RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

One sq., one day	$0 30	One sq., one day	$0 60
" one week	1 20	" one week	2 00
" one month	3 00	" one month	6 00
" three months	5 00	" three months	10 00
" six months	8 00	" six months	15 00
" one year	12 00	" one year	20 00

☞ Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, before marriages and deaths, TEN 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 rates as regular advertisements.

Business Cards.

ROBERT SNODGRASS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office North Third street, third door above Market, Harrisburg, Pa.

N. B.—Pension, Bounty and Military claims of all kinds prosecuted and collected.

Refer to Hons John C. Kunkel, David Mumma, jr., and R. A. Lamberton. myll-d&w6m

WM. H. MILLER,
AND
R. E. FERGUSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE IN
SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS
SECOND STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT and MARKET SQUARE,
ap29-d&w Nearly opposite the Buehler House.

THOS. C. MacDOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT.
Office in the Exchange, Walnut st., (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

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. ml8-d&wly

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. Regilding 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

W. HARRY WILLIAMS,
CLAIM AGENT,
402 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
General Claims for Soldiers promptly collected, State Claims adjusted, &c., &c. mar20-d1m

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

UNION HOTEL,
Ridge Avenue, corner of Broad street,
HARRISBURG, PA.

The undersigned informs the public that he has recently renovated and refitted his well-known "Union Hotel" on Ridge avenue, near the Round House, and is prepared to accommodate citizens, strangers and travelers in the best style, at moderate rates.

His table will be supplied with the best the markets afford, and at his bar will be found superior brands of liquors and malt beverages. The very best accommodations for railroaders employed at the shops in this vicinity. [al4 dtf] HENRY BOSTGEN.

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

MESSRS. CHICKERING & CO.
HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE
GOLD MEDAL!
AT THE
MECHANICS' FAIR, BOSTON,
HELD THE PRECEDING WEEK,
OVER SIXTY COMPETITORS!

Warerooms for the CHICKERING PIANOS, at Harrisburg, at 92 Market street,
oc22-tf W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE.

LADIES! YOU KNOW WERE YOU can get fine Note Paper, Envelopes, Visiting and Wedding Cards? At SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE

SUPERIOR STOCK OF LIQUORS.—WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO., are now able to offer to their customers and the public at large, a stock of the purest liquors ever imported into this market, comprising in part the following varieties:

WHISKY—IRISH, SCOTCH, OLD BOURBON.
WINE—PORT, SHERRY, OLD MADEIRA.
OTARD, DUPEY & CO. PALE BRANDY.
JAMICA SPIRITS.
PRIME NEW ENGLAND RUM.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

These liquors can all be warranted; and in addition to these, Dock & Co. have on hand a large variety of Wines, Whisky and Brandy, to which they invite the particular attention of the public

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

Patriot Union.

VOL. 5.—NO. 264. HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Bank Notices.

LEGISLATIVE BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative authority of Pennsylvania, at the next session of the General Assembly thereof, commencing the first Tuesday of January, A. D, 1864, for the incorporation of a Bank having banking and discounting privileges, with a capital of One Million Dollars, by the name and style of "The Oil City Bank," and to be located at Oil City, Venango county, Pennsylvania. C. V. CULVER.
June 29th, 1863-6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that "The Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania," intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their next session, for a renewal of their charter. Said bank is located in the city of Philadelphia, with an authorized capital of one million of dollars, a renewal of which will be asked for, with the usual banking privileges.—By order of the Board. S. C. PALMER, Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1863-6m

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their next session, for a renewal of the charter of The Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, located in Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, with the present capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and with the usual banking privileges.
J. W. CAKE, Cashier.
June 16, 1863.—7m

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed an association and prepared a certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of Issue, Discount and Deposit, under the provisions of the act entitled "A supplement to an act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-one. The said Bank to be called THE FARMERS' BANK OF MOUNT JOY, to be located in the borough of Mount Joy, to consist of a capital stock of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, in shares of Fifty Dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding Three Hundred Thousand Dollars in all.
J. Hoffman Hershey, John M. Hershey,
Martin B. Peifer, Jacob M. Stauffer,
Reuben Gerber, John M. Bear.
jan28-d6moaw*

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given of an intention to establish a Bank of Discount, Deposit and Circulation, under the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania," &c, and the supplement thereto; said Bank to be called "THE MANUFACTURERS' BANK," to be located in the borough of Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa., with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be divided into two thousand shares of Fifty Dollars each. dec4-6md

ALLENTOWN BANK.
ALLENTOWN BANK, June 20, 1863.
Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for an increase of the capital of said Bank to the amount of $200,000 in addition to that authorized by the present Charter; and also for an extension of the Charter of said Bank for twenty years from the expiration of the present Charter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
je20-dtml CHARLES W. COOPER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICE!—The Stockholders of the FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK OF WAYNESBURG, in Green county, Pa., will apply to the next Legislature of the State, for an extension of charter, for the term of fifteen years from the expiration of its present term The location, corporate name and privileges, and amount of capital stock, to wit: one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be the same as under its present charter.
By order of the Board. J. LAZEAR, Cashier.
Waynesburg, Green co., Pa., June 15, 1863—je20-dtml

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, in conformity with the act of Assembly, that the stockholders of the Bank of Montgomery County will make an application to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a renewal of the Charter of said Bank, with the same amount of capital (Four Hundred Thousand Dollars) as under the present Charter, to continue its present name and location.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. SLINGLUFF, Cashier.
Norristown, Pa., June 20, 1863.—6m

NOTICE.—The Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their next session for a renewal of their charter. Said Bank is located in the borough of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, with an authorized capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars—a renewal of which will be asked without any extension of privileges.
By order of the Board.
CHA. LOESER, Cashier.
Pottsville, June 20, 1863.—6md

Dyeing.
ALL WORK PROMISED IN
ONE WEEK!

104.
PENNSYLVANIA
STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
104 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
Where every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments, Piece Goods, &c., are Dyed, Cleansed, and finished in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
ap30-d&wly DODGE & CO., Proprietors.

T. F. WATSON,
MASTIC WORKER
AND
PRACTICAL CEMENTER,
Is prepared to Cement the exterior of Buildings with the New York Improved
Water-Proof Mastic Cement.

This Material is different from all other Cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesiveness to any surface, imperishable by the action of water or frost. Every good building should be coated with this Cement; it is a perfect preserver to the walls, and makes a beautiful, fine finish, equal to Eastern brown sandstone, or any color desired.

Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Cement, I refer to the following gentlemen:
J. Bissell, residence, Penn street, Pittsburg, finished five years.
J. H. Shoenberger, residence, Lawrenceville, finished five years.
James M'Candless, residence, Allegheny City, finished five years.
Calvin Adams, residence, Third st eet, finished four years.
A. Hoeveler, residence, Lawrenceville, finished four years.
J. D. M'Cord, Penn street, finished four years.
Hon. Thomas Irwin, Diamond street, finished four years.
St Charles Hotel and Girard House, finished five years.
Kittanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, Architects, Pittsburg, finished five years.
Orders received at the office of R M'Eldowney, Paint Shop, 20 Seventh street, or please address
T. F. WATSON,
may16-tf P. O. Box 13.6. Pittsburg, Pa.

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

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.

The Patriot & Union.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1863.

FOURTH OF JULY IN NEW YORK.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR HORATIO SEYMOUR,

BEFORE THE

Democratic Association, at the Academy of Music.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: When I accepted the invitation to speak with others at this meeting, we were promised the downfall of Vicksburg, the opening of the Mississippi, the probable capture of the Confederate capital, and the exhaustion of the rebellion. By common consent all parties had fixed upon this day when the results of the campaign should be known, to mark out that line of policy which they felt that our country should pursue. But in the moment of expected victory there came the midnight cry for help from Pennsylvania to save its despoiled fields from the invading foe, and, almost within sight of this great commercial metropolis, the ships of your merchants were burned to the water's edge. Since that time I have occupied every hour, to the point of physical exhaustion, to rally our troops to the rescue of an adjoining sister State, (tremendous applause;) to organize the militia of our own State for our defense, and to place New York in that condition of dignity and power which a great State should ever hold that truly respects its own rights. (Great applause.) I have concerned myself with those measures that I thought were calculated to protect the commerce of this great city. I stand before you, then, upon this occasion, not as one animated with expected victories, but feeling, as all feel who are now within the sound of my voice, the dread uncertainties of the conflicts which rage around us, not alone in Pennsylvania, but along the long line of the Mississippi—contests that are carrying down to bloody graves so many of our fellow-countrymen, so many of our friends—that are spreading renewed mourning throughout this great broad land of ours. Under circumstances like these I shall allow to go unnoticed many topics upon which I meant to speak on this occasion. They might seem to jar with the solemnity of the occasion. They might not be in keeping with the feelings which now press on each breast of ours. But there is one subject to which even now I feel it my duty to call your attention. There is one appeal that I want now to make to this whole community, irrespective of party, and I pray that you may hear that appeal.

A few years ago we stood before this community to warn them of the dangers of sectional strife, but our fears were laughed at. At a later day, when the clouds of war overhung our country, we implored those in authority to compromise that difficulty, for we had been told by a great orator and statesman, Burke, that there never yet was a revolution that might not have been prevented by a compromise made in a timely and generous manner. (Great applause.) Our prayers were unheeded.

Again, when the contest was opened, we invoked those who had the conduct of affairs not to underrate the power of the adversary—not to underrate the courage and resources, and endurance of our own sister States. All this warning was treated as sympathy with treason. You have the results of these unheeded warnings and unheeded prayers; they have stained our soil with blood; they have carried mourning into thousands of homes, and to day they have brought our country to the very verge of destruction.

Once more I come before you, to offer again an earnest prayer, and bid you to listen to a warning. Our country is not only at this time torn by one of the bloodiest wars that has ever ravaged the face of the earth, or of which history gives an account, but, if we turn our faces to our own loyal States, how is it there? Do you not find the community divided into political parties, strongly arrayed against each other, and using with regard to each other terms of reproach and defiance? Is it not said by those who support more particularly the administration, that we who differ honestly, patriotically, sincerely, from them with regard to the line of duty, are men of treasonable purposes and traitors to our country? ("Hear, hear.") But on the other hand, is it not true that many of our organization look upon this administration as hostile to our rights and liberties; look upon our opponents as men who would do us wrong in regard to our most sacred franchises? I need not call your attention to the tone of the press or to the tone of public feeling, to show you how, at this moment, parties are thus exasperated, and stand in almost defiant attitudes to each other. A few years ago we were told that sectional strife, waged in times like these, would do no harm to our country; but you have seen the sad and bloody results. Let us be admonished now in time and take care that this irritation, this feeling which is growing up in our midst, shall not also ripen into civil troubles that shall carry the evils of war into our very midst and about our own homes. Now, upon one thing all parties are agreed, and that is this: Until we have a united North we can have no successful war. Until we have a united, harmonious North we can have no beneficent peace. How shall we have harmony? How shall the unity of all parties be obtained? I wish to say a few words to you upon this point, which, I firmly believe, is one of the most important considerations to which I could call your attention. Is harmony to be coerced? I appeal to you, my Republican friends, when you say to us that the nation's life and existence hangs upon harmony and concord here, if you yourselves, in your serious moments, believe that this is to be produced by seizing our persons, by infringing upon our rights, by insulting our homes, and by depriving us of those cherished principles for which our fathers fought, and to which we have always sworn allegiance? (Great applause.) I do appeal to you, my Republican friends, and beg that you will receive this appeal in the earnest and patriotic spirit which prompts me to make it. I appeal to you if you are not doing yourselves and your country a great wrong when you declare that harmony and unity of parties are essential to save the nation's life, essential to the highest interests of our land, and yet stigmatize men as true and honest as yourselves, and whom experience has proved to have been wiser, too, as men who do not love their country, and who are untrue to her institutions?

How, then, are we to get this indispensable harmony—this needed unity? It is not to be obtained by trampling upon the rights; it is not to be obtained by threats; it is not to be obtained by coercion; it is not to be obtained by attempting to close our lips when we would utter the honest purposes of our hearts and the warm convictions of our judgment. But, my Republican friends, there is a mode by which it can be reached; there is a mode by which the nation's life can be saved; there is a mode by which, in the end, we will restore this Union of ours, and bring back those glorious privileges which were so wantonly thrown away. We come to you in no spirit of arrogance. We do not come to you asking you to make any concession of advantage to us. On the contrary, we only ask of you, holding in your hands and in your control almost all the political power of your country, to exercise it according to your chartered rights. (Tremendous applause.) We only ask that you shall give to us that which you claim for yourselves, and that which every freeman, and every man who respects himself, will have for himself—freedom of speech, the right to exercise all the franchises conferred by the Constitution upon an American. (Great applause.) Can you safely deny us these things? Are you not trampling upon us and upon our rights, if you refuse to listen to such an appeal? Is it not revolution which you are thus creating when you say that our persons may be rightfully seized, our property confiscated, our homes entered? Are you not exposing yourselves, your own interests, to as great a peril as that with which you threaten us? Remember this, that the bloody and unreasonable and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a government. (Applause.) Remember all the teachings of history; and we implore you, with regard to your own interests, to stop and inquire if you are not doing yourselves and your own families, and all that you hold dear to you, an infinite wrong when you sustain propositions that tear away from them, as well as from us, all the protections which the Constitution of your country has thrown around public liberty. (Great applause.) Can you tell when ambition, love of plunder, or thirst for power, will induce bad and dangerous men to proclaim this very principle of public necessity, as a reason why they should trample beneath their feet all the laws of our land and the institutions of our country? I ask you again to think if measures like those give power, dignity, or strength to our Government? I ask you, on the other hand, if these governments have not lived out the longest periods, which, in times of public danger, instead of shrinking back from the principles of liberty and the barriers of order, have raised aloft these great principles, and battled under them, and thus given strength to the hearts of the people and gained the respect of the world? (Applause.) I ask you if it is not an evidence of weakness, defeat and discomfiture, when, in the presence of armed rebellion, the administration is compelled to assert that the very charter by which it holds its power has ceased to have a virtue that can protect a citizen in his rights?

Suppose we accept this doctrine, what will be the consequences to this governments. To-day the great masses of conservatives who still battle for time-honored principles—for chartered principles of government, amid denunciation, and contumely, and abuse, are the only barriers that stand between this government and its own destruction. If we accept to-morrow this teaching—if we to-morrow should acquiesce in the doctrine that in time of war Constitutions are suspended, and laws have lost their force, then we should accept a doctrine that the very right by which the government administers its power, has lost its virtue, and we would be brought down to the level of rebellion itself, having an existence only by virtue of material power. Would not a vital blow be struck to liberty? If we should accept this doctrine, what would be the consequence? When men accept despotism, they may have a choice as to who the despot will be. The struggle then will not be, shall we have constitutional liberty? But having accepted the doctrine that the Constitution has lost its force, every instinct of personal ambition, every instinct of personal security, will lead men to put themselves under the protection of that power which they suppose most competent to protect their persons. And then this administration would find that, in putting military rulers over us they had made military masters for themselves; for this war teaches us that the general who will betray the liberties of the people for the purpose of gaining the favor of power, will, when opportunity occurs, seize power itself. (Applause.)

I came here to-day to appeal to you, who may be politically opposed to us. Don't do yourselves a wrong. Don't do your own administration a wrong, and push us from that position which we are trying to hold. Do not use abuse and contumely against our persons, and threats against our property, because we stand up to say that you, and we, and all shall have our rights; because we stand up to say, your houses shall be sacred; because we stand up to say, the family circle shall not be entered, and, in English parlance, every man's home shall be his castle, within which he is safe from intrusion. (Applause.) Why, what is the glory of a people and the glory of a nation? It is not the magnitude of its power; it is not the extent of its dominions. It is the fact that the humblest home is safe under its protection. The proudest boast ever uttered by Britain's proudest statesmen was this—not of martial achievements—not of the triumphs upon the field—not of that wonderful dominion upon which the sun never sets—no, it was this: that the British monarch could never enter without permission the humblest home in the land, although its broken ceilings might give but scanty shelter to its humble inmates. (Applause.)

For what are governments constituted but for this? not for diminion, not for grandeur, but in order that these great ends might be reached; that every man should enjoy the rights of person and security of home, and freedom of conscience and the enjoyment of his property, subject to the laws. These are the great objects of government; and any government, and any system that comes short of this, fails in its objects; and any declaration that assils or endangers these great objects is treason gainst human rights. (Applause.)

But, it is said there is a law of necessity that in times like these suspends our Constitution—that wars unfavorable to liberty. It is not true. Liberty was born in war, it does not die in war. (Great Applause.) Liberty was wrought out in the battle field. That wonderful people who founded this great State—the Hollandes, who for eighty years battled against te martial laws and martial powers of Spain, made it a principle which sustained them during that long contest, and enabled them to render their history glorious in the annals of mankind. Were personal rights and personal liberties suspended by our own forefathers during our revolutionary contest? You heard the words of that Declaration of Independence, which said that men had a right to trial by jury; that the military authority should never be exalted above the civil jurisdiction; that men should not be transported abroad for trial—(tremendous applause)—that they should have all the rights and privileges known to English jurisprudence and English law; and yet to-day we are told that the men who put forth that declaration of rights and of independence mid the roar of battle, when our nation was struggling into existence in all its weakness, who declared—and they made their declaration good by their conduct through that contest—that these rights were to be held sacred in war that these men who uttered this declaration in war made a Constitution that dies and shrinks away in war—that men learned in the perils of revolution had formed a government, under which we live, that was not equal to the very highest purpose for which governments are constituted. I tell you it is a libel upon our fathers. (Great Applause.) So far from it being true that those who formed this Constitution contemplated that these powers should be suspended, you find in all these provisions particular care for all the dangers and the exigencies of war; you find numerous provisions that are meant to guard against the very dangers that now menace us. Your attention has been called to the fact by the gentleman who preceded me. Why was it that they so carefully guarded all your rights amid public disorder if they meant that the mere existence of disorder should suspend the barriers of public order and private rights? This doctrine of the suspension of the Constitution—this doctrine of the suspension of the laws, is unconstitutional, is unsound, is unjust, is treasonable! (Tremendous applause, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. A voice: "That's just the word!")

I am one of those who are full of hope for the future. Not that I underrate the dangers which threaten us—not that I do not deplore as much as living man can the terrible ravages of this war. But why does war rage in our land? It was because the people of this generation have lost the virtues, and patriotism, and wisdom of their fathers. It was because we had become indifferent to those great truths which we have now laid before us as if they were curiosities in legal literature, instead of being principles that should be impressed upon the heart and mind of every American. I tell you why I am full of hope that our liberties will be maintained, our nation restored, and order once again prevail over this land of ours. It is this: Examine yourselves, and I ask you how many men there are within the sound of my voice who knew twelve months ago what the Constitution of this country was? I do not say that you did not understand it intellectually. I do not mean to say that it was not imprinted upon your memory. I do not mean to say that it had not received your assent; but it was not until we were made to feel, as our fathers felt, the value of the declaration, that they had put forth, that any of us could ever see the significance of the Constitution of our country and the Declaration of Independence. (Applause.) We have accepted it, as I said, mentally and intellectually; but why was it, when these familiar words sounded upon your ears on this occasion, as you have heard them often before on the anniversary of our country's liberty, that they stirred your very hearts within you, and made your blood tingle in your veins? My friends, we have not now a more intellectual knowledge of the Constitution—we do not give it now a mere mental support—we have now, upon that subject, a vital, living piety that makes us better men and better patriots; and wherever you go, all over this land, you find these sentiments now exist in the minds of more than a majority of the American people They are now fervent in their faith; fixed in their purpose—fanatics, if you please, for the great principles of liberty, and fanatical in their determination to see that those rights and liberties are established. (Great applause.)

We have seen in our land two small parties, each an inconsiderable minority in the section of country where they existed, but men of purpose—men of zeal—men of fanaticism. We have seen them wage a war upon the Constitution of your country, with a persistence and power that has at last shaken it to its very foundation and brought us to-day to the very brink of National ruin. We have seen what zeal and purpose could do when it was opposed only by a dull mental acquiescence in great truths. What may we not hope that we may do when the great majority of the American people have a fervent and vital faith in these principles which you have heard and read, and who propose to maintain them at every cost and at every hazard? (Great applause.) Do you wish for peace? Do you wish for victory? Do you wish for the restoration of our National privileges? Here lies the pathway, and let the American people once learn the full value of their liberties as our fathers did, and the battle is fought and won. Without this, my friends, war can bring you no success—peace can give you no quiet, until the American people are thus educated and elevated; and I believe they are rapidly becoming educated and elevated—until that takes place, war or peace are the mere incidents of the great underlying causes of convulsion which have affected our land and shaken our institutions to the very centre. Your particular views may lead you to attribute it to one special cause or another special cause, but there is one great underlying general cause of this war which must be removed before the country can be restored, and that cause was indifference to our rights, indifference to our liberties, and want of an elevated wisdom that could understand the duties of American citizenship. When you have gained this peace will be restored; when you have gained this all the world can see that we have gone back to the wisdom of our fathers and that we are again sustaining institutions that invited the whole world to their shelter and protection—institutions that made us but three short years ago the most glorious nation on the face of the earth. When we have again restored that virtue and that intelligence our country will again be restored to its former greatness, and to its former glory. (Great applause.) But, my friends, anything short of this will disappoint your hopes. No victory can restore greatness and glory and power to a people who are unworthy of liberty. No peace will bring back prosperity to a land which cannot understand the great principles upon which governments should be protected, and the great objects for which governments are instituted.

But, my friends, I must close. ("Go on! Go on!") Let us now, upon this sad and solemn, as well as glorious occasion, re-dedicate ourselves to the service of our country in pure and fervent patriotism, putting aside passions and prejudices as far as we may, and preparing ourselves to assert and maintain the great principles stated in the Declaration of Independence, and secured to us by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Let us resolve from this time on to do our duty, and to demand our rights. (Great applause.) In all that dignifies us, and so far as they are acting in the sphere of their constitutional powers, let us be obedient to rulers, let us submit cheerfully, patiently, and willingly to those commands which they have a right to issue, whether we like them or not. When we have done our duty let us claim our rights in all their fullness, in all their completeness, and in all their perfection. He who does not do his duty without regard to the misconduct of others is untrue to his country. He who does not claim his rights is untrue to liberty and to humanity. (Applause.) Our pathways are clear before us if we will but accept the simple and wonderful teachings of our fathers. From this time let us resolve that we will uphold all the just powers of the general government, and the rights of the States, (applause,) and the rights of persons, and, above all, as their best and surest shield, the independence and purity of the judiciary. (Applause.) We stand to-day amid new made graves; we stand to-day in a land filled with mourning, and our soil is saturated with the blood of the fiercest conflict of which history gives us an account. We can, if we will, avert all these disasters, and these calamities, and evoke a blessing. If we will do what? Hold that Constitution, and liberties and laws are suspended—be untrue to them—shrink back from the assertion of right? Will that restore them? Or shall we do as our fathers did under circumstances of like trial, when they battled against the powers of a crown? Did they say that liberty was suspended? Did they say that men might be deprived of the right of trial by jury? Did they say that men might be torn from their homes by midnight intruders? (Tremendous and continued applause.) If you would save your country, and your liberties, begin right, begin at the hearth-stones, which are ever meant to be the foundation of American institutions; begin in your family circle; declare that their rights shall be held sacred; and having once proclaimed your own rights, take care that you do not invade your neighbor's rights.—Claim for your own States that jurisdiction and that government which we, better than all others, can exercise for ourselves, for we best know our own interests, and that which will do the most to advance the happiness and prosperity of our country; and when you decide that, take care that you do not invade your neighbor's rights. (The speaker was here interrupted by a cry from a person in the audience, which was followed by shouts: "Put him out.") I thank my friend yonder that my appeal has stirred his heart enough to say that men should respect the rights of others. All the lessons of political wisdom are very few and very simple; they are, for men to respect their own rights and to respect the rights of others. (Great applause.) They are to declare that the great principles of government were not holiday affairs, meant merely for a period of calm; but that they are great truths that can battle a storm as well. When we have determined this, as I said before, we can hope that our country will be restored to its former greatness and former glory.

Once more, then, you, my Republican friends—once more, this whole community, I do invoke you to ask yourselves whether, in giving way to your passions and your prejudices, you will not endanger your own safety and your own homes? Once more I ask those who are politically opposed to me, if I am honored with the attendance of one such, that they will inquire if, in attempting to strike down my liberties, they have not struck a blow at their own also? (Great applause.) I ask all such if they can hope to stop the mighty ball of revolution precisely at that point which may suit their passions, their prejudices, and their purposes, and if they are not admonished that if they still set such an evil example, and declare that laws and constitutions have lost their virtue to defend us, they have equally lost their virtue to defend them?

SPEECH OF MR. PENDLETON, OF OHIO.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, was next introduced, and announced himself as one of the embassadors from the Democracy of Ohio accredited to Abraham Lincoln (hisses) with the message to him to fulfil the guarantees of the Constitution and restore their banished citizen to his home. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Men had said that the destruction of these constitutional guarantees and security of personal rights were necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war. He denied that it was true, and instanced the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico as evidence of the fact; but if it was true, then the war should instantly stop. (Applause.) He believed that compromise could still restore the Union. But men said we must not compromise with armed rebels. Compromise is the first law of combination—he had almost said of nature; partners in business compromise, governments compromise, husband and wife compromise, and the scheme of salvation was a compromise by which God accepted in our stead the atonement of his son. (Cheers.) If we adhere to the compromises of the past, then in God's good time, when peace shall be restored, and wounds be healed, and widow's weeds be laid aside, and new made graves become green by time, then he believed there would arise over all this vast country a joint anthem of fraternal harmony never excelled since, on Judeah's plains, on the natal morning of the great Mesiah, angels announced his coming and sang, "Peace on earth and good will to men." (Loud cheers.)

SPEECH OF RICHARD O'GORMAN.

The next speaker introduced was Richard O'Gorman. He commenced by referring to the remarks of the previous speakers in terms of commendation. In referring to the importance of union in the North, he spoke as follows:

How are the people of the North to become unanimous? The government has its own plan, and it is exceedingly simple if it could be carried into effect. It is simply this: That all the people in the North are to concur with the opinion of their party or retire to the Dry Tortugas. This plan of securing unanimity is expressed exceedingly well in the phrase of unconditional loyalty. It means that you must discuss no public question unless you discuss it in a tone favorable to the government and the Republican party. When there is a discussion you must not stay silent, because, as the President says, you must come out in favor of the government and its actions, whether you like them or not. You must read just what papers the government likes you must get what telegrams from the war that the government concocts; you must get so much and so little information about what is most dear to you, the success of your armies and the fate of your own brethern, precisely as the government chooses to give. The government will be paternal, and you are reducing yourselves to the condition of little children—open your mouth and shut your eyes and take what the government gives you. (Great Laughter.) Now that little nursery plan was from time to time tried in Europe. There was a monarch in Europe who made that experiment in France some time ago. He was Louis XVI; and he could not get his people to agree with him in everything—they had one will and he had another; and the plan that he adopted to secure unanimity was to send as many as he thought proper to a place called the Bastile. Now, possibly you remember that he continued that until the people, long apathetic, were at last stung into resistance, and they walked up with their unarmed breasts to the Bastile and tore it down stone by stone, and swept the foul thing from the face of the earth. (Great cheering.) And that reminds me of a little story. (Laughter.) The key of the Bastile was sent by General Lafayette to General Washington, who accepted it as a token of the victory of freedom over despotism, and he hung it up in Mount Vernon. I have heard that that key is missing, (laughter,) and I am very credibly informed that an experiment has been made in the depth of midnight, and that it exactly fits Fort Lafayette. The experiment was once made also in England. There was once upon a time there a king who had a will of his own, and a minister who was disposed to help him. The king was Charles the First. They inaugurated a system of unconditional loyalty that they called wonderful. The king willed one thing and the people another, and there was no compromise between them, and the result was that the king lost the

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