he advertisement.

If Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same
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Union.

**VOL. 5—NO**. 290.

HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

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## The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1863.

STATE RIGHTS AND STATE REMEDIES—No. 4.

To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsulvania: RESPECTED SIR :- In continuing the acts and doings of the first "Reign of Terror" of the elder Adams, let me draw your attention to some of the sentences passed upon the friends of constitutional liberty. Mr. Thomas Cooper, afterwards a judge, was charged with writing a libel under the Sedition act against President Adams; he was tried by the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, a fine of \$400, &c. Matthew Lyon, a member of Congress from Vermont, was charged with writing something of a seditious tendency, tried by federal judges, found guilty, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment and fined \$1.000. Patterson, in delivering the sentence of the court on Mr. Lyon, said: "That he was to remain in jail four months, pay the costs and \$1,000 fine, and be confined until the sentence ' May God grant that all Jacobins may receive

a like reward, from the St. Croix to the St. Mary's river, and from the Atlantic to the Lake of the Woods; that is to say, all Jacobins within the limits of the United States."-While Mr. Lyon was in prison the Democrats of his district nominated and re-elected him to Congress. When informed thereof, he wrote a letter of thanks, addressed "To the Freemen of

the Western District of Vermont," from which the following is an extract: "VERGENNES PRISON, Jan'y 12, 1799. "FELLOW CITIZENS :- With a heart overflowing with gratitude, I received in this frightful prison the intelligence that you have again honored me with your confidence, and have thought

me worthy of support as your representative in the Congress of the United States. My real offence consisted in this, that I would not sacrifice your sacred confidence to the plots of those who wished to see a greedy court filled with military courtiers, spies and stock jobbers, who would grow fat on the hard earnings of the farmers and mechanics.

" MATTHEW LYON." In this reminiscence of past history we see a concurrent tendency of results to the same end. In the arrest and banishment of Mr. Vallandigham, President Lincoln says, in his answer to the Ohio committee, that "Vallandigham had a server av crime under the Constitution or law, but he approved of his win ishment "to keep him from doing harm"-and while in exile the Democracy of Ohio have nominated him as their candidate for Governor, and, like the Democracy of Vermont, in Mr. Lyon's case, will elect him as their Governor; and for the same reasons, and thus secure the liberty of speech, of the press, and constitutional rights in defiance of a usurper-his

gilded mercenaries and cohorts.

In my last I stated that President Adams had his standing army to assist him in his crusade against the friends of American liberty. Now let us see some of their acts. From the black cockade gentry President Adams selected eleven companies, and added five companies of the regular troops, and placed them under the command of Gen. M'Pherson. with the Lancaster Dragoons, under the command of Capt. Wm. Montgomery, and this force made the campaign against the farmers, mechanics and Democrats of Northampton, Bucks Berks, &c., in this State. And for what Because the friends of popular government, upon seeing the Constitution of the Union violated, their Bill of Rights annulled, their liberty of Conscience, of the press and of speech fettered by the Alien and Sedition laws, reasserted their inherent right of disapproving the acts of that tyrannical administration .-They erected poles with the cap of Liberty on their tops, and called them liberty poles; and. instead of wearing the black badge, they wore the " Red, White and Blue," &c. For this they were denounced as rebels, and their acts pronounced seditious. The Black Cockade army was put into active service, and the liberty poles were cut down, while those who presumed to talk about the President and his acts of tyranny were arrested and imprisoned, the jails and federal bastiles being filled with the friends of constitutional liberty.

Military bulletins were written at that day as well as the present. Here is one from an Aid of General M'Pherson:

"CAMP QUAKERTOWN, April 8, 1799. "We have been quite lucky since we left home, and have captured a band of rascals, enough of themselves to fill a jail. We have already thirty-one on hand, &c. The stupid Dutch and turbulent Irish are almost frightened to death. By to-morrow night we will have about fifty more of these rascally fellows. The main guard house is pretty well filled." Here is another:

"READING, April 24, 1799.

"Last Saturday afternoon the army, under the command of Gen. M'Pherson, reached this place from Northampton, in good spirits and condition, and the finest military discipline.

During the campaign, the dragoons (to whom the seizure and selection of the rebels was entrusted) brought a great many captives into camp, where the Hon. Judge Peters was present, who immediately sent those charged with high treason to the seat of the Federal Government, where they were put into confinement; and the rest, charged with minor offences, were allowed to go free on giving bail for their appearance at the Federal court. That uncommonly well disciplined, brave and beautiful corps, the Lancaster Dragoons, who do not allow the slanderers and calumninators of the President to go unpunished, and who know how to distribute right and justice under the command of their brave captain, William Montgomery, left this

place last Sunday afternoon." This was the brave troop of horse that, only a few days before their departure, with sword in hand, foreibly seized Mr. Snyder, editor of the Reading Adler, dragged him from his office, and brought him before their captain, who

ordered him twenty-five lashes, to be given in | THE ABOLITION STATE CONVENTION

he market house.

Such are some of the acts done during the first "Reign of Terror," and all brought to bear against the Democracy of America, for no other cause than their patriotic efforts to protect the just rights of the people from the encroachments of monarchial power. The friends of State rights and constitutional liberty sounded the alarm far and near—they sent a note of warning over the land through the press and in speeches, to all who desired the permanency of our political institutions, and roused the slumbering apprehensions of the people, and fully awakened them to the imminent peril that threatened everything valuable to the Union of the States. The active measures which the friends of liberty and Union pursued at that time to restore a violated Constitution to its pristine purity, commenced under the lead of the States of Virginia and Kentucky; and, through the patriotic zeal and sagacity of their eminent statesmen, Jefferson, Madison, Henry, &c., caused their respective Legislatures to pass what is known as the "Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798." These resolutions, and Mr. Madison's report thereon, are too lengthy to insert in these numbers .-The first resolution of the State of Kentucky declares, "That the several States composing the United States of America are not united on the principles of unlimited submission to their general government; but by compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself the residuary mass of rights to their own self- | but, as confessed at Richmond, light up these government, and that whomsoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void and of no force," &c. The second resolution declares that under "the Constitution of the United States the Alien and Sedition acts, and all other acts which assume to create, define or punish crimes other than enumerated in the Constitution, are altogether void and of no force, and that the power to oreste, define and punish other orimes is reserved and of right apper-

tains solely and exclusively to the respective States, each within its own territory," &c., and in the ninth resolution, after referring to the usurpations and illegality of these acts, says: "And that, therefore, this Commonwealth is determined, as it doubts not its co-States are, not to submit to undelegated and, consequently, unlimited powers in man or any body et lagn or stand, these conclusions would flow from them: that the general government may place any act they think proper on the tution as cognizable by them; and that they may transfer its cognizance to the President, or any other person, who may himself be the accuser, counsel, judge and jury, whose suspicions may be the evidence, his order the sentence, his officer the executioner, and his breast the sole record of the transaction; that a very numerous and valuable description of precedent reduced as outlaws to the absolute dominion of one man, and the barriers of the Constitution thus swept from us all, no ram-

ishments," &c. Thomas Jefferson was the author of these resolution; and, if he were alive now, he could not have written a more just and truthful protest against the acts of the present Federal administration.

from a like exportation, or other grievous pun-

The "Virginia resolutions" were written by Mr. Madison, and declare the Alien and Sedition laws to be unconstitutional, void, and of no force. Then comes his masterly report on these resolutions—which are considered a true commentary on the Constitution and State rights-and have become the text book and creed of the Democratic party of the Union. They arraigned President Adams and his administrative acts before the American people. The issue was accepted by the Black Cockade Federalists, who-with their unlimited patronage, the office holders and their friends, the army, &c.-held the sword and the purse. The Democracy of Pennsylvania led the van, and nominated Thomas M'Kean for Governor, and elected him. The Democracy of the several States nominated Thomas Jefferson as their candidate for President. John Adams was re-nominated by the consolidation Federalists. The contest was fierce—it was a contest between the friends of State rights, chastitutional liberty, the freedom of speech, of the press, and of habeas corpus and trial by jury, on the one side, and the Alien and Sedition laws, standing armies, stamp acts and elective monarchy Federalists on the other. The latter proclaimed that so extensive a territory as that of the United States cannot be defended except by standing armies; that it cannot be united except by consolidation; at the same time attempting to delude the people with professions of republicanism. But the day of election arrived, the people arose in their might and elected Thomas Jefferson President of the United States-and by this victory "the entirety of the Union" was preserved, and a new lease given to the life of the Constitution -as I shall LUTHER MARTIN.

prove as I proceed. The Press of Philadelphia comes out boldly, and calls the Democracy of the North "enemies of the country." If the whole South and the Democratic majority of the North were enemies of the country, then woe to America! But such an assertion is sheer self-stultification .-America is not so destitute of friends as to have none but the Abolitionists. If she were, Heaven help her! -Boston Courier.

A Max in Hollas has a pullet which has laid an egg having the exact resemblance of a postage stamp imprinted upon the shell. It is one, probably, that she took when it was currency, and couldn't pass it.

EVENING SESSION

All the names but that of Judge Agnew being withdrawn, he was declared the unanimous choice of the convention for Supreme Judge. Mr. M'Clure moved that each county be entitled to one, Pittsburg to four, Lancaster to four, and Philadelphia to eight members on the State Committee, to be named by the delegates, the committee to inform the nominees of the action of the convention.

Messrs. Todd, Maxwell, Darlington. A. W. Taylor and Dickey, the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series:

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, disclaiming all partisanship, and knowing no cause but that of the country, declare for themselves and their constituents: First. Their inflexible purpose to maintain, by every necessary effort, service and sacri-

fice, the National Union, as the firs, highest, most solemn, and most overshadowing of all political duties.

Second. That the rebellion which threatens the existence of the Union was without cause, was conceived in wickedness, organized in perjury, and developed by reckless violence, is stained with every crime, and detestable in Object, and infernal in purpose, and must be suppressed by the people of the United States, at the destruction of whose liberties and the overthrow of those free institutions it is injuriously aimed. That in this momentous contest there are and can be but two parties-one which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing all the laws thereof, and in protecting the principle upon which the government rests, and is, therefore at once the party of law, of liberty, of patriotism; the other which cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety, and preserving its life, and is, therefore, the parent of mobs, the enemy of order, and a participant in treason -the class whose detestable practices not only give aid and comfort to the common enemy, days of rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies and to whom a part is this day justly chargeable, whatever of vitality the rebellion preserves, and whatever calamity and affliction the further protraction of the contest may involve. But for Northern sympathizers with Southern treason and the hopes which their treasonable existence inspires, the rebellion would have sunk under the staggering blows dealt at Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Resolved, That wholly without sympathy for

the men who have made this war against a free Republican Government, or for a system of human bondage, in whose interest it was instigated, or cause of despotic principles to which it is devoted, this convention declares all engaged therein, while so engaged, to be worthy only of our patriotic hatred; and, in like spirit, we denounce as doubly recreant and base those residents of loyal States who tolerate this treason, and would affiliour government and liberties to their keeping. Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, [applause] by the dis-

charge of his most arduous duties in the dark days of civil war, has won for himself the aflist of crimes, and punish it themselves, whether fection and regard of the whole American peoenumerated or not enumerated by the Consti- ple; and, always bearing himself clear in his soldiers, widows and orphans of this country, Union, and kept our honor untarnished throughout the world, [applause] and to him this administration, its principles and its poli-cy, we give our heartiest approval, and pledge our earnest and enthusiastic support. [Loud

applause.]

Resolved, That the amendments proposed to the Constitution in giving to our soldiers in the field the right of suffrage, merit our hearty apthe inhabitants of these States being by this | proval, and will receive our united support; and that we recommend conventions of loyal men throughout the State to pledge our candidates for the Legislature to vote for it.

Resolved, That we tender to the gallant sons part now remains against the passions and the of Pennsylvania now in the armies and navies of the Republic the thanks of a grateful people powers of a majority of Congress to protect for their unselfish and heroic valor: that we mourn for those who have sealed with their blood their devotion to their country, and will cherish their memories tenderly and fondly; while to the glorious survivors we give assurancé that the last dollar and the last life shall be given to reinforce them, until the old flag floats in final victory. [Applause.]

Resolved, That Governor Curtin, by the effective support he has given the Federal Government in the prosecution of the war, and his vigilant care for our soldiers, alike in the field, in camp, and in hospital, has gained for Pennsylvania proud and foremost pre-eminence among the loyal States, and entitled himself to the thanks of all her loyal citizens, and in placing him again in nomination the Convention but gave expression to the spontaneous wishes of the people of the Commonwealth he has served so well. We present for their suffrages the patriot statesman, who is alike the friend of the soldier and the favorite of the people. [Applause.]
Resolved, That in the nomination of Judge

Agnew, we present an accomplished jurist. a pure patriot and a loyal citizen, who will adorn the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, and give additional security to the right of persons and property.

Dr. Heighold, of Jefferson county, offered as an amendment the following: Resolved. That the bold and determined stand taken by Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, in summarily arresting traitors and thieves wherever found, merits our commendation, and that in seizing any disloyal person. we pledge him our hearty co-operation in the

task which he has before him. Mr. M'Clure thought the resolutions already read were sufficient, and Mr. M'Veigh thought the amendment out of order.

Mr. Heighold urged the adoption of his resolution. He had just come from the Army of the Potomac, and he wanted to see every man show his hand. He charged that gentlemen had visited Washington last week to demand the removal of Secretary Stanton. Mr. Barclay endorsed the resolution, and

said that the resolutions were not explicit enough; they were only glittering generali-Mr. M'Veigh defended Governor Curtin and his friends from the charge of a lack of good

faith, and paid a glowing tribute to the loyalty of his district. Mr. M'Clure wanted to know who had gone

to Washington to complain of Stanton? Mr. Heighold declined to answer. Mr. M'Pherson thought the resolutions were broad enough to cover all the desired points.

The resolutions of the committee were adop-The resolution of Mr. Heighold was amen-

ded to read as follows: "In summerily arresting persons found to be guilty of traitorous practices he merits our hearty commendation; and that in performing this part of his military duties, where necessary for the public safety, we pledge him our hearty co-operation."

Mr. Nevin moved to table it. had originated these arrests?

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Connected with this establishment in extensive 100 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.

Mr. Walborn called for the yeas and nays on its adoption.

Mr. M'Clure said that but a small portion of the summary arrests were on Mr. Stanton's orders. He was a friend of Mr. Stanton's personally and in all respects. It was unfair and unwise to give him credit for what others had done.

Mr. Fuller charged that Governor Curtin's friends were trying to suppress this resolu-

Mr. Cummings wanted to know if Mr. M'Clure would vote for the resolution if it was made to read "the administration" instead of Stanton.

Mr. M'Clure denied that antagonism existed etween Mr. Stanton and himcelf.

Mr. Fuller thought its suppression would be regarded as a condemnation of Mr. Stanton, which was meant by some men. He knew that Governor Curtin was in open antagonism with Secretary Stanton.

Mr. M Clure said he knew that Mr. Curtin was on good terms with every member of the Cabinet.

Mr. M'Veigh moved to insert "the administration" for "Secretary Stanton." Mr. Dickey opposed the resolution.

Mr. Carnaghan urged its adoption as amen-The amendment was accepted by Mr. Heighld, and unanimously adopted.

The Convention then adjourned, with three heers for the candidates and the flag. On the vote on the resolution to take a new man up, eleven of the Philadelphia delegation voted for and ten against it.

#### A GERMAN VIEW OF THE WAR

The St. Louis Anzeiger, German organ in St. Louis, notices a statement in the Scientific American, that this country is growing rich and prosperous under the horrors of the civil war,

"So this war makes us rich, does it? Oh, yes! those who glory in contracts and fat offices, or in cotton, among whom there are also honest men and many great thieves, with or without shoulder straps. In New York alone one hundred and fifty wholesale houses are pointed out, the owners of which have become millionaires through the war, and are now reveling in a luxury as the world has never before seen. These gentlemen, of course, would not make any objection if the war were to continue three years more. It is also correct that business is brisk in the great center of commerce. trade and manufactures, at least in certain branches. But the people, the country at large—how are they to make riches by the war? Perhaps by the destruction of cities and villeges and farm houses, of bridges and railroads, and smiling corn fields? Have we, perhaps, grown rich here in Missouri, where there are districts in which, for a distance of over a hundred miles, a solitary American firesides shows were there was formerly a human habiitation? Is the country growing rich by the fact that one million of strong later by the fact that one million of strong later tools of men carry muskets, instead of trade a fine of country enriched by having lost already, by sword, bullets and sickness, 500,000 producres this country so thinly populated at the best? Is it not a real insult to sound common sense and to humanity that some persons want to assure the thousands and thousands of poor high office, has maintained the integrity of the | that they are growing rich and prosperous because in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago-not in St. Louis-rich people build

ships and palaces enough?" The Anzeiger is a Republican paper of the blackest stripe, but it enunciates, in the above,

good common sense. A Polish Amazon -A letter from Lemberg. published in an English journal, contains the following:

Before leaving Brody I visited the hospital. and found among the wounded a young lady of 19. She had received a wound in the calf of the leg, from which the doctors had successfully extracted the ball the day before our visit. I was informed that the young lady's name Stanislawa Pizylecka, and that she had left a situation near Warsaw, and joined the insurgents in the hope of avenging herself on the Russians for sending her father to Siberia. Those who were near her in the battle affirm that she shot three Cossacks with her own hand before she received her wound. The story of her escape from the field of battle is romantic in the extreme. Having lain hid for some hours in the tall reeds by the side of a pond she at last took courage to look about her, and at no great distance perceived the head of a man with a long beard projecting out of the water. Feeling convinced that, like herself, the owner of this bead was hiding from the Russians, she managed to attract his attention, and learnt from him that he was an Italian called Antonelio, and a survivor of Horodyski's rash enterprise. The Italian of course at once offered his assistance to the young lady, who, notwithstanding her wound, accomplished on foot the distance-about two English miles to the Austrian frontier.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CANTON, MISS. - A letter from Jackson, giving an account of Col. Bussey's expedition against Canton, says:

At five, the forces moved into the town, which is one of the most beautiful places in the South, a town of about 1,500 inhabitants. The junction of the Mississippi Central with the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, makes it a place of considerable importance. At this place was located the "Dixie Works," containing 24 forges and machinery for the construction of gun-carriages and materials of war .-This establishment has been in successful oneration for the Confederate Government. It was completely destroyed by our forces. They tore up and burned six miles of railroad track in the vicinity of Canton. They also burned 13 large machine shops and railroad buildings, with all their contents, 5 locomotives, 50 cars and 100,000 feet of lumber belonging to the Confederacy. Jackson burned the railroad depot and 600 bales of cotton as he was leaving the town. Not a dollar's worth of public property was left in Canton. Col. Bussey also sent a force of cavalry and destroyed a pontoon bridge over Pearl river. He also burned the railroad bridge over Big Black, 12 miles north of Canton, with one mile of tressel work and the depot at Ways Bluffs. The expedition returned to Jackson last night, having lost about 20 men.

ONE of the greatest tests of courage, says a humorous writer, is for a young man just going into society to spend an evening with a party of young ladies, and make a tour of the room without stepping on their toes, and to sit down and dispose of his hands without putting them in his pockets. These are achievements of which few men can boast. But the greatest trial comes at the parting, when the young ladies look so saucy and independent, as if they did not wish any one to accompany them home. Then the boy who has pluck enough to go up to the prettiest girl, and, with his tongue cling-ing to the roof of his mouth, and crooking out his elbow, stammer out, "Shall I see you home ?" he is a hero. She, of course, takes Mr. M'Veigh wanted to know if Mr. Stanton his arm, and they walk home as awkward as two goslings.