Patriot Union.

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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.

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
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" 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.

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,
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

MILITARY CLAIMS AND PENSIONS.

The undersigned have entered into an association for the collection of Military Claims and the securing of Pensions for wounded and disabled soldiers.

Muster-in and Muster-out Rolls, officers' Pay Rolls, Ordnance and Clothing returns, and all papers pertaining to the military service will be made out properly and expeditiously.

Office in the Exchange Buildings, Walnut between Second and Third streets, near Omit's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.
THOS. C MACDOWELL,
je25-dtf THOMAS A. MAGUIRE.

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

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

TAILORING.
GEO. A. KLUGH.
The subscriber is ready at NO. 94, MARKET ST., four doors below Fourth street, to make
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING
In any desired style, and with skill and promptness. Persons wishing cutting done can have it done at the shortest notice. ap27-dly

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

SKY-LIGHT GALLERY.—The rooms on the corner of Market square and Market street, opposite the Jones House, occupied as a Gallery for Daguerreotype, Photograph and Ambrotype purposes, are FOR RENT from the 9th of September next.
Apply to JOHN WYETH.
jy18-dlaw3w

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 cow-d&w

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.
no9-d&wly DODGE & CO., Proprietors.

T. F. WATSON,
MASTIC WORKER
AND
PRACTICAL CEMENTER,
Is prepared to Cement the exterior of Buildings with he 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 street, 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'Elwaney, Paint Shop, 20 Seventh street, or please address
T. F. WATSON,
may16-tf P. O. Box 1316. Pittsburg, Pa.

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

Wareroom for the CHICKERING PIANOS, at Harrisburg, at 92 Market street,
oct23-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.

WEBSTER'S ARMY AND NAVY
POCKET DICTIONARY.
Just received and for sale at
SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR!—FIRST IN THE MARKET!—For sale by
jy12 WM. DOCK JR., & CO.

FOR SALE.—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE in Short street. Inquire of
sep30tf W. K. VERBEKE.

EXCELSIOR!!!—SUGAR CURED HAMS!—*A Delicious Ham, cured expressly for family use.* They are superior to any now in the market. [my24] WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

Bank Notices.

NOTICE.—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 West Branch Bank, of Williamsport, Pa., with its present name and style, location, privileges and capital of $100,000.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. JONES, Cashier.
June 30th, 1863-jy4-tm1

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-dtm1 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-dtm1

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-dtm1.

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-tm1

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 pic-nics 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. je13-3m

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
LITHOGRAPHS,
Formerly retailed at from $3 to $5, are now offered at 50 and 75 cents, and $1 and $1 50—published by the Ar Union, and formerly retailed by them.
Splendid Photographic Album Pictures of all distinguished men and Generals of the army, at only 10 cts.
For sale at SCHEFFER'S Bookstore,
18 Market street, Harrisburg.

BASKETS!
LADIES TRAVELING,
MARKET,
SCHOOL,
PAPER,
KNIFE,
CLOTHES,
ROUND,
CHILDREN'S,
CAKE,
For sale low, by
je12 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERVING PURPOSES.—A very superior article, (*strictly pure,*) just received and for sale by
july1 WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co.

MACKEREL!
MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in all sized packages—new, and *each package warranted.* Just received, and for sale low by WM. DOCK Jr., & CO.

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

WINDOW SHADES of linen, gilt-bordered; and PAPER BLINDS of an endless variety of designs and ornaments; also, CURTAIN FIXTURES and TASSELS at very low prices. Call at
Scheffer's Bookstore.

WAR! WAR!—BRADY, No. 62 Market street, below Third, has received a large assortment of SWORDS, SASHES and BELTS, which he will sell very low. au20-dtf

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1863.

STATE RIGHTS AND STATE REMEDIES—No. 9.

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

RESPECTED SIR: In my last I stated that I would notice the New England States, and do so now, for the purpose of calling your attention to their *patriotism* and *self-righteousness*, and love for the union of the States. And before I refer to the records of past history I will introduce a few extracts from the speech of W. W. Wick, of Indiana, in Congress, on the 25th of April, 1848, which have more truth than poetry in them. He says:

"New England and Old England instituted slavery in the Colonies before the Revolution. While New England could take rum and guns and gunpowder to Africa and barter them for negroes; take the negroes to the Southern Colonies and barter them for cotton, sugar, indigo and rice; take the cotton, sugar, indigo and rice to England and barter them for manufactures, and bring the manufactures home and sell them—making four profits on the capital invested, to wit: one profit on the rum, guns and gunpowder, another on the negroes, another on the cotton, sugar, indigo and rice, and a fourth on the manufactures, New England not only did not allege aught against slaveholding, but she justified and maintained man-stealing—she moreover engaged in the selling of rum to poison poor Africans, and maintained, by the sale of guns and gunpowder, the bloody and desolating wars in Africa which brought victims to your slave marts. These things, sons of the Pilgrims, your fathers did. The thing worked in a circle. The rum turned the African chief into a demon; to obtain more of the accursed fire, he would sell his own people, or make war on a neigboring tribe, to bring them to the slave ships of your fathers. The slaves brought high prices in the South, where the climate and soil made their labor more profitable than in New England. Therefore, and not because they thought slavery an evil which they wished to keep far from them, they sold the negroes in the South. The South had no ships, your fathers had them, and therefore they received in exchange for the negroes the products of the South, and carried them abroad to exchange for manufactures to be sold at home.

* * * I stand here, sustained by all history, and say our fathers were man-stealers. Some of them did not personally participate, but they stood by and said never a word for poor Africa. An advocate of the doctrine of national sins among you ought to go into sackcloth and ashes, on account of this iniquity of our fathers. When by the importations, and by sending off her own household slaves to be sold at the South, the market was fully supplied, so that the ordinary increase of population would forever keep the South full of slaves, and *no more money could be made out of trade, New England began to grow moral.* In the process of time, the slave trade was forbidden by common consent of the South and the North. Now, if New England would go to the Southern slaveholders and say 'Our fathers stole men, women, and children in Africa, brought them to this country, and sold them to your fathers; in those dark days this was deemed to be right, but now God requires all men everywhere to repent. We are constraind to admit that our fathers were piratical thieves, and that your fathers were no better, for they were receivers. We must do right let what will come of it. The full price which your fathers paid to our fathers for the negroes has *built up our cities and factories*, and sent our sails to be filled by every breeze of heaven.' * * * New England forgets all the past. She forgets even so much of the present as does not sustain her position. She forgets that the present generation of slaveholders are neither thieves nor receivers, that slavery descended to them, and is fixed upon them by laws and circumstances prohibiting their sudden repeal. * * * I reverence New England, especially New Hampshire and Maine, &c. The blood of her Barbers and Watsons is in my veins."

Do you not think, sir, that this is a fair character of New England at the present time? I feel satisfied you will before I am done.

By the ninth section of article first of the Constitution of the United States, it declares:

"The migration or *importation* of such persons, *as any of the States* now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such *importations*, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

Luther Martin in his celebrated report to the Legislature of Maryland, says:

"The design of this clause is to prevent the General Government from prohibiting the importation of slaves, &c. A committee of one member from each State was chosen by ballot, to take this part of the system under their consideration, and to endeavor to agree upon some report. * * * To this committee also was referred the following proposition, which had been reported by the committee of detail, to wit: '*No navigation act* shall be passed without the assent of two-thirds of the members present in each house.' A proposition which the *staple* and *commercial* States were solicitous to retain, lest the commerce should be placed too much under the power of the *Eastern States*, but which these last States were as anxious to *reject*. This committee, of which also I have the honor to be a member, met and took under their consideration the subjects committed to them. I found the *Eastern States*, notwithstanding their *aversion to slavery*, were very willing to indulge the southern States, at least with a temporary liberty to prosecute the *slave trade*, provided the Southern States would, *in their turn*, gratify them by laying no *restrictions on navigation acts;* and after a very little time, the committee, by a great majority, agreed on a report by which the General Government was *prohibited* from preventing the *importation of slaves* for a limited time, and the *restrictive clause* relative to *navigation acts* was to be *omitted*. This report was adopted by a majority of the convention, but not without considerable opposition."

Does this not prove that the Eastern folks are "sharp on a bargain;" and that dollars and cents with them is a governing principle? By this bargain they secured their interest in the "slave trade," and, having no restriction on navigation acts, could fling to the breeze their bunting flags with "Free trade and Sailors Rights." That their love of country and the Union of those States was of the same character, will be seen as we proceed. In order, sir, that our numerous readers may have some light upon this question, it will be necessary to refer to historical facts. They should remember that on the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, he found the wars produced by the French revolution still continued to agitate and convulse the whole of Europe. By the genious of one man, and for the preservation of his own dominions, the kings of the earth, on the one hand, were repelled from the soil of France; on the other, the navy of England traversed the ocean unrestrained, and rode triumphant on every sea. In the hostility of these two belligerents, the rights of neutrals were but little respected; there were but few ships found on the ocean except those of the United States and Great Britain. England, after the peace of 1783, claimed the right to search, seize and impress her subjects, even on board of neutral vessels, while traversing the ocean. In the exercise of this pretended right, citizens of the United States, sometimes by mistake and sometimes by design, were seized, dragged from their friends, transported to distant parts of the world, compelled to perform the degrading duty of British sailors, and to fight with nations at peace with their own. Against this outrage upon personal liberty and the rights of American citizens, the Government of the United States remonstrated in vain. The abuse continued, and every year added to its enormity, until a feeling of resentment was aroused throughout the Union of these States. The carrying trade afforded a harvest too rich and too tempting to British cupidity to be long enjoyed unmolested. American ships carrying to Europe the produce of French colonies, were, in an early stage of the war, captured by British cruisers, and condemned by their courts as lawful prizes. Several European ports, under the control of France, were declared by British orders, in council, to be in a state of blockade, although not invested with a British fleet, and American vessels attempting to enter those ports were all captured and condemned. By a decree issued at Berlin, the French Emperor declared the British islands in a state of blockade, and authorized the capture of all neutral vessels attempting to trade with those islands. From these measures of both nations the commerce of the United States suffered severely, and their merchants loudly demanded redress and protection. Bonaparte declared his purpose of enforcing with vigor the Berlin decree, and the British government solemnly asserted the right of search and impressment. Mr. Jefferson recommended to Congress that the seamen, ships, and merchandise should be detained in port to preserve them from the dangers which threatened them on the ocean. Congress, on this recommendation, did pass a law laying an embargo for that purpose. This enactment at the time was received with clamor and discontent by the Eastern States, and made the pretext by them to dissolve the Union and form a union with Canada, under the protection of the British crown.

Now for the evidence. The first is an extract of a letter from William Plumer, who had been a Senator of the United States, and afterwards Governor of New Hampshire, dated

"EPPING, N. H., Dec. 20, 1828.

"During the long and eventful session of Congress of 1803 and 1804, I was a member of the Senate, and was at the city of Washington every day of that session. In the course of that session, at different times and places, several of the Federalists, Senators and Representatives, from the New England States, informed me that they thought it necessary to establish a separate government in New England, and, if it should be found practicable, to extend it so far as to include Pennsylvania—but, at all events, to establish one in New England. They complained that the slave-holding States had acquired, by means of their slaves, a greater increase of Representatives in the House than was just and equal, * * * and that the acquisition of Louisiana and the new States that were formed, and soon to be formed in the West and in ceded territory, would soon annihilate the weight and influence of the Northern States in the government. That, having secured the election of a Governor and a majority of the Legislature in a State *in favor of separation*, the Legislature should repeal the law authorizing the people to elect Representatives to Congress—to decline electing Senators to Congress, and *gradually withdraw the State from the Union.*"

Next, from "Austin's Life of Gerry:"—"Extract of a letter from a distinguished citizen of the United States, dated St. Petersburg, June 30, 1811.

"The Massachusetts Federal politicians have got to talk so openly and with such seeming indifference, not to say readiness, for *a dissolution of the Union;* they are so valiant in their threats of resistance to the laws, * * that, in the prospects of a war with America, which most of the British statesmen now at the helm consider as in the line of wise policy, they and all their partisans, calculate boldly, and without disguise or concealment, upon the cooperation of the Massachusetts Federalists."

Now, sir, I introduce another witness, and no less a personage than the elder John Adams, advancing in years, although wrong in his political views on the science of government, knew the intention of the leaders of the Federal party at the time we are speaking of, and disapproved of their acts, as we have a right to judge from his letter, dated "Quincy, March 20, 1809," to his confidential friend, Wm. Cunningham, Jr., from which the following is extracted, viz:

"But the British faction was determined to have a war with France, and Alexander Hamilton at the head of the army. * * * A war with France, *an alliance with England*, and Alexander Hamilton, the father of their speculative system, at the head of our army and the State, were their hobby-horse, their vision of sovereign felicity."—*See Cunningham's Correspondence, page* 107.

The next I introduce to your notice is John Q. Adams, late President of the United States, relative to the design of the New England States to dissolve the Union and establish a suparate confederacy, and you will find it at large published in the *National Intelligencer* of the 25th of October, 1828, from which "*statement*" I make a few extracts:

"In November, 1808, Mr. Adams was a private citizen, residing in Boston. The embargo was still in force; operating with pressure upon the interests of the people, and wielded by the party prevailing in the State, against the administration of Mr. Jefferson. The people were instigated to forcible resistance against it, and juries after juries acquitted the violators of it. * * * A *separation* of the *Union* was openly stimulated in the public prints, and a convention of delegates of the New England States, to meet at New Haven, was intended and proposed. Mr. Giles, and several other members of Congress during this session, wrote to Mr. Adams confidential letters, informing him of the various measures proposed as substitutes for the Embargo, and soliciting his opinions upon the subject. He answered those letters with frankness and in confidence. He earnestly recommended the substitution of non-intercourse for the Embargo, and in giving his reasons for this preference, was necessarily led to enlarge upon the views and purposes of certain leaders of the party which had the management of the Legislature in their hands. He urged that a continuance of the Embargo would certainly be met by *forcible resistance.* * * That to quell that resistance, if force should be resorted to by the Government, it would produce civil war, and that in that event he had no doubt the leaders of the party *would* secure the cooperation with them of Great Britain. That their *object was* and had been for *several years*, a *dissolution of the Union*, and the *establishment of a seperate confederation*, he knew from *unequivocal evidence*, although not provable in a court of law, and that, in case of a civil war, the aid of Great Britain would be as surely resorted to as it would be indispensably necessary to the design."

Again, in Mr. Adams' letter in defence of this statement, he says:

"That project, I repeat, had gone to the length of *fixing* upon *a military leader for its execution;* and although the circumstances of the times never admitted of its execution, nor even of its full development, I have yet no doubt, in 1808 and 1809, and have no doubt at this time, that it is *the key* to all the great movements of those leaders of the Federal party in New England, from that time forward, till its final catastrophe in the Hartford Convention. Gentlemen, I observe among the signers of your letter the names of two members of that convention, together with that of the son of its president. You will not understand me as affirming that either of you was privy to this plan of *military execution* in 1804. That may be known to yourselves and not to me."

The next witness to be introduced will be John Henry, the British emissary.

LUTHER MARTIN.

MAKING CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITIES.—The radicals long since ceased even to pretend any respect for the judicial branch of our government. They are rapidly throwing off all respect for the legislative branch, and it will not probably be long before they openly declare that the executive alone ought to make the laws which the executive alone, in their view, is authorized to interpret.

The following paragraph from the *Fortune* points clearly and ominously in this direction. It refers to a district of Southern Illinois, and to a Democratic member of Congress:

"One member of Congress for this district is in a bad box. Williamson county has had many deserters, and much difficulty has existed in arresting them, owing to the course pursued by the business men at the county seat, Marion, where Josh. Allen, our M. C., resides. To expedite matters, the town has been placed under martial law. The other day Mr. Allen wanted to ride out of town, but could only go by taking the oath of allegiance. This he refused to do. The probability is that the town will be occupied by the military for a long time, perhaps till afrer Congress sits, and our member will not be able to attend. Nothing is more manifest than that such a member should not, under these circumstances, be permitted to sit in this body."

A member of Congress who objects to being compelled to submit to the ceremony of taking an oath of allegiance whenever a petty provost marshal may choose to think that its imposition will "expedite matters" in his business, no doubt, ought not to be permitted to sit in a body which is evidently expected to content itself hereafter with registering the decrees of an irresponsible autocracy.

A threatened majority of six or seven votes against the administration in the next House of Representatives, of course, warns the radicals that the power of conservative principles has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished! If half-a-dozen provost marshals can prevent the attendance in their places of as many members of Congress, the execution the radical programme will be materially facilitated.—*World.*

A STRONG CHARGE.—Judge Maynard, of Pennsylvania, in his charge to the grand jury of Lehigh, at the opening of the August term of the court, held the following language:

"Freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of action within the limits of the law, and Constitutional liberty, are among the most sacred and dearest rights of freemen. These are the birthright of our people, and cannot be wrested from them until the Constitution is abolished and the laws establishing the Judiciary are repealed.

"It is the duty of the Judiciary to see that the rights of the people are held secure from the encroachments of power. The rights and liberties of the people find their surest protection in the hands of an upright Judiciary, who stand in the fear of God, and superior to all other fear. If unconstitutional laws are enacted, they can be rendered harmless by the prompt action of the proper court, when brought before them.

"Difference of opinion will necessarily exist in reference to political questions, and free discussion should not only be tolerated, but encouraged, and good nature should always preside over such discussions, remembering that all these political differences can be settled at the ballot box; that is the sovereign arbiter with us. It is an unerring tribunal, and should be held as the most sacred of our political rights, at once incorruptible and inviolate. The liberties of the people cannot be lost while the ballot box remains free. If there is any point where forbearance would cease to be a virtue, it will be at that point when any party in power shall attempt to interfere with the freedom of the elective franchise; but let us trust that the forbearance of freemen under this government will not be put to that fearful test."

COOL WATER.—The following simple method, it is said, will keep water almost as cold as ice: Let the jar, pitcher or vessel used for water, be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical climes, where ice cannot be procured, this is common. Let every mechanic and laborer have at his place of employment two pitchers thus provided, and with lids or covers, one to contain fresh water for drinking, the other for evaporation, and he can always have a supply of cold water in warm weather. Any person can attest this by dipping a finger in water, and holding it in the air on a warm day. After doing this three or four times he will find his finger uncomfortably cold.