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Patriot Union

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. BY O. BARRETT & CO. THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be sent to subscribers...

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For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success. AS AN ALLYVATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

EVERY HORSE OWNER should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectively prevent the disease from becoming chronic, and all horses are liable and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

CAUTION. To avoid imposition, observe the signature and likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which they are genuine.

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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!

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 AVOID LOSSES 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 US TO INCREASE OUR LIST IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. It will relieve the worst kind of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it. TOOTHACHE also will be cured instantly.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND GENERAL LAMITUDE, arising from impudience or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acted directly upon the nervous system, it strengthens and revitalizes the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINCY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes cured by the use of this Liniment, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHELSEA, RIVINGTON, AND INSOLUBLE BITES AND STINGS.

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, and that they may RENEW THEIR CLUBS.

WE shall also take it as an especial favor if our present subscribers will urge upon their neighbors the fact that the Patriot and Union is the only Democratic paper printed in Harrisburg, and considering the large amount of reading matter, embracing all the current news of the day, and TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES From everywhere up to the moment the paper goes to press, political, miscellaneous, general and local news market reports, is decidedly THE CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE STATE!

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

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

TERMS. DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, Single copy for one year, in advance, \$5.00. Single copy during the session of the Legislature, 2.00. City subscribers ten cents per week, in advance. One copy 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 ALL WATS 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 the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

O. BARRETT & CO., HARRISBURG, PA. N. B.—The following law, passed by Congress in 1860, defines the duty of Postmasters in relation to the delivery of newspapers to club subscribers: (See Little, Brown, & Co.'s edition of the Laws of 1860, page 38, chapter 131, section 1.)

"Provided, however, that where packages of newspapers or periodicals are sent by post to one address, and the names of the club subscribers separately, shall be handed to the post office, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners."

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

The Patriot & Union.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1863.

To the Editors of the Patriot and Union: GENTLEMEN.—On account of unavoidable causes I am prevented from furnishing you with the numbers of "Luther Martin" as speedily as I intended to do, and there will be some delay at present; but if spared I will complete them as my time will admit.

Yours, &c., LUTHER MARTIN.

STATE RIGHTS AND STATE REMEDIES—No. 4. To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania: RESPECTED SIR:—In my No. 3 I referred to the fact that, in 1792, the friends of a monarchical government in the Senate of the United States at that time, attempted to follow the customs of royal governments by having the President's head and name, &c., stamped on each gold and silver coin, and that the Federal Judiciary, in the same year, attempted to coerce State rights in the case of Georgia. This was in accordance with the teachings of the Vice President, John Adams; and we have the authority of the late President, James Monroe, in confirmation of numerous facts, long since recorded as part of our history, that monarchical principles were not exterminated by the revolution, and that a portion of the Whigs had struggled for independence, but not for republican liberty. This is true. For Mr. Adams, the elder, had labored, and was among the great advocates of the monarchical party. He had labored with great zeal and persevering industry to establish independence, and in the dawn of that independence, with no less zeal and ability to inculcate monarchical principles. Those who are not familiar with the discussions of 1797-8-9, will better understand these facts by perusing some extracts from his book, entitled "Defence of the American Constitution," written in the years 1786-7-8, and immediately before the organization of the convention which adopted the present Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of operating on the minds of the American people, and especially upon the members of the expected convention, in the formation of a government for the union of the States. The sentiments there expressed will show what sort of a government he would have given us, and especially what were his views of a Democratic government. I will give a few of them.

He says: "The people in all nations are naturally divided into two sorts, the gentlemen and the simple men, a word which is here chosen to signify the common people." * * * "By the common people we mean laborers, mechanics, husbandmen and merchants in general, who pursue their occupations and industry without any knowledge in liberal arts and sciences, or in anything but their own trades and pursuits." Vol. 3, p. 468. "The distinctions of poor and rich are as necessary in states of considerable extent (such as the United States) as labor and good government; the poor are destined to labor, and the rich, by the advantage of education, independence and leisure, are qualified for superior stations." Vol. 1, p. 360. "It is the true policy of the common people to place the whole Executive power in the hands of one man." Vol. 3, p. 460. "In future ages, if the present States become a great nation, their own feelings and good sense will dictate to them what to do; they may make transitions to a nearer resemblance of the British Constitution." Same vol., p. 71. "Mankind have universally discovered that chance was preferable to a corrupt choice, and have trusted Providence rather than themselves. First Magistrates and Senators had better be made hereditary at once than that the people be universally debauched and bribed." Same vol., p. 238. "Sobriety, abstinence and severity were never remarkable characteristics of democracy, or the democratic branch or mixture in any constitution. They have often been the characteristics of aristocracy and oligarchy." Same vol., p. 344. "Nowhere, not in the completest despotism, does human nature show itself so completely depraved, so nearly approaching the equal mixture of brutality and devilism, as in the last stages of such a democracy." Same vol., p. 329.

We might quote every page of these volumes with the same result. But these quotations conclusively prove, not only Mr. Adams's preference of the monarchical system, but of his inveterate hatred of republican government. Entertaining these principles, as soon as President Washington made known his determination to retire at the end of his second term, Mr. Adams covertly laid his plans to become his successor. He succeeded, and on the 4th of March, 1797, took the oath of office, and entered upon the duties of the President's office, Thomas Jefferson being elected Vice President. No sooner was Mr. Adams seated in the Presidential chair, than he exerted the whole power of his administration to establish his favorite doctrines. Offices were given to none but the advocates of his doctrines. A political badge, the black cockade, was introduced, by which his partisans could be known. He had the whole patronage of the government of the United States in his hands. The legislative power was used to muzzle the press and stop the freedom of discussion. Editors of newspapers were punished by fine and imprisonment, and in some instances, were publicly flogged at whipping posts for scrutinizing the conduct of public men. The Constitution, unadvisedly, there remained no sufficient barrier to consolidation and the establishment of privileged orders, offices for life, and even hereditary succession. Indeed Mr. Adams openly declared, while in the Presidential chair, to Mr. Taylor, of Va., and Mr. Langdon, of New Hampshire, that "he hoped, or expected to see the day when Mr. Taylor and his friend Mr. Giles would be convinced that the people of America would not be happy without an hereditary Chief Magistrate and Senate, or, at least, for life."

He kept a diary of passing events, and a portion of the record of daily occurrences has been taken from its depository—where it had better been left—and exposed to the light of day, by a member of his family. In this diary the compromise by which the Constitution was established, and without which it could never have been established, is denounced in the following language: "The impression produced upon my mind is, that the Constitution of the United States is morally and politically vicious." Again: "Benjamin, partitioned above his brethren, has ravaged as a wolf; in the morning he has devoured the prey, and at night he has divided the spoils." This means that the South has fattened upon the North, as the wolf is gorged with his prey. He pronounces this judgment upon the land of Washington, of Patrick Henry, of Jefferson, of Madison, of Marshall, of Monroe, of Jackson, and upon the land of a host of her statesmen and warriors, as true and tried as in field or cabinet ever maintained the honor of their country in times as perilous as any country ever encountered and survived.

But, sir, at this time he considered the whole executive power "placed in the hands of one man," and he procured his Congress and Senate to enact the infamous and unconstitutional Alien and Sedition laws. The Alien law was passed and approved by President Adams on the 25th June, 1798. The 1st section begins in these words: "Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at any time during the continuance of this act, to order all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States, within such time as shall be expressed in such order, &c. And in case any alien so ordered to depart, shall be found at large within the United States, after the time limited in such order for his departure, &c., he shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years, and shall never after be admitted to become a citizen of the United States." The 2d section empowered "the President of the United States, whenever he may deem it necessary for the public safety, to order to be removed out of the territory thereof, any alien who may, or shall be in prison in pursuance of this act," &c., "and if any alien so removed, or sent out of the United States by the President, shall voluntarily return thereto, unless by permission of the President of the United States, such alien, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned so long as, in the opinion of the President, the public safety may require."

From these extracts we find the Congress of the United States unconstitutionally delegating to the Executive head of the United States the whole powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches; thus converting the Government into a despotism, controlled by a single man. He is judge, jury and executioner; his mere suspicions sufficient to banish, exile, fine and imprison any alien, without trial, proof or hearing. The countrymen of Lafayette, Montgomery, DeKalb, &c., are his victims.

I beg of your Excellency not to conclude that you are reviewing many of the acts of the present Federal Executive. We shall fairly compare these acts heretofore.

But let us proceed, by quoting the second section of what is known as the Sedition Law of John Adams. It is in these words: "Sec 2. That if any person shall write, print, utter, or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered, or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering, or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writings against the Government of the United States, or either House of Congress, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said Congress or the said President, or to bring them or either of them into contempt or disrepute, or to excite against them or either of them or any of them the hatred of the good people of the United States, &c., such persons, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years."

"Approved July 14, 1798. "JOHN ADAMS"

Your Excellency knows that Thomas Jefferson was the Vice President at this time. He could not take advantage of this section if so minded; but he could be vilified and slandered with impunity so far as the Sedition act was concerned. It was only the President that was shielded by this law. Jefferson was a terror to those who were determined to establish an American monarchy, and they took advantage of this exclusion of the Vice President, and poured out their vitals of vilification and slander on his devoted head, both in prison and abroad. They charged him as being the ally of France; a French Jacobin; the "paramour of Dusky Sally"; "the seducer of Mrs. Walker"; the "Salt Philosopher"; the "vindicator of his mulatto children"; "Tommy Red Breecch's" &c., &c. But he had no redress under John Adams's Sedition Law—nor had any other Democrat.

But let us see what was done under these acts. A standing army was raised and organized, under the ostentatious pretext of a war with France, and officered by the high-toned sprigs of federalism. No Democrat would be trusted—the black cockade was the loyal badge at that time—enormous taxes and stamp duties were laid, as at the present time. Thus prepared, President Adams commenced his tyranny upon the people, fortified by his Alien and Sedition laws, because they would not bow down and worship at the shrine of his unconstitutional acts. Matthew Lyon and Mr. Haswell, of Vermont, were arrested under the Alien and Sedition laws, and fined and imprisoned; Judge Cooper, of Pennsylvania, arrested and tried; William Duane, editor of the *Aurora*, Mr. Snyder, editor of the *Reading Advertiser*, were maltreated and flogged by the military minions of John Adams; John Frees, John Gotman and Frederick Heiny were sentenced to be hung in Bucks county, on the 22d of May, 1800, and many others were fined and imprisoned, and every species of barbarity and outrage committed upon the persons and property of the patriots of the day for opposing tyranny, and advocating constitutional liberty; and nothing but the strong expression of popular feeling against the measures of the Federalists at the ballot boxes saved the lives of these men, as will be seen as we proceed.

LUTHER MARTIN.

PERSONAL. Mrs. Brotherton, the author of "Arthur Brandon," has just sent forth a new novel under the suggestive title of "Respectable Sinners."

There has been much inquiry about the Mr. Conway who recently waited on Mr. Mason, the rebel commissioner in London, and represented himself as authorized by the anti-slavery party of the United States to engage for a cessation of the war on a basis of a separation of the States, provided the south would emancipate its slaves. A New England paper says: "Mr. M. D. Conway is a Republican of the Sumner and Wilson pattern. He is the editor of a paper called the *Boston Commonwealth*, which was established avowedly to aid in securing the re-election of Mr. Sumner to the Senate."

General Meade, the new leader of the Army of the Potomac, is a grandson of George Meade, of Philadelphia, an eminent Irish American merchant, whose firm, (Meade and Fitzsimmons) in 1781, contributed ten thousand dollars to a fund for the relief of the famishing army of General George Washington.

I hear General Meade speaking of very highly, (says a correspondent.) He is a very plain man in the army, and is said to have its entire confidence. He is a resident of Washington, and graduated at the old Georgetown College, though in the Army Register he is credited to Pennsylvania. General Meade, while in command of the Fifth corps, was at one time, since the battle of Chancellorsville, warmly urged for his present position by certain parties unfavorably disposed to Gen. Hooker. Major General Meade is described as a tall, slim, grey-haired man, wearing glasses, an old slouched hat, a blue blouse with corduroy pants tucked into his long boots. He is ungainly in his looks and actions, plain of speech and familiar and free in conversation when not occupied with business. The whole style of the man is unassuming and plain even to severity.

THE "CHIVALRY" IN PARIS.—Says a correspondent: "We have quite a Congress of Southerners here. I saw a few days ago, in the grand saloon of the Grand Hotel, Hon. James M. Mason, Hon. John Slidell, Hon. Mr. Lamar, Judge Rost, Hon. Mr. De Leon, some time Consul General to Egypt, and others in no special official position, too numerous to mention. The grand saloon looked like the ball-room of the Virginia White Sulphur Springs in a cold, long, airy, so many were the Southern names and faces around one. All were in the most buoyant spirits, except when they thought of 'Stonewall' Jackson's death."

Secretary Chase left Washington on Monday morning in a special car for Philadelphia, New York and Newport. The Republican reports that while absent he is to give away his eldest daughter in marriage to United States Senator and ex-Governor Sprague.

GUIZOT.—Guizot wears his seventy six years well; his eyes retain all its vivacity, his mouth all its pride, and yet there reigns in his features (which are so aristocratic and worthy of a sculptor's art) an air of perfect beauty and serene serenity. Monsieur Thiers is ten years younger than his illustrious and old colleague and rival, but he does not look younger than Monsieur Guizot; yet he is as young as the latter in his clear ideas and quickness of expression. M. Thiers wears at his button hole only a microscopic bit of red ribbon, and M. Guizot though like M. Thiers a grand cross of all the great orders of Europe, and more than M. Thiers, decorated with the Order of the Golden Fleece, yet he wears nothing whatever upon his dress-coat, which, buttoned up to the chin, allows one to see exactly the knobs of his white cravat. As for M. Dupin, Sr., he is only forty instead of eighty years old, he could not be more active of body, nor in possession of a clearer, more logical, more brilliant intellect than he possesses at present.

HOW SOLDIERS DEAL WITH REBEL RAILROADS. A letter from Gen. Grant's army to the *Springfield (Ill.) Journal*, describing the recent operations of our forces near Jackson, says: "Our operations on the railroad were of a novel character. The regiment would be formed in line on one side of the road, and at the command every man would take hold on the command every man would take hold on the end of a tie or rail, and, straightening up, would literally lift the track from its bed, completely capsizing it. Then, piling the ties together and setting them on fire, we laid the rails across the top, rendering them unfit for future use."

USING UP CATTLE.—The number of bullocks consumed by the army of the Potomac, during the time they elapsed between their march from Catlett's station towards Fredericksburg under Burnside, and their return from Catlett's station under Hooker, was thirty five thousand. Fresh army beef is self-transported, and the saving in transportation effected by driving cattle for army supplies is found to be equal to one and a quarter pounds per man per day.

PREFERRERS DRAFTED.—The Washington, Pa. Review says: There appears to be a Providence in the recent conscription, in one respect at least. A large number of those blatant pulpit politicians, who have so earnestly impressed upon others the christianity of shedding blood, have been conscripted. Of course they will go; those anxious to wage a war of extermination should not hesitate about "wading in gore" themselves. Well, see."

THE SADDLE-CROPP IN WISCONSIN.—The *Sadleron (Wis.) Journal* says: The wheat crop in this vicinity, which a few weeks ago promised a magnificent yield is now seriously endangered. The remarkable hot and sultry weather for some days past has induced rust, which we are told by farmers threatens serious detriment to the crop. An insect has also appeared which is making depredations upon it.

SUBSTITUTES WILL SKEWDAULE.—We learn that on yesterday eight substitutes, who were to have the honorable distinction of representing so many Boston merchants in the "60,000 strong" of Father Abraham, slid out of the cars at Yarmouth Junction and vanished. They were Canadians from the vicinity of St. Hyacinthe, and are probably ready to take the money and go for substitutes again, or as often as wanted.—*Portland Advertiser*.