIN said to him on his application for money to pay his passage home, "get out of my office, I want no losing here." We brand this statement as a most contemptible and atrocious calumny, concocted by a few miserable Copperheads, on the eve of an important election for the sole purpose of influencing votes.

We have seen this boy WALTON and personally conversed with him as to the truth of the statement published over his signature. He is a simple minded soldier boy, whose every impulse is in favor of his country and the cause in which he fell battling. He states that MICHAEL HOLCOMB, the magistrate before whom his affidavit was made, and CHARLEY EXAMINER, a saloon keeper in Carlisle, were the parties who induced him to make the statement alluded to. He was taken to HOLCOMB's office, where the saloon was maintained by the above parties and WALTON was induced to swear to it, when it was triumphantly heralded abroad in Volanteers extra, as an electioneering document. The simple truth of the whole matter is: that at the time of WALTON's application for aid he had no conversation with Gov. CURTIN whatever, but was referred to our townsman Jno. B. PARKER, at that time on duty in the military department at Harrisburg, and whose loyalty and fidelity to United States soldiers even the Volanteers and its squad will not dare question. Mr. PARKER gave him case all the courteous consideration and attention which was universally accorded to United States soldiers and he received all the assistance that was in the power of the department to grant; this is the sum and substance of the entire interview, and so well is WALTON satisfied of the propriety and justice of his treatment, that he declares his unalterable intention to vote for Gov. CURTIN's Re-election. Thus is this villainous and contemptible Copperhead lie, refuted by a worthy unquestionable. What a terrible time the Copperhead enemies of the Nation and friends of Woodrowna have to establish the shadow of a doubt to the sympathy of Uncle Sam's blue coats. Their malicious misrepresentations only serve to increase their consternation. The sunlight of truth ever serves to dissipate delusory.

## THE WAY TO PEACE.

The Rebels declared when they were among us last June that their hopes of success were based, in great part, on the success of the Democratic party in the coming State elections and the next Presidential election. The said war would not last beyond Lincoln's administration, for then the Republicans will go out of power, and the Democrats, who have a kindly feeling for us, will grant us terms of a peace based on a dissolution of the Union: for the Democrats won't fight us. The "peace" Democrats say only stop fighting and all will be well; but all know that the preservation of the Union depends on the success of our armies, and the road to peace without a dissolution of the Union lies only in the triumph of our arms. The leaders of the copperhead movement are protracting the war, are perilling the integrity of the Union. They urge a revolt against the lawful authorities, which, if successful, would enthrone the Rebel leader in the slave Empire and ruin the Republic, and they do it in the name of Liberty. We repeat it. The only road to peace is in strengthening the hands of the Government in electing to office those who will give their energies to crush the hateful rebellion and that can only be done by rebuking at the ballot box on Tuesday next, those who give comfort and aid to traitors by obstructing the Government in prosecuting the war to a successful close.

## Judge Woodward's Record.

Naturalized citizens hearken to the words of the man who to-day asks your suffrages. They were spoken in the Convention which revised our Constitution:

"I believe that, if the time has not yet come, it will speedily come, when it will be indispensably necessary either for this body or some other body of this State, or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not right to put some plan into execution by which FOREIGNERS SHOULD BE PREVENTED FROM CONTROLLING OUR ELECTIONS, and browbeating American citizens at the polls."—Geo. W. WOODWARD.

Loyal men of all parties listen to these words of GEORGE W. WOODWARD spoken on the steps of Independence Hall on the 17th of December, 1860—just at the time when the Traitors of South Carolina were debating the ordinance of secession in Charleston:

"The providence of that good Being who has watched over us from the beginning and saved us from external foes, has so ordered our internal relations as to make negro slavery an insupportable blessing to us. We will study the Patriarchal and Levitical institutions, will see the principle of human bondage divinely sanctioned if not divinely ordained."—Geo. W. WOODWARD.

And again these words which invited these South Carolina Traitors to carry their threatened treason into overt acts:

"The law of self-defence includes rights of property as well as persons, and it appears to me there must be a time in the progress of this conflict, if it indeed is irrepressible, when slaveholders may lawfully fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defence of their property whatever means of protection they possess or can command. They who push on this conflict have convinced one or more Southern States that it has already come."—Geo. W. WOODWARD.

And still more execrable these words:

"We must arouse ourselves, and reassert the RIGHTS OF THE SLAVE-HOLDER, and add such guarantees to our Constitution as will protect his property from the spoliation of religious bigotry or persecution, or else we must give up our Constitution and Union."—Geo. W. WOODWARD.

These were the sentiments of Judge Woodward before he received the nomination for Governor of our Grand Old Commonwealth, but now when he sees that his chances for election are hopeless he avails himself, or rather attempts to swallow his former words and says in his letter addressed to our illustrious and distinguished (?) townsman, Mr. SHAPLEY:

"Neither secession nor the malignant fanaticism that caused it, will ever find a friend in me."

Magnanimous WOODWARD! In other words, you are just as much opposed to these men in the North who dared to express