Patriot Union.

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,
BY O. BARRETT & CO.

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

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION is published at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, invariably in advance. Ten copies to one address, *fifteen dollars*.

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.

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

Miscellaneous.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,
War Claims and Claims for Indemnity.
STEWART, STEVENS, CLARK & CO.,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, and Solicitors for all kinds of Military Claims,
450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This firm, having a thorough knowledge of the Pension Business, and being familiar with the practice in all the Departments of Government, believe that they can afford greater facilities to Pension, Bounty, and other Claimants, for the prompt and successful accomplishment of business entrusted to them, than any other firm in Washington. They desire to secure such an amount of this business as will enable them to execute the business for each claimant *very cheaply*, and on the basis of *their pay contingent upon their success in each case.* For this purpose they will secure the services of Law Firms in each prominent locality throughout the States where such business may be had, furnish such with all the necessary blank forms of application and evidence, requisite printed pamphlet instructions, and circulars for distribution in their vicinity, with associates names inserted, and upon the due execution of the papers and transmission of the same to them by their local associates, they will promptly perform the business here.

☞ Their charges will be *ten dollars for officers* and *five dollars for privates*, for each Pension or Bounty and Back Pay obtained, and ten per cent. on amount of Claims for *Military Supplies* or *Claims for Indemnity.*

☞ Soldiers enlisted since the 1st of March, 1861, in any kind of service, Military or Naval, who are disabled by disease or wounds, are entitled to Pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years, or during the war, should it sooner close, will be entitled to $100 Bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed, are entitled to Pensions, and the $100 Bounty. If there be no widow, then the minor children. And if no minor children, then the father, mother, sisters or brothers are entitled as above to the $100 Bounty and Back Pay.

JOSEPH B. STEWART,
HESTOR L. STEVENS,
EDWARD CLARK,
OSCAR A. STEVENS,
WILLIS E. GAYLORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1862.

☞ Apply at our office, or to our Associate at HARRISBURG, PA.—JOHN A. BIGLER, Attorney and Counsellor.
PITTSBURG, PA.—ARTHURS & RIDDELL, Attorneys-at-Law.
POTTSVILLE, PA.—WM. R. SMITH, Attorney and Counsellor.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. G. MINNICHILD, 46 Alwood street, WM. M. SMITH, Attorney and Counsellor.
WASHINGTON, PA.—BOYD CRUMBINCE, Attorney and Counsellor.
jy31-dly

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

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.

MURINGER'S PATENT BEEF TEA, a solid, concentrated extract of
BEEF AND VEGETABLES,
Convertible immediately into a nourishing and delicious soup. *Highly approved by a number of eminent Physicians.*

This admirable article condensed into a compact form, all the substantial and nutritive properties of a large bulk of meat and vegetables. The readiness with which it dissolves into a rich and palatable Soup, which would require hours of preparation according to the usual method, is an advantage in many situations of life, too obvious to need urging. Its highly nourishing qualities combined with its delicacy, renders it invaluable for the sick; while for those in health, it is a perfect substitute for fresh meat and vegetables. It will keep good in any climate.

It is peculiarly well adapted FOR TRAVELERS, by land or sea, who can thus avoid those accidental deprivations of a comfortable meal, to which they are so liable.

FOR INVALIDS, whose capricious appetite can thus be satisfied in a moment.

FOR SPORTSMEN and EXCURSIONISTS, to whom, both its compactness and easy preparation will recommend it. For sale by
sep24-tf WM. DOCK, JR., & Co.

CHARTER OAK
FAMILY FLOUR!
UNEXCELLED BY ANY IN THE U. STATES!
AND SUPERIOR TO ANY
FANCY BRANDS
OFFERED IN PENNSYLVANIA!
IT IS MADE OF
CHOICE MISSOURI WHITE WHEAT.

☞ Delivered any place in the city *free of charge.* *Terms cash on delivery.*
jy30 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

SOLDIER'S CAMP COMPANION.—A very convenient Writing Desk; also, Portfolios, Memorandum Books, Portmonnaies, &c., at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE

CHEESE!!—100 Boxes Prime Cheese (on consignment) for sale at less than market rate.
jy10 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO

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

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK at the BOMGARDNER HOTEL. Apply immediat

CLARET WINE!!!—We are closing out a VERY SUPERIOR LOT *at less than cost!*
jy9 WM. DOCK JR CO.

PRIME POTATOES!—A LARGE LOT just received and for sale low.
oct24-dtf WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

MINCE MEAT!—Very superior, just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

CONDENSED MILK!—Just received and for sale by WM. DOCK jr., & CO.

HERMETICALLY SEALED Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobster, Salmon, Oysters, Spiced Oysters, for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

SMOKED HALIBUT!—A very choice article, just received and for sale by
WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

FRENCH MUSTARD, ENGLISH and Domestic Pickles, (by the dozen or hundred,) Superior Salad Oil, Ketchup, Sauces and condiments of every description, for sale by
my25 WM. DOCK, JR., & Co

LAKE TROUT!!—A small invoice of LAKE TROUT, (Mackinaw,) trimmed, and the quality "A NO. 1," just received and for sale very low by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO

WAR! WAR!—BRADY, No. 62 Market street, below Third, has received a large assortment of SWORDS, SASHES and BELTS, which he will sell very low. au20-dtf

SELF SEALING FRUIT JARS!—Best and Cheapest in the markets! Call and examine them.
jy31 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

FOR RENT—Two desirable OFFICE ROOMS, second story front of Wyeth's Building corner of Market Square and Market street. Apply at his office sep23dtf

MACKEREL!!!
MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in all sized packages new, and *each package warranted.* Just received, and for sale low by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

Business Cards.

DR. C. WEICHEL,
SURGEON AND OCULIST,
RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET.
He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of profession in all its branches.
A LONG AND VERY SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL EXPERIENCE justifies him in promising full and ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, be the disease Chronic or any other nature. m18-d&wly

WM. H. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE IN
SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS
SECOND STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE,
no28] Nearly opposite the Buehler House. [d&wly

THOS. C. MACDOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT.
Office in Burke's Row, Third street, (Up Stairs.)
Having formed a connection with parties in Washington City, who are reliable business men, any business connected with any of the Departments will meet with immediate and careful attention. m6-y

CHARLES F. VOLLMER,
UPHOLSTERER,
Chestnut street, four doors above Second,
(OPPOSITE WASHINGTON HOSE HOUSE,)
Is prepared to furnish to order, in the very best style of workmanship, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Window Curtains, Lounges, and all other articles of Furniture in his line, on short notice and moderate terms. Having experience in the business, he feels warranted in asking a share of public patronage, confident of his ability to give satisfaction. jan17-dtf

SILAS WARD.
NO. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG.
STEINWAY'S PIANOS,
MELODEONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS,
Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Accordeons,
STRINGS, SHEET AND BOOK MUSIC, &c., &c.,
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ALBUMS,
Large Pier and Mantle Mirrors, Square and Oval Frames of every description made to order. Reguilding done.
Agency for Howe's Sewing Machines.
☞ Sheet Music sent by Mail. oct1-1

JOHN W. GLOVER,
MERCHANT TAILOR!
Has just received from New York, an assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
which he offers to his customers and the public at
nov22) *MODERATE PRICES.* dtf

SMITH & EWING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
THIRD STREET, Harrisburg,
Practice in the several Courts of Dauphin county. Collections made promptly.
A. C. SMITH,
feb26 J. B. EWING.

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor,
27 CHESNUT ST., between Second and Front,
Has just returned from the city with an assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Which will be sold at moderate prices and made up to order; and, also, an assortment of READY MADE Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
nov21-lyd

DENTISTRY.

B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.,
NO. 119 MARKET STREET,
EBY & KUNKEL'S BUILDING, UP STAIRS.
jan8-tf

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE,
TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY,
E. S. GERMAN,
27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Depot for the sale of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Music and Musical Instruments. Also, subscriptions taken for religious publications. no30-dy

JOHN G. W. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE
CARD WRITER,
HERR'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.
All manner of *VISITING, WEDDING AND BUSINESS CARDS* executed in the most artistic styles and most reasonable terms. dec14-dtf

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BALTIMORE, MD.
This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished. It is pleasantly situated on North-West corner of Howard and Franklin streets, a few doors west of the Northern Central Railway Depot. Every attention paid to the comfort of his guests. G. LEISENRING, Proprietor,
je12-tf (Late of Selins Grove, Pa.)

THEO. F. SCHEFFER,
BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER,
NO. 18 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.
☞ Particular attention paid to printing, ruling and binding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Insurance Policies, Checks, Bill-Heads, &c.
Wedding, Visiting and Business Cards printed at very low prices and in the best style. jan21

DYOTTVILLE GLASS WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURE
CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS,
WINE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, PICKLE AND
PRESERVE BOTTLES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
H. B. & G. W. BENNERS,
oc19-dly 27 South Front street, Philadelphia.

MUSIC STORE!
NO. 93 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.
SHEET MUSIC, PIANOS,
MELODEONS, GUITARS,
VIOLINS, BANJO STRINGS,
Of every description.
DRUMS, FIFES, FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, etc. at the lowest CITY PRICES, at
W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE,
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A BOOK FOR THE TIMES!
American Annual Cyclopedia and Register of Important Events for the Year 1861. *In* 1 *vol.* 8 *vo. over* 750 *pages. Cloth* $3, *Leather* $3.50. *Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.*
The design of this work is to furnish a record of all the important knowledge of the year. The events of the war, owing to their prominence, will, of course, occupy a conspicuous part, but all other branches—Science, Art, Literature, the Mechanic Arts, &c., will receive due attention. The work will be published exclusively by subscription, and ready for delivery in June next.
Also, new complete
Benton's Debates of Congress, 16 *volumes,* $3 *and* $3.50 *per volume.*
Benton's Thirty Years in U. S. Senate, 2 *volumes,* $2.50 *and* $3 *per vol.*
Cyclopedia of American Eloquence, containing the speeches of the most eminent Orators of America, 14 *steel portraits,* 2 *vols.* $2.50 *each.*
Parton's Life and Times of Andrew Jackson, 3 *volumes,* $2.50 *each.*
Address J. F. STRASBAUGH, Harrisburg, Pa.
General Agent for D. APPLETON & CO.
For Circulars descriptive of Annual Cyclopedia.
april3-d&wtf.

SWEET CIDER!—A very superior lot just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & Co.

POTATOES.—300 BUSHELS OF A superior quality just received and for sale low, by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

DRIED PEACHES—PARED AND UNPARED—just received by
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

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

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

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

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

RENEW THEIR CLUBS.

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

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

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

CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE STATE!

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

DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR!

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

TERMS.
DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION.

Single copy for one year, in advance..........$5 00
Single copy during the session of the Legislature.. 2 00
City subscribers ten cents per week.
Copies supplied to agents at the rate of $1 50 per hundred.

WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION,
Published every Thursday.

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

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

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

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

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

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

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

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR!—FIRST IN THE MARKET!—For sale by
jy12 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

COAL NOTICE.—We would respectfully inform our customers that we have appointed Major DAVID M'CORMICK Agent for the sale of Treverton Coal. All orders sent to him will receive prompt attention at our regular prices. MOWTON & CO.,
Lessee of Treverton Coal Mines.

Having received an agency for the sale of Treverton Coal, I take pleasure in recommending it to all my customers as a first class, free burning coal, free from all impurities and does not clinker. For domestic and steam purposes this coal cannot be excelled.
DAVID M'CORMICK.
Harrisburg, February 14, 1863—feb16-6t*

HAMS, DRIED BEEF, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, TONGUES, &c., for sale low, by
WM DOCK, JR., & CO.

JAPANESE TEA.—A choice lot of this celebrated Tea just received. It is of the first cargo ever imported, and is much superior to the Chinese Teas in quality, strength and fragrance, and is also entirely free of adulteration, coloring or mixture of any kind.
It is the natural leaf of the Japenese Tea Plant.
For sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & Co.

SOLAR MATCHES!
NO SULPHUR!
NO SMELL!
FIFTY GROSS of the above Superior Matches just received, and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES.—A very superior article, (*strictly pure,*) just received and for sale by
july1 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1863.

REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES L. LAMBERTON,
DELIVERED
IN THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
March 6th, 1863,

On the amendment, inviting General M'Clellan to visit the Capital, to the Joint Resolution tendering the use of the Senate Chamber to Ex-Governors Johnson and Wright.

Mr. SPEAKER: The original resolution offered by the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. White,) informs the Senate that the so-called Governor of Tennessee, Andrew Johnson, and an ex-Governor of Indiana, "are about to visit Harrisburg to address the people on the great questions of the day, and asks that the use of the Senate Chamber be tendered them for this purpose."

The amendment I have offered proposes that the use of this hall be also tendered to that distinguished son of Pennsylvania, Major General George B. M'Clellan, in which to receive his friends, and that he be invited to visit the State Capital for that purpose.

The discussion, under the permission of the Chair, has taken a wide range, including both the policy of the government and the duty of party in the present emergency of the country; in the course of which those on this side of the chamber, representing here the great constitutional and Union-loving party of the nation, have heard it and themselves traduced and charged with want of fealty to the government. We have borne this with entire equanimity; but gentlemen may as well understand first as last, that fierce invective, ungentlemanly epithet and unsenatorial vituperation will not affect those with whom I act in the utterance of our sentiments or the discharge of our duty.

It will be well, sir, for this Senate to remember and the country to know, that the original resolution comes from that party which, one year ago, with a Cheever in yonder hall of the House of Representatives, desecrated the chair in which John Hancock signed the charter of our liberties, and a few weeks later extended the use of this hall to Wendell Phillips, in which to utter his treason against the Constitution, and to make the unblushing avowal that for a quarter of a century he had been endeavoring to dissever the Union. The carnage of the battle-field, the mourning filling the land, and the near bankruptcy of the nation, tell how well he has succeeded in his treasonable purpose.

Before speaking to the amendment, let me notice some remarks that have fallen from Senators upon the other side. We are invoked by the Senator from Allegheny, (Mr. Penney,) and the Senator from Northumberland, (Mr. Bound,) to forget party. This is a strange request to come from that quarter now. Do they not recollect that but a few nights since, upon a petty local bill of the Senator from Luzerne (Mr. Starke) the trumpet call of party was sounded by the Senator from Lancaster, (Mr. Hiestand,) and all upon that side of the chamber with one accord responded to the summons? Do they not know that party was forgotten until oppression, ostracism and threatened subversion of liberty restored it? If it is pernicious in your eyes, you are to blame for it. We stand acquitted. Let us but remember when the cannon of the traitor and rebel thundered against Sumpter, their echoes awakened in all the loyal States the patriotic determination of the whole people to stand resolutely by the integrity of the government.

"Then no one was for party and every one for State." Party organization was forgotten, save in a noble emulation as to which should be most largely represented in the field. Then the objects of the war were well defined in the resolutions of Congress, the messages of the President and in the utterances of those who spoke by authority. They were not for *subjugation*, but for the *restoration* of the Union—not for trampling under foot constitutional liberty, but for the maintenance of the laws. These objects met the approval of the people. For them they were willing to struggle and willing to die. Then our army was recruited by voluntary enlistment until a million of volunteer soldiers were in the field. Now the unwilling conscript must be torn from his family to fill up the decimated ranks. True he may be legally and rightfully exempt, but he must surrender the little homestead which the laws of the State have heretofore saved to his family.

Mr. Speaker, the people have suffered everything in this contest. But terrible as their sacrifices have been, they have been none too great if the object and the result of this fratricidal war is the perpetuation of the Union and the Constitution unimpaired. For these ends, the people have been and will be united. Because, sir—I say it advisedly—the great aim of the party with which I am connected is the RESTORATION OF THE UNION UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. This they mean to accomplish. If war fails to do it, then we will follow the example of the fathers of the Republic, and by honorable compromise adjust the conflicting interests of sections. But if the war is not to be prosecuted for this high and holy purpose, but simply for the miserable one of Abolition—if the life of the white man is only a bleeding offering for the liberty of the negro—then, sir, I say it boldly that such a war is a horrid butchery. We are loyal to the government and faithful to the Constitution, but we never can countenance those usurpations of this administration which are destroying both. Whilst the war is being carried on, let it be conducted and let the country be governed in accordance with law, military and civil. Because treason in arms assails the government, the liberties of the loyal man ought not therefore to be permitted to perish. And against these encroachments of power and this maladministration we protest as becomes freemen. For this we have been denounced; opprobrious names have been sought to be fastened on us. Names, sir, will not deter us from the discharge of duty. Gentlemen should remember that names given in derision sometimes become the sign by which the derided conquer.

It is told in the history of the Netherlands that the patriots struggling for the preservation of their rights as freemen against Spanish tyranny, were stigmatized as "beggars," because of their humbleness and poverty. The oppressors were the lordly possessors of power, the oppressed were the brave and lowly. But the latter assumed the name of "beggar," so gratuitously bestowed, and under the lead of William of Orange, made that name of intended obloquy, on many a blood-stained deck, on many a well-fought field, and around many a beleagured city, a joy to the patriot and a terror to the foe. Senators may yet learn that history sometimes repeats itself.

But, sir, to the amendment offered. It is evident from the opposition to it, and the fierce manner in which the eminent soldier therein named has been maligned, that the majority in this Senate do not mean to extend to him the courtesy of the hall. I shall, therefore, when it is refused to one whom the people honor, not extend it, so far as my action is concerned, to a mere dependant of power. We are told, sir, that Andrew Johnson and Joseph A. Wright are about to visit the Capital, to address the people on the great issues of the day. By whose invitation do they come? Of this man Wright I have but little knowledge, save that whilst a Democrat he was as fierce in his denunciation of Abolitionism as he is now loud in its praise. For Andrew Johnson I have respect; I have admired his many sterling qualities, which elevated him from obscurity to prominence, and caused him to triumph over

"Those twin jailors of the human mind:
Low birth and an iron fortune."

But above all have I admired, amidst his sufferings, his courageous adhesion to the Union and the Constitution. But *then* he was Andrew Johnson, the Democrat. Now, however, he has deserted his post of duty in Tennessee; he is stultifying his past record; he has become a pensioner on power, and the defender of the usurpations of Abraham Lincoln; and he appears among us to-day as an itinerant peddler of Abolitionism. Who champions him here? and who are his especial keepers? They are the men who voted this hall to Wendell Phillips. "I fear the Greeks, though they come bearing presents." Indeed, sir, I have before me the published proceedings of a large Republican meeting recently held at Indianapolis, which was addressed by these men, where they lent encouragement, by their presence, if not their words, to most pestilent heresies—to the advocacy of the equality of races—of the destruction of the freedom of the press and of speech, and of the Presidential right to suspend the *habeas corpus.* Mr. Speaker, if those are the objects in favor of which they desire to address the people, I am ready here and now to make the issue against them. By no vote of mine can I, even by implication, give countenance to any such usurpation.

Now, sir, I want to see this rebellion put down, and if there be any traitors in our midst to have them arrested and punished. But let it be done *in accordance with law.* Its supremacy is essential to the safety of every citizen. We do not want to see law making edicts of the President sweep away those rights of human freedom to maintain which mankind has struggled for ages—rights which the mailed barons wrung from King John at Runnymede, and which their decendants again extorted from the house of Stuart—rights for which Algernon Sidney suffered on the scaffold and John Elliott died in prison—rights to preserve which our ancestry deserted the habitations of the old world to found freedom in the new—rights which (violated in a simple preamble) the men of the Revolution struggled through seven years of warfare to secure. Rights thus sacredly maintained, we, sir, do not mean to surrender without resistance. Congress alone has the power to suspend this writ of personal liberty, and then only in case of "rebellion and invasion," and "when the public safety may require it." No one pretends that Pennsylvania is insurrectionary, or that the public safety requires it. Yet the writ is suspended here. But even that power in Congress does not give the authority to arrest without due warrant of law. It only gives the privilege of suspending inquiry into the cause of detention. Neither Congress nor the President has the right to take away the trial by jury and establish military commissions in lieu thereof, or to deprive any citizen "of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," nor to abolish the freedom of speech or of the press. These are powers reserved to the "States and the people;" and the exercise of them under pretexts of "military power" or "military necessity" in loyal States is usurpation.—That great statesman of the early days of the Republic, Edward Livingston, in presenting the petitions of fifteen thousand citizens to Congress for the repeal of the alien and sedition laws, uttered a great truth when he stated that "Congress and the President when in the exercise of their delegated powers were but our servants; when they exceeded those powers they became our tyrants."

All these encroachments of power, subversive of liberty, I would resist inside of constitutional barriers. I would invoke, through free speech, a free press and a free ballot, the majesty of the people in favor of constitutional right. Whilst these are left to us intact, they ought to be our only remedy to restore the war to its legitimate purpose, and to displace those who, by corruption and fanaticism, have brought the country to the verge of ruin—

Mr. LOWRY. I desire to make a remark.

The SPEAKER, *pro tem.*, [Mr. JOHNSON in the chair.] Will the Senator from Clarion allow himself to be interrupted?

Mr. LOWRY. The remark is, that the Senator from Clarion mistakes the place where he stands, and thinks that he is speaking in Richmond instead of in Pennsylvania.

Mr. LAMBERTON. Mr. Speaker, we have listened to denunciations from that quarter before. We have been called "copperheads" and "traitors" and have borne it patiently; and now that Senator again insinuates disloyalty against me. Sir, I can tell him that imputations upon my loyalty have no terrors for me, when they come from one who once offered a premium on murder.

Mr. LOWRY. Will the Senator state to what he makes allusion when he says I offered a premium on murder? I pronounce him a falsifier.

Mr. LAMBERTON. I hurl back the epithet of that Senator, and shall repeat and endeavor to prove that he did offer a premium on murder. And the Senator can resent it either here or elsewhere, as he may see proper.

Mr. LOWRY. I give the Senator notice—

The SPEAKER, (resuming the chair.) There must be no personalities in the Senate.

Mr. LOWRY. I give the Senator notice—

The SPEAKER. The Senator will not make any personal remarks.

Mr. LOWRY. I ask the Senator from Clarion to wait one moment. I ask the Senator wherein I have offered a premium on murder?

Mr. LAMBERTON. I will state, sir.

Mr. LOWRY. I now give him notice that inasmuch as he has thrown out what he has, I shall hold him to it before he leaves this hall.

Mr. LAMBERTON. I shall not shirk the issue, and will now state, and the Senator from Erie dare not deny it, that in a public letter or speech, during the present rebellion, he stated that, had he the power, he would offer one hundred and sixty acres of land to every negro who would bring his master's scalp to him. Am I correct?

Mr. LOWRY. I rise to explain.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will confine his remarks to a mere explanation.

Mr. LOWRY. I rise merely for that purpose. In a speech delivered at the outbreak of this hell-born and hell-bound, rebellion, I uttered some great truths which caused wicked men to hound me at home and persecute me in strange cities. The crime which I then committed, and for which two years nearly after its utterance, I am called to answer in the presence of the Senate and the country as a murderer, was this: I said that slavery was the powder, the ball and the bullion of this rebellion. I contended that every negro we took from the enemy's ranks, or from his fields, and placed in our own, we saved two fair weeping mothers' white sons. I believed that every wench we took within our lines we captured a cannon from the slave-holders' rebellion, and that for every negro child we unchained we captured a hogshead of saltpeter. I said then, and I believe now, that the destruction of slavery is the only cure for the rebellion, that all other soothing nostrums were quack medicines. I proclaimed it in bold words to a people who appreciated it, and to men in high power, who would not, that were I commander-in-chief of the army and navy, I would inscribe upon every banner that I sent into disloyal ports and into disloyal States the inspiring and soul-stirring words universal emancipation.

I contended that liberty was not a lie, and that the negro would fight if judiciously invited and placed under the command of those who believed in liberty and not in the divinity of slavery.

I believed then and now that He who watches over the sparrow will chastise us until we will be just toward ourselves and toward four millions of God's poor down-cast prisoners of war. I said that I would arm the negro—that I would place him in the front of battle—and that I would invite his rebel master with his stolen arms to shoot his stolen ammunition into his stolen property at the rate of a thousand dollars a shot. I said further that were I commander-in-chief, by virtue of the war power and in obedience to the customs of civilized nations and in accordance with the laws of self-preservation, I would confiscate every rebel's property, whether upon two legs or four, and that I would give to the slave who would bring me his master's disloyal scalp one hundred and sixty acres of his master's plantation; nor would I be at all exacting as to where the scalp was taken off, so that it was at some point between the bottom of the ears and the top of the loins. This, sir, was my language long before Fremont had issued his immortal proclamation. The logic of events is sanctifying daily these anointed truths. Father forgive thou those who deride and villify me, because I enunciated them; they know not what they do.

I believed then and now that slavery and freedom cannot exist under the same government, and that this government will be saved and exist when copperheads are eternally damned. I have the most abiding faith.

Mr. LAMBERTON. The Senator's statement confirms what I have uttered: that he would give one hundred and sixty acres of land to the negro who would bring his master's scalp.

Mr. LOWRY. I said the slave of every disloyal master who held arms in his hands against the government. I will not permit the Senator to misrepresent me.

The SPEAKER. The Senator from Clarion will see that the Senator from Erie explains his remarks to apply to disloyal masters.

Mr. LAMBERTON. Very well, sir, but I desire to ask the Senator from Erie one question. If a slave murders and scalps his master, or if a slave insurrection takes place, I would like him to state whether the teachings of history do not inform us that the infuriated passions of the negro, once aroused, will cause him to bring along with the dripping scalp of the master, the scalps of the innocent mistress and her children? Doubtless they'd think the reward would be increased with every additional scalp.

Mr. LOWRY. I will say that in the speech to which I referred I made use of the remark that the South would bring upon itself the scenes of St. Domingo, and that the whole South would suffer the consequences of its own act.

Mr. LAMBERTON. Now, sir, I assert that this atrocious doctrine of inciting the slave to destroy his master, and to imitate the merciless ferocity of the Indian savage in scalping the dead, is not legitimate warfare, neither recognized by the laws of God or man. It is simply murder, and the man who invites it, be he President or Senator, by hope of gain, does in truth offer a premium on murder.

Mr. Speaker, this is most infamous doctrine. To add to the calamities of civil war, a war of races, the terrors of a servile insurrection, to be intensified with the scalping knife of the savage. This we are told is in accordance with "the customs of civilized nations." It is the civilization of the Sioux, or the Camanche, who violates the living, mutilates the dead and brains the babe before the eyes of its mother. But even the merciless Indian does not propose to let out his inhuman warfare by contract. It was reserved for this day and generation. San Domingo is to be repeated with accumulated horrors. The Senator tells us he would have the Southern master fire into "his stolen property." He thus recognizes property in the slave under the laws, and applauds the stealing of it. Is not that adding robbery to murder? And yet we are told that these are truths and that the logic of events is sanctifying them. And those who denounce them as error are to be consoled with a pious invocation for forgiveness, because they know not what they do. The Senator from Erie must have forgotten that it is only the prayers of the righteous that avail much.

The Senator tells us that he proclaimed these sentiments in bold words to a people who appreciated them and to men in high power who would not. I know not why it was that in the Senator's district, strongly Republican as it is, men had to be conscripted by the thousands to prosecute the war; whilst in the district I represent, where the population is loyal and Democratic, and where the object of the war was believed to be for the supremacy of law, not two hundred were drafted. But the Senator is fortunate, at least so far as the success of his own convictions are concerned. For the stone that the builders rejected has become the head of the corner of the Abolition policy adopted by this administration. They seek to maintainn the Constitution and Union by destroying them; we seek to preserve and restore them as our fathers bequeathed them to us.—The one asks for allies amongst the blacks of the South. We ask the hardy and loyal Unionists of the South to aid us in overturning this infamous rebellion and restoring the Union.

But, Mr. Speaker, to return to the question under discussion before I was interrupted by the Senator from Erie. If the use of this hall is to be granted to ex-Governors Johnson and Wright, with their objectionable position as I have shown it, let us also extend it to a native son of our own State, the distinguished M'Clellan. Though persecuted, he has triumphed, and now stands above reproach. For this purpose I have offered my amendment. The Senator from Northumberland (Mr. Bound) has told us that at the proper time he will vote with us. This is subterfuge. The proper time is now. This courtesy has been refused to that General by the Senator's political friends in a neighboring State. Can we hope for any better here at another time?

Mr. BOUND. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. LAMBERTON. Certainly, sir.

Mr. BOUND. Has there been any formal effort made to invite Gen. M'Clellan here, or has he suggested or requested that an opportunity be extended to him to come here? Does any Senator here expect him to-day?

Mr. LAMBERTON. Gen. M'Clellan is not the man to make suggestions of that kind. We are now endeavoring to formally invite him to visit the Capital. Senators desire Andrew