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Small lines of four columns half a square. Ten lines more than one square, one square, one day, 20 00
one week, 1 00
one month, 3 00
three months, 8 00
six months, 12 00
one year, 20 00

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

WM. H. MILLER,
R. E. FERGUSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE IN
SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS,
SECOND STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE,

THOS. C. MADDOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT,
Office in the Exchange, Walnut st., (Up Stairs),

DR. C. W. KICHEL,
SURGEON AND Oculist,
RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET,
He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of a professional man in all his branches.

MILITARY CLAIMS AND PENSIONS
The undersigned have organized an association for the collection of Military Claims and the securing of Pensions for wounded and disabled soldiers.

SILAS WARD,
NO. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG,
STEINWAY'S PIANOS,
MELRODONS, VIOLINS, SUITAR,
Zepes, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Accordions,

JOHN W. GLOVER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has just received from New York, an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor,
27 CHESTNUT ST., between Second and Front,
Has just returned from the city with an assortment of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

DENTISTRY.
R. M. SHLEA, D. D. S.,
NO. 119 MARKET STREET,
REV & KUNKEL'S BUILDING, UP STAIRS,

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE,
TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY,
E. S. GERMAN,
17 SOUTH SHEDD STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT,

JOHN G. W. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE
CARD WRITER,
HERB'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA.,
All members of VISITING, WEDDING AND BUSINESS CARDS printed in the most artistic style and most reasonable terms.

UNION HOTEL,
Ridge Avenue, corner of Broad street,
HARRISBURG, PA.
The undersigned inform the public that he has recently received and re-furnished the Union Hotel

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.

THEO. F. SCHEFFER,
BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER,
30 N. MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.
Particular attention paid to printing, ruling and binding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Insurance Policies, Cheques, Bills, Heads, etc.

TAILORING.
GEO. A. KLUGH,
The subscriber is ready at No. 94, MARKET ST., four doors below Fourth street, to make to order all kinds of suits, and to give the most perfect fitting and satisfaction.

CHARLES F. VOLLMER,
CUPHOLSTERER,
Chester street four doors above Second,
(Opposite Washington House Hotel),
Is prepared to furnish to order, in the very best style of workmanship, Upholstering, Window Cur-tains, Lounges, and all other articles of Furniture to be had on short notice and moderate terms.

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

The Patriot & Union

HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS

Medical.
DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATISM & NERVOUS DISORDERS.

EVERY HORSE OWNER
should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effect a permanent cure of all diseases to which all horses are liable and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

CAUTION.
To avoid imposture, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also the name of the infallible Liniment, shown in the glass of each bottle, without which one is not genuine.

ALL WORK PROMISED IN ONE WEEK!
REPAIRING HOUSES
W. H. M'LINGLUFF, Cashier.

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

LADIES! YOU KNOW WERE YOU
can get the Note Paper, Envelopes, Visiting and Wedding Cards, at BOHNER'S BOOKSTORE.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF LIQUORS.
J. W. 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.

NOTICE!
THE DRAFT IN THE 15TH AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS.
A. K. SWISHER & CO., having opened an office in Carlisle, at the Government assessor's office in the new building, are now prepared to furnish satisfaction at fair prices.

WAR! WAR! - BRADY, No. 62
Market street, below Third, has received a large assortment of Swords, Sabres and Belts, which he will sell very low.

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.

REGULATIVE 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, for a renewal of the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, Pa.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made for a renewal of the charter of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, at the next session of the General Assembly.

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, Pa.

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed an association to establish a Bank of Discount and Deposit, under the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania."

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."

ALLEN TOWN BANK.
ALLEN TOWN 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.

BANK NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Schuylkill County, Pa., will apply to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a renewal of their charter.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that the Trustees of the Bank of Montgomery County will make application to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a renewal of their charter.

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.

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 Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, Pa.

INDEPENDENCE ISLAND.
Messrs. BECKER & FALK, Proprietors, announce to the citizens of Harrisburg that this cool and delightful Island, situated in the Susquehanna River, is now open for visitation.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LITHOGRAPHS,
Formerly retailed at \$3 to \$5, now offered at 50 and 75 cents, and \$1 and \$1.50—published by the Art Union, and formerly retailed by them.

BASKETS!
LADIES' TRAVELING, MARKET, BREAD, PAPER, KNIFE, CLOTHES, BOUND, CHILDREN'S, OAKS, For sale low, by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

WHITE BRANDY!!!—FOR PRESERVING FRUIT!!!—A very superior article, (strictly pure,) just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & CO.
HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL!
MECHANICAL FAIR, BOSTON,
OVER SIXTY COMPETITORS!

WINDOW SHADES of linen, gilt-bordered, and PAPER BLINDS of an elegant style, and of the latest designs, and FIXTURES and FURNITURE of the very best quality, call at Scheffer's Bookstore.

The Patriot & Union.
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1863.
A LEGAL ASPECT OF THE DRAFT.

The Times in a recent article vindicates at much length the constitutional power of Congress to enact the Conscription bill of the last Congress. We observe nothing new in the elaborate effort, except it be an attempt to draw the inference that because England has impressed seamen into her navy, therefore, Congress may impress citizens of New York into the army of the United States, in accordance with provisions of the existing Conscription Law. We are quite sure that no one but a partisan of the Lincoln administration could possibly see any analogy in the two cases, either in fact or theory.

The endeavor of the Times to create the impression that all who deny the power of Congress to enact the law of draft now on the statute book also deny the existence, under our system of government, of any such thing as compulsory military service, is unworthy of the journal. The very article in which it is thus attempted to misrepresent Democratic opinion unwittingly admits that our entire State militia system is one of compulsory service, and thus discloses the partiality of the writer.

No Democrat denies to the Federal Government ample authority to compel all the military service necessary to maintain the Constitution, to repel invasion, and to enforce the laws; but it is very generally denied that Congress has any legal power to do all that is attempted by the recent act of Congress. The distinction is not a new one. The principle involved was considered during the revolutionary epoch, and was elaborately discussed in Congress during the war of 1812-14. It is a grave question of constitutional law, which has been discussed here, and there, and which can no more be wisely determined by suggestions like those addressed to the public passion by administration editors and orators than can the power of Congress to compel a citizen to receive a "green-back" in complete fulfillment of an antecedent contract to pay a dollar in gold.

Congress shall have power:
1. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money that shall be for a longer term than two years;
2. To provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union; to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions;
3. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, etc.

It is apparent at a glance that the Constitution employs two terms in providing for the general defense, and that the two do not refer to the same thing. The terms are "armies" and "militia." The army is a body belonging exclusively to the United States; the militia is a thing of the States. The army of the United States had no existence till the Constitution was adopted, and an army raised under it; the militia of the States was an institution which existed long before the Union of 1789 was framed. The regular army is the result of a contract between the individual citizen and the United States to serve as soldier or officer for a certain length of time, and for a certain number of years; the militia, on the other hand, is a body of every able bodied man to be ready and willing to defend the government which protects him. The basis of the army is a contract and pay; of the militia the basis is civic duty. Congress raises and supports "armies;" the States raise and support "militia." Observe that clause in the Constitution which provides for raising armies (Art. I, Sec. VIII) and note its language: "Congress shall have power to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money for that purpose shall be for a longer term than two years."

There is no money limitation upon the power to call forth the militia, and the militia of the Union, to suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion. And this "calling forth the militia" is the way and manner by which the Constitution enables the Federal Government to use and employ, on emergency, a force larger than the regular "armies" of the United States; to send and employ a force which numerically is sure to be equal to any proper purpose.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.
The Diario de Manila, of the 6th June, states that this is the most severe earthquake experienced in the Philippines since the year 1646.

The cathedral, the royal chapel, St. Domingo, St. Isabel, San Juan de Dios, the palace, several schools, the military hospital, the buildings occupied by the tribunal of commerce, and indeed all the public buildings were razed to the ground. Many priests and people were at vespers in the cathedral when the shock came, some of whom escaped—those being in the back part of the edifice; the front only having fallen, burying in its ruins many of the worshippers, and killing eight priests. The governor was fortunately away from home when the palace fell, many of his family having with difficulty extricated themselves from the ruins. The shrieks and wailings of the people buried in the ruins and not rescued on the morning of the 4th are described as something fearful.

The following is from the Straits Times Overland Mail of the 21st of June: "On the 3d inst., at half past seven in the evening, a circumambient flame was seen to rise from the earth and gird the city of Manila (the 'Beautiful Flower of the East,' as she is faintly and poetically designated by her possessors), at the same time a most terrific quaking of the earth took place. It lasted scarcely a minute, but in that short space nearly the whole of fair Manila had been reduced to a heap of ruins. The abandonment of desolation has taken possession of her palaces, her temples and her dwelling places, and death and destruction have ridden triumphantly over the land. We believe that upwards of a thousand have been killed, and many thousands wounded, but it is impossible to say or estimate. Scarcely an edifice has escaped without dead or wounded. The good priests, their choristers and acrobats, and the faithful who were hearing the vesper of Corpus Christi, have been nearly all buried and suffocated under the ruins of the cathedral and other churches. The only church that has escaped wholly is San Augustin, the same that withstood the tremendous shock of 1646. The palace, and nearly all the public and private, as well as commercial edifices, have either been thrown down or shaken from their foundations. Thank God! not a single foreigner has been killed, but two have been seriously hurt, though not dangerously. The Rodriguez property, left to the British nation, and where the British consulate was, has been entirely destroyed, and is nothing but a mass of ruins. We must felicitate Spain on the conduct of her subjects here, of all classes, during this crisis, and sudden trial; they acted admirably. The governor-general and the archbishop set a brilliant example, which has been copied nearly by all of calmness, fortitude, resignation and energetic sympathy. The city is deserted nearly for the edifices threaten to fall suddenly, and there may be (though Heaven forbid!) a repetition. Before the earthquake took place sulphurous odors were perceived, rumbling like the firing of ordnance, and then like the approach of an immense locomotive and train. The flame that surrounded the city was seen from the bay, and a snake and a lizard, and another, a striped snake one, came from the land over the water to the shipping, and threw them up at least two or three feet, while on shore the earth has everywhere sunk at least two feet. God help us; we are all sick and nervous, and require all our faith and confidence to sustain us."

THE COURSE OF REPUBLICANISM.
Some ten years ago, when the Republican party was started, Democrats like D. B. Dickerson and Cochran, Whigs like Charles Constellation men like Everett, said as distinctly as words and acts could speak: "Your party must inevitably be sectional; a sectional party is inevitably dangerous. Your platform is a slap in the face to the South." Advice, earnest, argument, were of no avail. Four years after, the same men said to the same party: "To every argument we urged before we now add the fact that the Supreme Court has decided this question against you, and you therefore yield, not to political opponents, but to law; your pride is safe, your banner is not lowered to man. In order to meet the overwhelming weight of this argument, the Republican party was forced to take precisely the position in the Constitution which Mr. Calhoun took as the basis of nullification. When Mr. Lincoln was elected, secession began. It might have been arrested by the Crittenden compromise. The Republicans refused to become parties to that. After Mr. Lincoln was elected war arose. The Republicans said: "Let there be no party, let us adjourn all debate as to who was in fault originally till the war is over." It was agreed to. At that time everybody understood what was to be done. The administration, under the Constitution, was to use arms until it could exercise its constitutional power to suppress the insurrection of our territory. Joseph Holt, whose loyalty is unquestionable, wrote to K. Stucky: "The great wrongdoers of the North, the East, and the West are luminous with the banners, and glaucous with the bayonets of citizen soldiers. No excesses will mark the footsteps of the armies of the republic, no institution of the States will be invaded or tampered with, no rights of persons or of property will be violated. The known purposes of the administration and the high character of the troops employed, will guarantee the truthfulness of this statement." Proof might be piled on proof, if it were necessary, but the truth is in the memory of all. In every short time the administration began doing just exactly what it was warning against Davis for doing—violating the Constitution, by the suppression of newspapers and by arbitrary arrests. The Democrats called out: "You are wasting your energies. Your business is to fight insurgents in the Confederacy, not men at home, whether they be Union or not." Next the administration began to conduct the war on "the rights of humanity" system. The Democrats said: "We have nothing to do with the 'rights of humanity,' we are fighting for our own rights to the Union; it will be a party town job to carry them, but we can do it, and we don't want to carry any more weight than we can avoid into a hard fight." The administration paid no attention to the notions of at least three-fifths of the voters in the free States, and of course those three-fifths determined, in the proper, legal manner, to have their own way, and organized into a party for the purpose of placing power elsewhere. The Republican market kicks too much for Uncle Sam's use; his shoulder is very soft.

VALUATION OF HUSBANDS.—Several families of New York city have sent in claims for the Compromise for the loss of husbands killed during the late riots. The aggregate of value of the deceased varies greatly, ranging from ten thousand to as low as two thousand dollars.

THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH IN JAPAN.—A number of the American Christians of different denominations, have lately organized "The First Reformed Protestant Church in Japan." The movement originated with the United States Minister and Consul.

THE WESTERN PAPERS continue to exemplify of the scarcity of laborers, especially of field hands. A brother of the late Gen. Lyon was drafted at Eastford, Conn., last week.

THE FACTS ABOUT JOHN MORGAN AND HIS MEN IN THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.
[From the Christian Advocate.]
In your last issue you copy from a daily paper an article in relation to the noted highway robber and murderer, John Morgan, and the gang confined with him in the Ohio penitentiary, in which there are some errors. It may not be a matter of much consequence to the public to know any further of the status of Morgan, except that he is in safe custody, in the hands of one vigilant and inflexible warden, N. Marion, Esq., where he will remain in all security till removed by proper authority.

There are sixty-eight of Morgan's officers in the prison. They occupy the south side of the new hall, each end of which is temporarily closed. They are looked up separately in cells at seven o'clock in the evening, and are unlooked at about seven in the morning. They enjoy the privilege of walking the hall through the day, which is, perhaps, one hundred and fifty feet long and twelve feet wide. At eight a. m. and three p. m. they are conducted to the common dining-hall, and have prison fare, with the exception of bread and sugar, and some few articles furnished by themselves. Morgan had no "belt filled with gold, greenbacks and Confederate notes." His valuables amounted to twenty-three dollars and a buttoned breast pin. The amount of our government and postal currency found on the persons of the other officers was not large. They had considerable sums in Confederate money. Morgan and his men are all shaven and trimmed, in accordance with the rule of the institution. This is the custom, I suppose, for two reasons: first, to secure personal cleanliness; second, to give a uniform appearance to the prisoners so that detection would be more easy in case of an attempt at escape.