Patriot Union.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1862.

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jy31-d1y

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SHOE STORE,

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Where they ntend 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 tha 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.

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UNEXCELLED BY ANY IN THE U. STATES!

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IT IS MADE OF

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

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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.

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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

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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. Applyat this office sep23-3

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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&w1y

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SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE

no28] Nearly opposite the Buehler House. [d&w1y

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MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT.

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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

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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. Regilding done

Agency for Howe's Sewing Machines.

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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

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27 CHESNUT ST., between Second and Front,

Has just returned from the city with an assortment of

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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.

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TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY,

E. S. GERMAN.

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THEO. F. SCHEFFER,

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☞ 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

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MANUFACTURE

CARBOYS, DEMIJOHNS,

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

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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SHEET MUSIC, PIANOS,

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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.

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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 gree 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—as 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 newspaper 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, bepaid 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-feb16-61*

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.

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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 jy11 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 26 1863.

SPEECH OF HON. W. T. ALEXANDER.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

On the bill to restore the Tonnage Tax against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Alexander said: It is proper, Mr. Speaker, that I should frankly give the views that I entertain upon this important question. I am influenced in my course by the dictates of conscience, and controlled by what I conceive to be the interest of my constituents.

I agree with the gentleman from Huntingdon, (Mr. BENEDICT,) that the naked proposition ought to stand upon its own merits, and I am willing that my name shall go forth upon it when it is disentangled with amendments that tend only to overthrow it.

It is a fair proposition that the claim of the Commonwealth of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars against the Pennsylvania railroad company should be decided finally by the Supreme Court, and I will vote to so submit it in a bill by itself.

The attempt to restore the tonnage tax last winter was a fruitless effort—it brought no return to the coffers of the State. It failed to lighten the burdens of the tax payers, and tended only to increase them. What ground of hope have we that the same proposition, which is the one we are now discussing, will share a different fate? Are we going to send this bill to the Senate to be defeated there, or to the Governor to be returned with his veto upon it? If we adopt, as we may, the proposition to repeal the law of 1861, repealing the tonnage tax, what have we gained but a return to the Supreme Court, even if approved by the Senate and the Governor; and then, after years of litigation, the object aimed at prove a failure? Some of the ablest jurists of this and other States have already decided the principle unconstitutional; hence we continue the policy of legislating year after year, receiving no return from our public improvements, whilst the deficit is made up directly from the pockets of the people.

It is, I think, Mr. Speaker, a sound and well established principle that we tax all railroads, canals, and vessels carrying freight, within the limits of the State alike; let them all pay a share, and let that tax be levied and collected now and hereafter, and thus *seemingly* lighten the burden of the tax payers. It is unfair to tax one individual and exempt another equally liable and responsible. I hold it unjust to tax you, Mr. Speaker, or my friend, Mr. HOPKINS, and pass by your neighbors, who are equally interested in and protected by the government. As this rule applies to individuals, it is no less so in the case of corporations.

It may be assumed that the principle I advocate is barely an experiment. That being the case, its defects will be seen, and the necessary improvements can be made upon it hereafter. As tariffs are unequal and require modification, so are taxes; both must be regulated to suit the exigencies of the times. What the people want is that all interests shall bear a like proportion, and that in the end there will be no more State tax exacted from them in the shape in which it is now paid. They want it paid by railroads, canals, &c., and not directly from their real and personal property.

I am told, sir, that the tax as proposed by these amendments will nearly double that which would be realized by the three mill tax. If not so, increase it; if beyond that amount or the sum required, reduce it—only take it out of politics, and cease litigation. If we continue to insist upon exacting the tonnage tax from a single road only, we may follow on many years and fail in the end to secure half the amount attainable by a more general and generous policy.

I adopt the principle, Mr. Speaker, that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush;" hence, I go for taxing all railroads and canals alike at once, and for securing an amount equal to the State tax, which is all my constituents require and what my conscience dictates as wise and simple justice.

We very well know that since the Pennsylvania railroad company purchased the canals, the object intended to be gained by the tonnage tax has not an existence. The State has no improvements to protect, therefore the necessity of taxing the Pennsylvania Central road *alone* has failed to exist.

Whilst we demand justice, let us deal justly. Let us confess the simple truth that the Pennsylvania Central railroad is the greatest thoroughfare of this nation; that it is the main artery of this great Commonwealth; that it has done, and is doing, more to develop the hidden resources of the State than all the other improvements and concentrated wealth within its borders; that it has traversed our highest mountains and descended to the deepest valies, opening the richest mines, supplying every market; making eastern Pennsylvania to blossom as the rose, and building within her borders almost one continuous city, whilst throughout the counties of the West it is building branches to enrich, improve and accommodate the people; and all this under heavy taxation which embarrassed no other road, and, so, while it became the purchaser of our canals, which never did and never could pay the interest on the debt created to build them.

I was opposed to the repeal of the tonnage tax and to the sale of our canals. Under the then existing circumstances, I would now oppose the repeal. Time has, however, since demonstrated to me the wisdom of the sale. The canals had their day. The period of traveling by stage coaches when trains of cars are in reach has passed by, and now that the tax this amendment proposes will pay the State interest, and that the Pennsylvania Central railroad, by wise management, is enabled to extend its branches, and that by a generous liberality it is doing that even towards our "wild cat district"—towards our coal and timber lands and oil basins—I am content to return to my constituents, to whose scrutiny my course during this session I shall most cheerfully submit.

I here remark that tonnage tax is a duty paid by the consumers; not one cent of it is paid by corporations; and I believe, too, that the larger portion of it is paid by the people of the West; for below Harrisburg the Pennsylvania railroad company owned no share of the railroad when they received their charter to cross the Allegheny. The merchants and other consumers west have therefore had to pay more than an equal share of the tax. Hence, I argue, let the East, that has the general benefit of all the railroads, share alike with the West in the tonnage tax, and let the tax be equally assessed on all roads.

By this policy we invite the carrying trade through our own State, while the opposite tends to drive it from us by Northern and Southern lines outside our border. Seventeen Democrats, whose mature judgment and wise counsel have led them to adopt the policy I advocate, and the many gentlemen, too, on the other side in politics, whose honesty of purpose and high-toned, manly deportment I have no less reason to respect, cannot, I think, err so far in their judgment as to commit a palpable wrong in the face of the convincing testimony before them. I accord to all men, as I claim for myself, honest motives, and esteem them innocent until proved guilty. For an error of judgment no man is legally held accountable.

I confess, Mr. Speaker, that my mind has undergone some change in reference to the advantages derived from railroads. I have opposed them as dangerous to the interests of the people. I am convinced now that they are the life blood of the sections that foster them, and that region of country that places entangling alliances in the way of their construction is by its own blindness and folly impoverished.

Gentlemen may stand up here and waste the time of the session making *bunkum* speeches to tickle the fancy of their constituency whom they would mislead, but such men generally are from sections that have railroads and other means of transportation around and about them; hence with impunity they may throw out insinuations of the basest, vilest cast against those who are deprived of like advantages and who act with a view to the amelioration of their condition. They can go to their homes on Friday of each week on a *free ticket* and return again on Monday, while we of the *rural districts* must remain here from the beginning to the end of the session, because we have no means of going and returning, except in part by stage coaches and on foot, the *walking line* designated in length by the depth of the mud.

If members are to be deterred by threats of investigating committees and charges of bribery, and compelled to forego their convictions of justice and duty, then why are a majority of this House sent here? Why not have the few *disinterested patriots* (?) vote for them and make the legislation their own way. Thank God this country is still free, and there are yet men left who will do their own voting and their own thinking, despite the power upon the throne.

If it were not for elections some members here would not so readily assume all the dignity of character to themselves and proclaim treachery to others whose record needs no white-washing, and who have the modesty and forbearance not to resent the wrong in the same vulgar and disreputable style. "Coming events," &c.

A word and I am done. The gentlemen on the other side knew that they are working to restore the life of a dead horse—they know that the Senate would not pass their bill—that the same Governor that signed the bill of 1861, repealing the tonnage tax, would veto this one—that by their mode of reasoning we would get no tax from the Pennsylvania or any other road—that as last year the people had to pay the tax directly out of their pockets, they would have to do likewise this year—whilst, if they were honest, they would confess that the amendments would pay the required tax, and that hereafter that policy and no other will be adopted.

I thank the House for the courtesy they have generously extended towards me, and hope I may not be compelled to intrude myself upon their patience under like grave and unpleasant circumstances.

ENLISTMENT OF NEGROES.

The following is the concluding portion of the speech of the Hon. George Pendleton, of Ohio, on the enlistment of negroes, delivered during the debate on that question in the House of Representatives, which we commend to our readers, as containing truths which it would be well for white freemen to ponder:

Mr. Speaker, when I was interrupted by the gentlemen from Massachusetts I was asking why it was that reverses had continued almost without interruption within the limits of this circle around Washington; why the credit of this Government is so weak; why its legal tender notes and its promises to pay are so much below par in the city of New York? Is it because there is not in the States remaining steadfast to the Union ability to pay the debt which has been incurred? Is it because their gigantic strength trembles already under this load? Is it because we have not the resources in our soil and in the hardy virtues of our people to maintain, even yet, the credit of this government? No, sir; it is because of the profound impression on the public mind, which, here within the limits of the city of Washington, or rather within the limits of the country around it, extends to the army, that the administration participates in the sentiment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stevens,] *that he will never consent to the restoration of the Union under the Constitution as it is.*

Sir, it is this which produces profound discontent throughout the whole country. It is this which has caused resistance to the draft. It is this which has prevented volunteers from flocking to your standards. It is this, sir, which to-day produces that cry for peace which rises from every section of the country. Sir, I represent upon this floor a city which is devoted to the preservation of this Union; a city whose affections are bound up in the memories of its past, and in the anticipations of its future; a city whose material interests would hear their death knell in the word which speaks a seperation of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States; a city bound to the people of the great Northwest by every tie of interest and sympathy and affection; whose heart throbs with their heart, and beats responsive to all their hopes and fears; and I should be false to every duty as its representative here; false to you, my fellow Representatives, if I did not tell you that there is an impression growing with great rapidity upon the mind of the people of the Northwest that they have been deliberately deceived into this war; that their patriotism and their love of country have been engaged to call them into the army under the pretense that the war was to be for the Union and the Constitution, when, in fact, it was to be an armed crusade for the abolition of slavery. I tell you, sir, that unless this impression is speedily arrested it will become universal; it will ripen into conviction, and then it will be beyond your power to get from their broad plains another man, or from their almost exhausted coffers another dollar.

I know that gentlemen will say that this is sympathy with secession; that these sentiments cannot be entertained by loyal men. Gentlemen, hug not to yourselves that delusion until it is too late to save the Republic—until it is too late to maintain the integrity of this Union, which, with the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Thomas,) I love with all my heart, and of which I hope to die a citizen. You may carry your present policy so far that either retreat or safety will be beyond your power.

Sir, I have been in favor of peace from the beginning of this sectional controversy. I have been in favor of peace because I have been heartily, steadfastly, unwaveringly for the Union. I heard Mr. Douglas proclaim that war is disunion, final, irrevocable. I believed it. I said two years ago on this floor that "armies, money, war, cannot maintain this Union"; justice, reason, peace, may." I believed it then; I have believed it at every moment since; I believe it now. No event of the past two years has for a moment shaken my faith. Peace is the first step to union. Peace is union. Peace unbroken would have preserved it; peace restored will, I hope, in some time, reconstruct it. The only bonds which can hold these States in confederation, the only ties which can make us one people, are the soft and silken cords of affection and interest. These are woven in peace, not war; in conciliation, not coercion; in deeds of kindness and acts of friendly sympathy, not in deeds of violence and blood. The people of the Northwest were carried away by the excitement of April and May. They believed that war would restore the Union. They trusted to the assurances of the President and his Cabinet, and of Congress, that it should be carried on for that purpose alone. They trusted that it would be carried on under the Constitution. They were patriotic and confiding. They sent their sons and brothers and husbands to the army, and poured out their treasures at the feet of the administration. They feel that the war has been perverted from this end; that the Constitution has been disregarded; that Abolition and arbitrary power, not union and constitutional liberty, are the governing ideas of the administration. They are in no temper to be trifled with. They think they have been deceived. They are suffering from the death of relatives and friends. They are longing for peace. There is danger of revolution. There is danger that they may see no extrication from present difficulties but in separation. I warn you of it now; I warn you in time. If you would avoid it you must reverse this whole policy; you must return instantly and pursue steadfastly the principles you professed in the beginning. You must add to them a faithful observance of the Constitution; a sacred respect for the personal rights of the citizen; an absolute refusal to usurp power under any pretense whatsoever. You must manifest your purpose to maintain, in all their integrity, the States of the Union. You must invite back within the bonds of the Federal Union, with every right untouched, with every social institution unimpaired, except, indeed, by the mere ravages of war, those States which have left us.

This bill is inconsistent with such a purpose. It will, if passed and carried out, render union impossible. It may, if your highest hopes are realized, maintain the integrity of your territory, but the Union of your States will be gone forever.

My friend from Ohio [Mr. Kimble] said that of all things it was most desirable that we should have unity in our counsels. You cannot have unity while you press measures like these. Cooperation with you is, in my judgment, treason to the country. Before you ask for unity, return to your avowed purpose and policy in carrying on the war.

A. MEMBER. Return to the observance of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. PENDLETON. Gentlemen upon whose testimony we ought to rely tell us that this bill will fuse into unity against you every man in the slaveholding States. I have seen lately in the New York papers what purports to be a copy of a speech lately delivered by Jefferson Davis at Vicksburg, and of a message sent by him to the Confederate Congress. He seeks to justify the action of the Confederate States in seceding from the Union. He seeks still further "to fire the southern heart" and to unite the southern people. How? Not by reference to the speeches of my colleague, [Mr. Vallandigham,] nor yet to the message of Governor Seymour, nor to the results of the late elections in New York, New Jersey, and the northwestern States, all of which you deplored so much as calculated to give aid and comfort to the Confederates. He cites the action of the administration itself, the acts of the President and of the majority in both Houses of Congress—the proclamations, the confiscation acts, the new article of war, the employment of negroes. These were the agencies by which he hoped to crush out whatever lingering hopes remained of restoration of the old Union. These were the basis of his appeals to continued and persistent resistance. These, he said, were the fulfilment of his prophecies of what the Republican party would do when it had the power. You told us there was a strong Union feeling latent in the South, that you would call it out and give it strength and activity. Have you done it? Have you tried to do it? Is it by this means that you hope to redeem the promise? It will destroy every vestige of Unionism there which you have permitted to exist thus long. It will disorganize and disintegrate the public sentiment of the North, that sentiment which seemed only eighteen months ago to be so unanimously with you. Unity of counsel! Why, gentlemen, upon this policy you cannot unite Representatives upon this floor. You cannot unite the loyal men of the North; you cannot unite the conservative element of the public mind of the North; you cannot unite even the ultra war men of the North; you cannot unite the army.

I cannot vote for this bill, or for any of the substitutes. I cannot vote for them amend them as you will. So long as they propose to arm the negroes, and call them into the military service, they cannot have my support.

I believe this bill, will, if passed and made effective, produce revolution in all the border slaveholding States. I believe it will disband our white army. I believe it will alienate, and perhaps forever destroy, whatever affection this administration has permitted still to cling around our Federal Government. I believe it will render Union impossible—that Union, which our fathers made, within whose protecting power we are all safe, outside of which all is experiment and danger and uncertainty. I believe it will tend to subvert and forever to overthrow that Constitution which it is my sworn duty, as well as my highest hope, to maintain and uphold and protect. For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I cannot vote for this bill.

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL SUMNER.—Major-General E. V. Sumner died at Syracuse, N. Y., on Saturday, of congestion of the lungs, after a very brief illness. No man in the army has seen more service than this gallant officer. He was attached to the army of the Potomac, and was in all the bloody battles fought by that army. Upon Gen. Hooker's appointment to the chief command, Sumner was relieved at his own request, and has just been appointed to the command of the Missouri Department when his death occurred. He was a native of Boston, and entered the regular army as Second Lieutenant in 1819. He served in the Indian war and also in Mexico. He was severely wounded at Cerro Gordo, and for gallant conduct in that battle was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. He was military Governor of New Mexico in 1852, and in 1856 commanded in Kansas. In 1858 he was appointed commander of the Department of the West, in 1861 he was selected and sent to California to relieve Gen. A. S. Johnson in that department, in consequence of the resignation of the latter. Gen. Sumner was ordered, at his own request, from California, for service in the east. Under Gen. McClellan his corps was one of the most active and reliable.

The Savannah *Republican* says many poor women and children in that city are suffering for want of food, and cannot get enough corn meal because railroad transportation is monopolized by the government.

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