Patriot Union.

VOL. 3. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1861. NO. 163.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,

BY O. BARRETT & CO

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for SIX CENTS PER WEEK payable to the Carrier. Mail subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE WEEKLY will be published as heretofore, semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature, and once a week the remainder of the year, for *two dollars* in advance, or *three dollars* at the expiration of the year.

Connected with this establishment is an extensive JOB OFFICE, containing a variety of plain and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is solicited.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

Half sq., one day	$0.25	One sq., one day	$0.50
" one week	1.00	" one week	1.25
" one month	2.00	" one month	3.00
" three months	3.00	" three months	5.00
" six months	4.00	" six months	8.00
" one year	5.00	" one year	10.00

☞ Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before marriages and deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. To merchants and others advertising by the year liberal terms will be offered.

☞ The number of insertions must be designated on the advertisement.

☞ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same rate as regular advertisements.

Books, Stationery, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—School Directors, Teachers, Parents, Scholars, and others, in want of School Books, School Stationery, &c., will find a complete assortment at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Market Square, Harrisburg, comprising in part the following—

READERS.—McGuffey's, Parker's, Cobb's, Angell's

SPELLING BOOKS.—McGuffey's, Cobb's, Webster's, Town's, Byerly's, Comby's.

ENGLISH GRAMMARS.—Bullion's, Smith's, Wood bridge's, Monteith's, Tuthill's, Hart's, Wells'.

HISTORIES.—Grimshaw's, Davenport's, Frost's, Wilson's, Willard's, Goodrich's, Pinnock's, Goldsmith's and Clark's.

ARITHMETIC'S.—Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emerson's, Pike's, Rose's, Colburn's, Smith and Duke's, Davie's.

ALGEBRAS.—Greenleaf's, Davie's, Day's, Ray's, Bridge's.

DICTIONARYS.—Walker's School, Cobb's, Walker, Worcester's Comprehensive, Worcester's Primary, Webster's Primary, Webster's High School, Webster's Quarto, Academic.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHIES.—Comstock's, Parker's, Swift's. The above with a great variety of others can at any time be found at my store. Also, a complete assortment of School Stationery, embracing in the whole a complete outfit for school purposes. Any book not in the store procured at one days notice.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at wholesale rates.

ALMANACS.—John Baer and Son's Almanac for sale at E. M. POLLOCK & SON'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg. my1

☞ Wholesale and Retail.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

ADAMANTINE SLATES

OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES,

Which, for beauty and use, cannot be excelled.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

NO. 18 MARKET STREET. mar2

NEW BOOKS!

JUST RECEIVED

"SEAL AND SAY," by the author of "Wide, Wide World," "Dollars and Cents," &c.

"HISTORY OF METHODISM," by A. Stevens, LL.D.

For sale at SCHEFFERS' BOOKSTORE, ap9 No. 18 Marke at.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

RICHLY GILT AND ORNAMENTAL

WINDOW CURTAINS,

PAPER BLINDS,

Of various Designs and Colors, for 8 cents,

TISSUE PAPER AND CUT FLY PAPER,

At [my24] SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!!

Just received, our Spring Stock of WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., &c. It is the largest and best selected assortment in the city, ranging in price from six (6) cents up to one dollar and a quarter ($1.25.)

As we purchase very low for cash, we are prepared to sell at as low rates, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. If purchasers will call and examine, we feel confident that we can please them in respect to price and quality. E. M POLLOCK & SON,

ap3 Below Jones' House, Market Square.

LETTER, CAP, NOTE PAPERS, Pens, Holders, Pencils, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, of the best quality, at low prices, direct from the manufactories, at

mar30 SCHEFFER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!—A general assortment of LAW BOOKS, all the State Reports and Standard Elementary Works, with many of the *old* English Reports, *scarce and rare*, together with a large assortment of second-hand Law Books, at very low prices, *at the one price Bookstore of*

E. M. POLLOCK & SON,

my8 Market Square, Harrisburg.

Miscellaneous.

AN ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON!

SILK FANS! LINEN FANS!! PAPER FANS!!!

ANOTHER AND SPLENDID LOT OF

SPLICED FISHING RODS!

Trout Flies, Gut and Hair Snoods, Grass Lines, Silk and Hair Plaited Lines, and a general assortment of

FISHING TACKLE!

A GREAT VARIETY OF

WALKING CANES!

Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest!

Silver Head Canes! Loaded Canes! Sword Canes! Hickory Canes! Fancy Canes!

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

NO. 91 MARKET STREET,

South side, one door east of Fourth street je9.

NUT COAL!!!

☞ *ONLY $1.75 PER TON!!!* ☜

TREVERTON NUT COAL for sale at $1.75 per ton, delivered by Patent Weigh Carts.

PINEGROVE COAL, just received by cars, for sale by

feb21 JAMES M. WHEELER.

GARDEN SEEDS!!!—A FRESH AND COMPLETE assortment, just received and for sale by

feb21 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

JUST RECEIVED—A large Stock of SCOTCH ALES, BROWN STOUT and LONDON PORTER. For sale at the lowest rates by

JOHN H. ZIEGLER,

jan11 73 Market street.

FISH!! FISH!!!

MACKEREL, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.) SALMON, (very superior.)

SHAD, (Mess and very fine.) HERRING, (extra large.)

COD FISH. SMOKED HERRING, (extra Digby.)

SCOTCH HERRING. SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.

Of the above we have Mackerel in whole, half, quarter and eighth bbls. Herring in whole and half bbls.

The entire lot new—DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES, and will sell them at the lowest market rates.

sep14 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

CHAMPAGNE WINES!

DUC DE MONTEBELLO,
HEIDSIECK & CO.,
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
GIESSLER & CO.,
ANCHOR—SILLERY MOUSSEUX,
SPARKLING MUSCATEL,
MUMM & CO.'S,
VERZENAY,
CABINET.

In store and for sale by

JOHN H. ZIEGLER,

de20 73 Market street.

HICKORY WOOD!!—A SUPERIOR LOT just received, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JAMES M. WHEELER.

Also, OAK AND PINE constantly on hand at the lowest prices. dec6

FAMILY BIBLES, from 1$ to $10, strong and handsomely bound, printed on good paper, with elegant clear new type, sold at

mch31 SCHEFFER'S Cheap Bookstore.

CRANBERRIES!!!—A SPLENDID LOT just received by

oct10 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FOR a superior and cheap TABLE or SALAD OIL go to

KELLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE Fruit Growers' Handbook—by WARING—wholesale and retail at

mch31 SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

SPERM CANDLES.—A large supply just received by

sep18 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to find the best assortment of Porte Monnaies.

Lines of Travel.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1860,

The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:

EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 12.55 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.00 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 5.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

These Trains make close connection at Philadelphia with the New York Lines.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 1, leaves Harrisburg at 7.30 a. m., runs via Mount Joy, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, No. 2, leaves Harrisburg at 5.25 p. m., runs via Mount Joy, connecting at Dillerville with MAIL TRAIN East for Philadelphia.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 10.50 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., an arrives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m.

LOCAL MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg for Pittsbur at 7.00 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 4.10 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 7.35 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia 4.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

Attention is called to the fact, that passengers leaving Philadelphia at 4 p. m. connect at Lancaster with MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, and arrive Harrisburg at 9.45 p. m.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG,

no23-dtf *Supt. East. Div. Penn'a Railroad.*

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

Shortest in Distance and Quickest in Time

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF

NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG,

VIA

READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m., only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.15 p. m.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg 8.00 a. m., arriving at New York at 5.20 p. m.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 p. m., arriving at New York at 9.45 p. m.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 p. m. with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroads

All Trains connect at Reading with Trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 a. m. Line from New York or the 1.15 p. m. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery and speed, comfort and accommodation, this Route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg, FIVE DOLLARS

For Tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent,

de15 Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER DEC. 12, 1860,

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA at 8.00 A.M. and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. M. and 8.15 P. M.

FARES:—To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2, (in same train) $2.75.

FARES:—To Reading $1.60 and $1.30.

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

FOUR TRAINS LEAVE READING FOR PHILADELPHIA DAILY, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FOR READING at 8 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

FARES:—Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

THE MORNING TRAIN FROM HARRISBURG CONNECTS AT READING with up train for Wilkesbarre Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,

de15-dtf General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES,

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1860

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

With 26 Coupons, will be issued between any points desired, good for the holder and any member of his family, in any Passenger train, and at any time—at 25 per cent. below the regular fares.

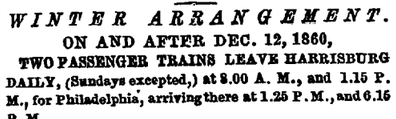
Parties having occasion to use the Road frequently on business or pleasure, will find the above arrangement convenient and economical; as Four Passenger trains run daily each way between Reading and Philadelphia, and Two Trains daily between Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg. On Sundays, only one morning train Down, and one afternoon train Up, runs between Pottsville and Philadelphia and no Passenger train on the Lebanon Valley Branch Railroad.

For the above Tickets, or any information relating thereto apply to S. Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, or the respective Ticket Agents on the line, or to

G. A. NICOLLS, General Sup't.

March 27, 1860.—mar28-dtf

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.



NOTICE.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1861, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will leave Harrisburg as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave at.. 3.00 a. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave at..... 7.40 a. m
MAIL TRAIN will leave at..... 1.00 p. m.

GOING NORTH

MAIL TRAIN will leave at..... 1.40 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave at..... 8.50 p. m.

The only Train leaving Harrisburg on Sunday will be the ACCOMMODATION TRAIN South, at 3.00 a. m.

For further information apply at the office, in Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. JOHN W. HALL, Agent.

Harrisburg, March 1st-dtf.

APPLE WHISKY!—PURE JERSEY APPLE!—In store and for sale by

JOHN H. ZIEGLER,

feb7 73 Market street.

DRIED BEEF—An extra lot of DRIED BEEF just received by

no9 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

BURLINGTON HERRING!

Just received by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

oc1

Miscellaneous.

TAKE NOTICE!

That we have recently added to our already full stock

OF SEGARS

LA NORMATIS,
HARI KARI,
EL MONO,
LA BANANA.

OF PERFUMERY

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF:
TURKISH ESSENCE,
ODOR OF MUSK,
LUBIN'S ESSENCE BOUQUET.

FOR THE HAIR:
EAU LUSTRALE,
CRYSTALIZED POMATUM,
MYRTLE AND VIOLET POMATUM.

FOR THE COMPLEXION:
TALC OF VENICE,
ROSE LEAF POWDER,
NEW MOWN HAY POWDER,
BLANC DE PERLES.

OF SOAPS,

BAZIN'S FINEST
MOSS ROSE,
BENZOIN,
UPPER TEN,
VIOLET,
NEW MOWN HAY,
JOCKEY CLUB.

Having the largest stock and best assortment of Toilet Articles, we fancy that we are better able than our competitors to get up a complete Toilet Set at any price desired. Call and see.

Always on hand, a FRESH Stock of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,* &c., consequent of our receiving almost daily additions thereto.

KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE,

91 Market Street, two doors East of Fourth Street,

sep6 South side.

JACKSON & CO.'S

SHOE STORE,

NO. 90½ MARKET STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA.,

Where they intend to devote their entire time to the manufacture of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of all kinds and varieties, in the neatest and most fashionable styles, and at satisfactory prices.

Their stock will consist, in part, of *Gentlemen's Fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots and Shoes,* latest styles; *Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters,* and other Shoes in great variety; and in fact everything connected with the Shoe business.

CUSTOMER WORK will be particularly attended to, and in all cases will satisfaction be warranted. *Lasts fitted up by one of the best makers in the country.*

The long practical experience of the undersigned, and their thorough knowledge of the business will, they trust, be sufficient guarantee to the public that they will do them justice, and furnish them an article that will recommend itself for utility, cheapness and durability. [jan9] JACKSON & CO.

JUST RECEIVED!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

TO WHICH WE INVITE THE

ATTENTION OF THE AFFLICTED!

For sale at

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE,

ap9 No. 18 Market st,

WE OFFER TO

CUSTOMERS

A New Lot of

LADIES' PURSES,

Of Beautiful Styles, substantially made

A Splendid Assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S WALLETS.

A New and Elegant Perfume,

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' BOQUET,

Put up in Cut Glass Engraved Bottles.

A Complete Assortment of

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

Of the best Manufacture.

A very Handsome Variety of

POWDER PUFF BOXES.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE,

jy31 91 Market street.

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. GLOVER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed to

60 MARKET STREET,

Where he will be pleased to see all his friend.

oct8-dtf

CANDLES!!!

PARAFFIN CANDLES,
SPERM CANDLES,
STEARINE CANDLES,
ADAMANTINE CANDLES,
CHEMICAL SPERM CANDLES,
STAR (SUPERIOR) CANDLES,
TALLOW CANDLES.

A large invoice of the above in store, *and for sale at unusually low rates,* by

WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.,

jan1 Opposite the Court House

GUN AND BLASTING POWDER.

JAMES M. WHEELER,

HARRISBURG, PA.,

AGENT FOR ALL

POWDER AND FUSE

MANUFACTURED BY

I. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO.,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

☞ A large supply always on hand. For sale at manufacturer's prices. Magazine two miles below town.

☞ Orders received at Warehouse. no17

SCOTCH WHISKY.—One Puncheon of PURE SCOTCH WHISKY just received and for sale by JOHN H. ZIEGLER,

jan2 73 Market street.

EMPTY BOTTLES!!!—Of all sizes and descriptions, for sale *low* by

dec6 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

HATCH & CO.,

SHIP AGENTS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

133 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON, WINES AND LIQUORS,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

nov6-d6m

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS,

WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND *PRESERVE BOTTLES*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

H. B. & G. W. BENNERS,

oc19-d1y 27 South Front steret, Philadelphia.

AT COST!!!

BOTTLED WINES, BRANDIES, AND

LIQUORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

Together with a complete assortment, (wholesale and retail,) embracing everything in the line, will be sold at cost, *without reserve.*

jan1 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A Fine Assortment, comprising Figaro, Zaiagozona, La Suiza, Bird, Fire-Fly, Etelvina, La Beriuto, Capitolio of all sizes and qualities, in quarter, one-fifth and one-tenth boxes, just received, and for sale low by

JOHN H. ZIEGLER,

jan31. 73 Market Street.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Domestic Medicines

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

WHAT IS TREASON, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES?

From the Journal of Commerce.

The definition of it in that instrument reads thus: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." No instrument, public or private, ever had more pains bestowed upon the precision of its language than had this Constitution; none had more human wisdom, ability and sense devoted to perfecting its language. The superiority of the men whose work it is becomes plain now, when we are seeking to add amendments on one point. We cannot express our meaning in the simple, clear and concise style of the original. Its makers intended it should say exactly what it meant; no more, no less; so plainly that not only lawyers and courts, but all who would, might read and understand it. Not a word was put in but with a purpose; not a word was left out but for a purpose.

First. There is the little word "only;" the definition would have been complete without it; but the word "only" is added to show more emphatically the intent of the clause, to wit, to confine the meaning of the word *treason* strictly to the limits of this definition; to limit it to the strictest sense of the words used. The object was, to get rid of all the vague notions and many specifications of the crime of treason theretofore prevalent in England, so vague that it lay within the breast of the Judge to determine arbitrarily whether an act was treason or not. This uncertainty had always been used by the Judges, by the King, and by Parliament, as a means of tyranny over individual life and liberty. The Constitution meant to leave no latitude to Judges nor to Congress in relation to this crime. Words spoken and words written had been construed into treason; attending certain assemblages, counterfeiting coin, breaking prison, believing the King to be lawfully married to a certain woman, and divers other things, had, at different periods, been either declared by law or construed by judges to be treason. Our Constitution confined it down to two specifications; one, the plain, unmistakable act of levying war; the other the giving aid and comfort to enemies. And there can scarce be a doubt that if there should be statutes of Congress providing for punishing other doings which were of old regarded as treasonable, under the pretence of calling them by some other name, as, for instance, misprision of treason, such statutes ought to be regarded as evasions of the spirit and intent of this clause.—The plain intent was, that nothing should be considered to be treason, or as partaking in any degree of the nature of treason, save the act of levying war, or the act of giving aid and comfort to enemies.

Second. The words are, "Treason against the United States;" not treason against the Government as standing in the place of the King, not treason against the Federal Government as a distinct and separate power—as something apart from its component elements,—but treason against the collection of *States* which are united in this Union. The noun substantive which, as the school boys say, is governed by the proposition "against," is "States." It will not do to say that the phrase "the United States" is a technical term, used in a peculiar sense, and meaning in fact the same thing as the phrase "the Government of the United States;" because, first, the phrase "the Government of the United States" is used more than once elsewhere in the Constitution; and in an intrument so carefully drawn, these two different phrases would not have been used to express the same idea; and secondly, the phrase "the United States" had already an established meaning, being the same phrase precisely as had been used in the Old Confederation. The States did not, by adopting the Constitution, give up their individuality and integrity; they simply agreed to a new distribution of the administrative powers of Government. The States by no means resolved themselves into counties,—Mr. Lincoln to the contrary notwithstanding. Again, the words run; —"levying war against *them,* or in adhering to *their* enemies." If it had been meant to define treason as a crime against the Government, viewing the Government as something separate from and outside of the States which compose the Union, the words would have been "levying war against *it.*" The general government has no such separate and distinct existence; it does not stand in the place of the King, nor the people of the States in the relation of its subjects. That the phrase "the United States" is not used as a noun in the singular number, to designate the *government* as some single, distinct thing, above and apart from the States, but is to be taken in its plain sense, in the plural number, and in a plural sense, meaning the *States themselves* which are united in this Union, is made plain by referring to the intances in the Constitution where the same phrase "the United States" occurs in contrast with another phrase; as, for instance, the clause forbidding the President to receive "any other emolument from the United States, *or any of them;*" in article 4th, "any claims of the United States or of any particular State;" in article 6th, "both of the United States and of the several States;" in the amendments, article 11th "the judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity against one of the United States."

The crime consists of "levying war against the United States" and the phrase "the United States" means exactly what it says. And as one of the chief objects of Union was the common defence, and the Union was in fact an engagement for mutual defence, levying war against one or more of the States is levying war against all. Even in a Union of States less intimate than is ours, to wit, in an ordinary alliance, offensive and defensive, war upon one of the allied States is war upon all. Foreign war upon one of our States would be war upon all. Domestic war upon one State is war upon all. The invasion of Virginia by John Brown was treason against the United States. The seizure of the arms belonging to Georgia by Governor Morgan's police, which was clearly an act of war and is not pretended to be justified save as an act of war, is treason under this clause. Levying war against seven States is treason just as much as levying war against twenty-seven States; so that if the seceded States and the adhering States come to a conflict of arms, there is at least as much treason on one side as on the other, with the difference against the adhering States that they *professs* to be still bound by the Constitution, while the seceded State do not. Neither the President of the United States nor any officer or soldier under him, can make war upon the *United States,* upon any of them, without committing treason. The people of a State while acting under their State government are the State; and war may not be made upon them. The Constitution provide that the United States shall protect each State against invasion; would it not be monstrous that the same power which is bound to protect a State against invasion, should claim the right to subject it to invasion? The mere presence of United States forces in a State against the will of the State, is an act of hostility, and is war and treason. The force bill of the late Congress was a bill to give the President the means of committing treason on a grand scale. We cannot lawfully make war upon a State until we first admit her to be *not* one of the United States. The reader by consulting Motley's History of the Netherlands, volume 2d, page 337, will find an instance where the attempt to levy domestic war upon a city which was a member of the Dutch United States, was regarded not as merely a crime against the province of Holland to which the city belonged, but as high treason against the United States. The lesion or injury to the majesty of one was injury to the majesty of all. That each State in our Union retained in itself that dignity, sovereignty, or majesiy, which makes levying war against it amount to the crime of leze-majesty or treason, and that the general government does not stand in the place of "our sovereign lord the King" against whom alone treason could be continued, is proved by another clause of the Constitution, where treason is recognized as a crime to be defined and punished by each State: "A person charged in any State with *treason,* felony or other crime who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall be delivered up to be restored to *the State having jurisdiction of the crime.*" Treason, under our Constitution, consists of an offence against the majesty of the *States,* joint or several; and not against the majesty of the general government as something separate and apart; for the general government has no inherent majesty or sovereignty of its own, and never had any; it is simply a common agency to which has been delegated the exercise of certain powers for the common convenience.

Whenever the general government shall get to stand in the place of "our sovereign lord the King" as the only power to which we owe allegiance, and the only power against which we can commit treason,—the States, being reduced, as Mr. Lincoln proposes, to counties, —we shall be ready for a real King, a good strong, dictatorial, military King; and when a people are ready for a King, they generally get one. The danger of a people who value free and constitutional government, allowing soldiers to meddle with their political disputes, is well illustratad by a case which occurred in the recent re-organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, the particulars of which appeared, authentically, from the injured officer, in the Washington papers. An officer of the District militia, a native of Maryland, was suspected and called up by his commanding General, not to take an oath of allegiance, but to answer inquisitorial questions. He voluntarily pledged himself to "defend the District of Columbia against all comers, from whatsoever quarter." Not content with this, his military superiors asked him to pledge himself to "make war on Maryland." On refusing to make this promise his commission was taken from him. Such a promise, being entirely outside of his duty, (which was simply to defend the District,) it was clearly unlawful to ask; if it was lawful to ask this, it was equally lawful to ask any other extraordinary promise, [illegible] his General in turning Congress out of doors, in [illegible] style. It is in this way, by pledging officers privately to some purposes outside of their duty, by pledging them to fidelity to their chief and not to the law, that free governments have always been overturned by the military power. The doctrine that domestic war against any State is treason against the United States, accords with the extracts your paper has already published from the debates of those who framed the Constitution, by which it appears that even Alexander Hamilton, the head of the strong government party, and the founder of the party which has always claimed the largest constructive power for the general government, denied in common with his opponents, that, under our Constitution, force could be used against a State. Mr. Hamilton, were he living now, would, to judge from his quoted words, see more of a treasonable look in the asking from a military officer a promise to "make war on Maryland," more of a treasonable tendency in the suggestion of General Wool for 200,000 volunteers to march against the Southern States, and more clear treason in such a thing as would be the marching of the militia of Massachusetts into New Jersey or through New Jersey, against the will of New Jersey, than he would see in General Twiggs refusing to retain a position in which he might be ordered to make war on one or more of the "United States." When the federal forces or the militia of Massachusetts shall be marched into the State of New York, no matter under whose orders, against the will of New York and against New York's resistance, the State of New York will not be merely humiliated; the State of New York will be destroyed. The military force, among a people who would preserve their freedom, must be kept in a position inferior to the civil authorities; and if, in any State, the civil authority of the general Government has disappeared, the military forces of the general Government there, if they would be loyal and not treasonable, must bow before the only civil authority in whose presence they find themselves, the State authorities. Otherwise they become a lawless armed mob. The civil and criminal process of New York runs into Governor's Island. If the Commandant or any of his garrison refuse to obey process, may we not lawfully raise a *posse* to enforce it?

Third. There is a lavish use now-a-days, of the word treason as applied to design, plans, intentions, plots and preparations. Treason is confined to actually levying war. Levying means, by its derivation, actual lifting or raising. Moreover, this phrase was not a new phrase, it had an established meaning. It was taken from the English law, in which "levying war against the King" is one of its many specifications of treason, of which many species we retained this and one other. Blackstone tells us "a bare conspiracy to levy war, does not amount to this species of treason."

Fourth. "In adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." This is the second of the two species of treason which we have retained, and means, as Judge Smalley justly tells us, we must not furnish the enemies of the United States with provisions, arms, munitions of war, and the like. But how does Judge Smalley make out that Georgia and South Carolina, if still of the United States, can be enemies of the United States? They cannot, in the nature of things, be on both sides at once; be, at the same moment, among the United *States,* and among the enemies of the United States. This phrase, also, was no new one, but had a settled meaning under the English statute from which it is taken. Blackstone says: "by enemies are here understood the subjects of *foreign* powers with whom we are at open war." If Judge Smalley undertook to recognize Georgia and South Carolina as foreign powers, the doctrines of his charge still lacked foundatien, for no competent power had declared us at open war with them. The two most dangerous classes in times like these, are loosely-construing Judges, and soldiers, who know no law but force. Judges who can forget so old and undisputed a rule as that penal laws are to be construed strictly against the government and in favor of individual freedom of action, are especially dangerous in disturbed times, when the temptations of the government are always in the direction of usurping power. It is true it has been held in England that although a man cannot be convicted of treason under this specification of "adhering and giving aid and comfort to an enemy" when the aid is given to a rebel at home, because a rebel is not an enemy, yet he can be convicted of treason for giving such aid to a rebel at home, under the other head of "or levying war." But this is evidently one of these devices to get around the limitations of the words of the statute in which the English law of treason abounded, and of which it was the very purpose of our Constitution to get rid; and the device, in this instance, amounts to a plain quibble. For, if merely giving aid and comfort to a rebel at home amounts to "levying war," there cannot be shown any reason why giving aid and *comfort* to a foreign enemy should not also amount to "levying war;" and the specification of "adhering to enemies and giving them aid and comfort," as a separate form of treason, becomes unnecessary and useless. It is absurd to have two distinct specifications of treason, when one is included in the other. What distinction can be more absurd and unfounded, than to say that giving aid and comfort to a body of armed rebels is levying war, while if that same body of armed men were foreign invaders, to give them aid and comfort would be not levying war? If there is any difference, the latter would seem to be the clearer act of war. Moreover, the English statute reads: "levy war against our lord the King *in his realm.*" And it was a point decided in England, that, under this statute, to relieve a rebel fled *out of the kingdom,* is no treason. The aid and comfort must be given to a rebel while in the realm, to bring it, even with the quibble, under this specification. Now, the United States government has no *realm,* unless it be the little three-cornered patch of ground which is used to accommodate the business offices of our General Agency, and *perhaps* the territories. It certainly has no *realm* within any State, for even into the little places ceded and granted to it for special purposes within the States, as forts and Custom Houses, the law process of the State runs. The English would hardly consider England to be their King's realm if the law process of any other government ran into it. Here are specimens of the condition under which New York cedes to the United States, jurisdiction or title to places within the State limits, "provided that such cession shall not be deemed to extend to prevent the execution of any process, civil or criminal, under the authority of this State," and again "provided that such act of cession shall not at any time hereafter be construed or deemed to abridge or restrain the rights of this State to execute the civil and criminal process of its Courts, both of law and equity, at all times, within the lands and fortifications so ceded, in as full sovereignty as of right it now may do."

No rule of law is more unquestioned than that all enactments of a penal nature shall be construed strictly—confined to the strictest sense of the words used. Read the constitutional definition of treason, subject to this rule, and it is clear that treason is limited to [illegible] States which are in this Union, and to giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, among whom, of course, the United States themselves, any of them, cannot be.

Fifth. The Constitution of the United States plainly recognizes such a thing as allegiance to one's own State, distinct from allegiance to the United States; for it expressly recognizes, as we have shown, the right of each State to define and punish treason against itself. Nor does the Constitution anywhere declare allegiance to the United States to be superior to one's allegiance to his own State. On the contrary, if any inference is to be drawn from the Constitution on this point, it must be this: that the makers of the Constitution regarded, and the Constitution itself regards allegiance to one's own State as the closer duty, and disloyalty to one's own State as something worse than disloyalty to the United States. Because it is so left, that a much less degree of disloyalty to your own State, may amount to treason. A much closer fidelity to your own State may, by law, be required of you to save you from the charge of treason against it, than the United States can, under the Constitution, require.—"Treason against the United States shall consist *only* in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort;" but each State is left at liberty to define treason against itself for itself, and therefore your State may require of you a much closer degree of fidelity to her than is evinced by your merely abstaining from these two acts, and may condemn you as a traitor for much lesser acts of disloyalty. When one's own State and the General Government are opposed to each other, there can be no treason against the United States in adhering to your own State, under the State authorities, and defending her from invasion or war in any shape and from any quarter; that is not levying war against the United States, or against any of them. It is certainly not levying against your own State. It would be levying war against your own State not to adhere to her, but to resist her authority; nor is the defence of your own State against force from any quarter levying war against the other States. Levying war, and resisting war made by others upon you, are two very different things. But for some of the States, whether through their agent the General Government, or of themselves, to make an aggressive war for any purpose against other of the States, is levying war against the United States; against the States which are united in this Union, and is treason.

The President of the United States cannot, nor can any one under his orders, nor can any one who is bound by the Constitution of the United States, levy war against the United States, against any of them, without committing treason; the Union being regarded as still unbroken. If the Union is dissolved, and certain States have become foreign powers, then only Congress, and not the President, can declare war against them. On the question, which must give way, the allegiance due to your own State or the allegiance due to the United States, when they are in conflict, we, in the North, in the excitement of the day, may hastily adopt a very rash and erroneous judgement. Let us suppose that Virginia and all the fifteen slave States had seceded, and that the nineteen free States, who, having the majority in both Houses of Congress, would thereby retain the succession of the Government, made war upon the fifteen slave States to retain them under the Government. Suppose there were two officers in the army, both natives of Virginia, and one of them were to retain his position under the Government and fight against Virginin, while the other refused to do so and went over among the defenders of Virginia. Which of the two would history be likely to pronounce the traitor? Which of two native Americans, who in 1776 may have happened to hold commissions in the British army, would history now be most likely to call a traitor; one who continued to hold his commission and fought in the Britise ranks here against his own countrymen, or one who went over to his own country-