Patriot Union.

VOL. 5.—NO. 268. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 13, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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, or 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.

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.

Business Cards.

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 Plier 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. octl-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.

nov21-1yd

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

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'Candlass, residence, Allegheny City, finished five years.

Calvin Adams, residence, Third street, finished four years.

A. Hoeveler, residence, Lawrenceville, finished four years.

J. D. M'Oord, 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 1346. Pittsburg, Pa.

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 22 Market street.

oc23-tf W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE.

LADIES! YOU KNOW WERE YOU

I 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.

COGNAC BRANDY. 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.

BLACKING!!—MASON'S "CHALLENGE BLACKING."—100 GROSS, assorted size, just received and for sale, *wholesale and retail.* WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. dec1

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 authorised 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

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next annual session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a renewal of the charter of the HARRISBURG BANK, with its present name and style, location, privileges, and capital of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. W. WEIR, Cashier.

je30-dtml.

TRADESMEN'S BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.

Notice is hereby given, in conformity with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that the Tradesmen's Bank, of Philadelphia, located in the city of Philadelphia, created with banking and discounting privileges, with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, that application will be made by the said Bank to the next Legislature for authority to increase the capital One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.

jy6-tml

THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IS

WHEELER & WILSON'S.

NEW OFFICE, Market Square, next to Colder's Office.

☞ Call and see them in operation.

A general assortment of machinery and needles constantly on hand.

MISS MARGARET HINKY

Will exhibit and sell them, and also do all kinds of machine sewing on these machines in the best manner. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. ap13-6m

HAMS!!!

Newbold's celebrated,

Michener's Excelsior,

Evans & Swift's superior,

Jersey Plain very fine.

Also, Dried Beef, Tongues and Bologna Sausage. For sale by ap14 WM. DOCK, jr. & Co.

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND.

Messrs. BECKER & FALK, Proprietors, announce to the citizens of Harrisburg that this cool and delightful Summer retreat is now open for visitors. Accommodations will be furnished to parties and picnics at reasonable terms, a dancing platform having been erected for their special use. Season tickets for families, good for one year, $1.00

No improper characters admitted, and no intoxicated person will be permitted to visit the Island.

A Ferry Boat plies constantly between the Island and the foot of Broad street, West Harrisburg. je13-1m

LOOKING GLASSES—A Splendid Assortment of New Looking Glasses, just received, at W. KNOCHE'S Music Store, 93 Market street, where they will be sold cheap. Call and examine. mr13

BROOMS, BRUSHES, TUBS AND BASKETS of all descriptions, qualities and prices, for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

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.

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

Medical.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, and ALL RHEUMATIC and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
The great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is a certain cure for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & Co.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by all Dealers. ap20 eow-d&w

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. my11-d&w6m

WM. H. MILLER,

AND

R. E. FERGUSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE IN

SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS

SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT and MARKET SQUARE,

ap-29w&d 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. m18-d&wly

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.

mo9-d&wly DODGE & CO., Proprietors.

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY for SALE—MATILDA FURNACES and ORE BANKS. This property is situated on the Juniata river, in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pa., within one mile of Mount Union Station, on Pennsylvania railroad. The Juniata canal and Pennsylvania railroad pass through the property. It embraces about Twenty-seven Hundred Acres of land, about three hundred acres of which is good farm land, in a high state of cultivation; the balance is good timber land, would supply sufficient charcoal for the furnaces The improvements are a good substantial Furnace, Stack, Steam Engine, Iron Blowing Cylinders, &c., with all the necessary buildings. There is on this property an extensive bed of Iron Ore, being identical, in the geological series, with that at Danville and Bloomsburg. This ore can be mined and delivered at the furnaces for about one dollar per ton. Limestone in abundance, of good quality, on this property. The extensive coal fields of the Broad Top and Allegheries are from forty to fifty miles distant, by Pennsylvania railroad or canal, and the canal running through the property makes it one of the best locations for the manufacture of iron, either with coke or anthracite. In addition to the charcoal, the buildings for the furnace and farm are ample, substantial, and in good repair. The property will be sold a bargain, and on easy terms. For further particulars address

WASHINGTON RIGHTER,

COLUMBIA, Lancaster county, Pa.

P. S.—For quantity and quality of the ore see Prof. Lesslie's report on same. je3-d&wlm

WEBSTER'S ARMY AND NAVY

POCKET DICTIONARY.

Just received and for sale at

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

HEALTH, MONEY! HAPPINESS!!

At this season of year, when so much sickness prevails, every one should provide himself with DR. HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, and prevent disease in its beginning.

A fresh supply always on hand at

SCHEFFER'S BOOK-STORE,

mar19 Harrisburg.

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1863.

Written for the Patriot and Union.

"A TEAR."

As alone at the close of the evening I sit,
My heart wandering back o'er the past;
What visions of fancy around me do flit,
But fading, unreal to the last.
I view thus the absent; I think of the dead;
Some friendly voice breaks on my ear;
I sigh for the happiness forever now fled,
In my eye then there gathers a tear.

On yonder wide plain, 'neath the shade of the pine,
He's sleeping down there where he fell;
As fair as the rose, in her sweet morning prime,
'Twas for Country—he loved her *too* well.
"He died not of sickness, or lingering decay;"
No; there's blood round the spot o'er his bier;
"The steel of the foeman has swept him away,"
And moistened our eyes with a tear.

Afar where the hills of New England arise,
'Neath their shadow a cot may be seen;
A maiden is there, but there are tears in her eyes,
Though yet she is scarcely sixteen.
But the tale is soon told, for now it is old,
Yet we sigh as its sorrow we hear;
He fell in the fight, defending the right;
'Tis his memory that claims now a tear.

O'er yonder sick couch see the gentle one bend,
While bathing the war-weary brow;
Catching faint words, to be sent to a friend;
But hark! of the wife he speaks now:
No more shall I see her, or my little ones bless;
'Tis darkness, all darkness, here;
But give her my love, will you? Answer; Yes;
And there falls on the pillow a tear.

See yonder fair bride, with the wreath on her brow,
She's parting from the home of her youth;
Her faith it is pledged, and sealed is the vow,
Confiding in him for its truth.
But the little ones press, and father is nigh,
While mother, she gently draws near;
"God bless thee, my child," and there fills in each eye
The proof of affection, a tear.

We find it with beauty, it sparkles in age,
And sets on the fair brow of youth;
From the Angel it fell, as man did rebel,
And wandered away from the truth.
'Tis found on the throne, in the poor humble cot,
In sadness, in sorrow, in fear;
In friendship, in hate, in joy, or in love,
There sparkles throughout them a tear.

GEO. C. TYRRELL.

STATE RIGHTS AND STATE REMEDIES—No 2.

To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

RESPECTED SIR:—The War of Independence was terminated by His Britannic Majesty acknowledging the States united "to be *free, sovereign* and independent States." But it was ascertained that the Articles of Confederation were not sufficient in power over foreign commerce, &c., and the Congress, after several attempts, succeeded, on the 21st of February, 1787, in passing the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of Congress it is expedient that on the second Monday of May next a convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the *several States*, to be held at Philadelphia, *for the sole* and express purpose of *revising* the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress and *confirmed by the States*, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

In conformity with this resolution twelve States appointed delegates to the convention at Philadelphia in May, 1787, and when they met they unanimously elected General George Washington President of the convention. On the 29th of May, 1787, Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, offered thirteen resolutions proposing a *national* government, a *national* executive, a *national* legislature, a *national* judiciary, a *national* council of revision, with power of rejecting all laws by State Legislatures contravening the articles of Union. May 30th Mr. Randolph moved "*that an Union of the States merely Federal* will not accomplish the object proposed by the Articles of Confederation;" and 3d, "That a *national* government ought to be established, consisting of a *supreme* judicial, legislative and executive."

Now, sir, let us see what became of the word *national*, &c. On the 20th of June Judge Ellsworth moved to "expunge the word *national*, and insert in the room of it, *government* of the *United States*, which was agreed to *nem. con.*" Luther Martin, a delegate fram Maryland, in his report of the proceedings of the convention to the Legislature, giving an account of the contest between the friends of State rights and the consolidationists, says "that the word *national* was struck out, &c., because viewing it as a *national*, not a *federal* government, was calculated and designed not to *protect* and *preserve*, but to *abolish* and *annihilate* the State governments." Here, then, the precise question which is now at issue between the friends of State rights and consolidation, was proposed and debated in the convention and defeated. On the same day Mr. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, offered his system of a constitution, consisting of sixteen articles, differing very little from those offered by Mr. Randolph; and on the 15th of June Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey, offered his propositions, consisting of eleven resolves; and on the 19th of June Mr. Hamilton offered his plan of government, containing in his third article:

"The Senate to consist of persons elected to serve during good behaviour. 4. The supreme executive authority of the United States to be vested in a Governor to be elected to serve during good behavior," &c.

10. "All laws of the particular States, contrary to the Constitution or laws of the United States to be utterly void; and the better to prevent such laws being passed, the Governor or President of each State shall be *appointed* by the *general government* and shall have a negative upon all laws about to be passed in the State of which he is Governor or President."

11. No State to have any force, land or naval; and the militia of all the States to be under the *sole and exclusive direction of the United States;* the officers of which to be *appointed* and *commissioned* by them."

Mr. Hamilton supported his plan in a lengthy speech in favor of an elective monarchy. All these different plans of a Constitution were referred on the 26th of July, 1787, to a committee of detail consisting of Messrs. Rutbledge, Randolph, Gorham, Ellsworth and Wilson, "for the purpose of reporting a Constitution." This committee on the 6th of August reported the first draft of a Constitution. The preamble commenced as follows: "We, the people of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, do ordain, declare and establish the following Constitution, for the government of ourselves and our posterity;" and by referring to the Journal of the Convention it will be found that on the 7th of August, the day after it was reported, that in this form the preamble was *unanimously* adopted by the Convention. After a discussion on the provisions of the draft, it does not appear that the preamble was ever brought into view. A committee of five was appointed to "*revise the style* of and *arrange* the articles agreed to by the House." On the 12th of September the committee of revision reported the Constitution as *revised* in *style* and arranged by them, in which the preamble read as follows:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to *ourselves and our posterity*, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Let us stop for a moment and learn the reason for the change by the committee in the phraseology of the preamble by the insertion of the words "United States," instead of recapitulating the names of the several States as they did in the draft, before it was referred to the committee of revision; and it is apparent enough, and let me ask if that phrase was not the one best adapted to express who were the real framers of the federal government. That it was not formed by the State governments, is very certain; but by the people of the several States, in their sovereign capacity. The preamble, too, declares that the object of the Constitution is, amongst other things, to form "*a more perfect union*," which can only have reference to the Union then existing under the Articles of Confederation, which we have shown was a union between sovereign and independent States. And to infer the annihilation of State sovereignty from the expression, "we, the people of the United States," and degrade them into municipalities, is a specimen of logical legerdemain, to which the assumptions and absurdities of ancient and modern metaphysics can exhibit no parallel.

Let us now follow up our history and see what was the form of the ratification on the 17th of September, 1787. The Constitution was adopted, and the convention adjourned, transmitting to the Congress, still acting under the articles of confederation, a report of its proceedings. Who adopted it? The representatives of the whole people of the United States? No! it was "done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present." Congress, on the 28th of the same month, passed the following resolution:

Resolved unanimously, That the said report, with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in *each State* by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention, made and provided in that case.

In conformity to the resolve, the Legislature of each *State* enacted a law calling a convention of the people thereof, in their separate capacity of a sovereign, free and independent Sate, and to these conventions was submitted the Constitution for ratification, and by their conventions it was ratified; and so clearly were those ratifications the acts of *the States*, and not the people as an aggregate mass, that it was in the power of the five smallest States, containing a population of only 622,000 persons, by withholding their assent, to defeat the adoption of the Constitution against the wishes of the other eight States, containing a population of upwards of three millions. These ratifications, executed by the *people of each State* in their separate and sovereign capacity, and not by State Legislatures, were in the form and mode prescribed by the seventh article of the Constitution, which declares: "The ratification of the conventions of *nine States* shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution *between the States* so ratifying the same;" and this is apparent from the following proceedings extracted from the Journal of the old Congress:

"*United States in Congress assembled,*
"WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1788.

"The State of New Hampshire having ratified the Constitution transmitted to them by the act of 28th September last, and transmitted to Congress their ratification, and the same being read, the President reminded Congress that this was the *ninth* ratification transmitted and last before them; whereupon it was

"*Ordered*, That the ratifications of the Constitution of the United States, transmitted to Congress, be referred to a committee to examine the same, and report an act of Congress for putting the said Constitution into operation, in pursuance of the resolutions of the late *Federal* convention."

At a subsequent day, viz: on the 13th September, 1788, the Congress passed a resolution in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several *States*, which, before the said day shall have ratified the Constitution, that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their *respective States* and vote for a President; and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time and the present seat of Congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution."

But let the fact be remembered here, that the Constitution was submitted specifically to a convention of the people of each distinct and independent State; and that it was so ratified by the common compact of each State who acceded to it; the people in convention in each State were considered the only competent authority to adopt or reject a proposed constitution. In conformity with the above resolution were the elections held on the 4th of March, 1786. The first Congress under the new Constitution assembled at New York and commenced its duties, and on the 30th of April George Washington, who had been unanimously elected President of the United States, was inducted into office. It should not be forgotten that from the 17th of September, 1787, when the form of Constitution which the convention had transmited to Congress, to be laid before conventions, delegated by the people of the several States for their assent and ratification, it was very doubtful whether the people in the State Conventions would ratify the same; because they considered that State rights were not sufficiently reserved and protected. There were sixty-five delegates elected to the convention, thirty-nine signed, ten never attended and sixteen attended but did not sign. This caused HAMILTON, JAY and MADISON to write the numbers so well known under the title of the "Federalist," and which were written previous to the ten declaratory and restrictive amendments to the Constitution so fortunately insisted on by the States, and Mr. Madison urging the States to adopt the Constitution, in its 30th No., says:

"*Each State in ratifying the Constitution is considered as a sovereign body, independent of all others, and only to be bound by its own voluntary act. In this relation, then, the new* Constitution *will, if established, be a Federal*, and not *a national* Constitution."

See also No. 39. Yet we find that North Carolina did not ratify the Constitution until the 21st of November, 1789, and that Rhode Island had no delegates in the covention and did not ratify until the 29th May, 1790—when the amendments to the Constitution were made by the States, in which it is declared, "that the powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The people is a word used as synonimous with State, for with us a State is the people in convention. The departments of government are all subordinate and derivative. The powers granted are expressly delegated. Now, a right cannot be reserved that did not exist before the reservation, hence it follows that those rights thus reserved to the States must have been rights inherent in the sovereignty of the States, which will be further illustrated as I proceed with these numbers.

LUTHER MARTIN.

THRILLING ADVENTURE WITH A BURGLAR.—This extract, from a reminiscence concerning a series of murders committed some years since in France, developes a rare instance of presence of mind in women. We will premise that the murderer was known by the fact that in some previous brawl or scene of murder he had lost three fingers from one of his hands:

There lived on the outskirts of Dieppe a widow lady by the name of Beaumaurice. She had no family, but with one servant girl lived in a very retired manner. The cottage in which she resided was situated about half a mile from the city—a little off from the public road.

Madame Beaumaurice had been the wife of an officer of the Guards. She was an extraordinary woman in every particular; but especially so in respect to a certain coolness of character she possessed, in the midst of danger, which, together with a large amount of moral courage, made her a very notable person. The recent murders made, perhaps, less impression on her mind than upon any one else in Dieppe; although it was naturally supposed the retired situation in which she lived would have caused her to be more fearful.

About 10 o'clock on the night of the 30th of April, just ten days after the murders in the Rue Grenard, Madame Beaumaurice went up into her bedroom. She was suffering from a nervous headache. She felt very sleepy, and seated herself. The lamp was placed on a chest of drawers, behind her. Opposite to her was a toilet table, with a cloth on it reaching to the floor. She had already commenced taking off her clothes, when happening to look around her, she saw something that for a moment chilled her blood. It was the shadow of a man's hand on the floor. The hand had only three fingers.

She divined the truth in a moment—the assassin was there—in her house—under the table. She made not the least motion or sign, but reflected two or three minutes as to the best course to be pursued.

She divined what to do, and advancing to the door, called the servant maid.

"Oh, Mary!" exclaimed she, when the girl entered the room; "do you know where Mons. Bernard lives?"

"Yes, madame."

"I have to pay 5,000 francs away very early in the morning. You will have to run to his house and get money for me."

"Very well, madame."

"I will write a note, which you will deliver to him, and he will give you bank bills to the amount."

She wrote as follows:

MY DEAR MONSIEUR BERNARD.—The assassin of the Rue des Arnes and the Rue Grenard is in my house. Come immediately with some gens d'armes, and take him before he escapes.

HELENNE BEAUMAURICE.

And, without entering into any explanation with her servant, she dispatched her on her errand. She then quietly re-seated herself and waited.

Yes, she sat in the room with that man under the table for a whole hour. She sat there, calm, cool and collected. She saw the shadow of the hand shift several times, but the murderer did not make any attempt to escape from his place of concealment.

In due time the gens d'armes arrived, and Jucques Reynaulds was arrested—not, however, without a violent struggle.

I need scarcely add that the most convincing proof as to his guilt was found, and in due time he was guillotined.

PYRAMIDS OF PORK.—In his advance from Port Gibson, General Grant captured two immense piles of bacon, each covering an area of two thousand five hundred feet, piled as high as the branches of the forest trees, and each containing, by estimate, forty thousand pounds. The rebels, not expecting Grant to advance, had piled up the bacon in the woods, where our boys when advancing, found it.

A person fond of the marvellous told an improbable story, adding, as was his wont, "Did you ever hear of that before?"—"No, sir," said the other; "pray did you?"