Patriot & Union.

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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. Eight lines or more than four, constitute a square.

Half sq., one day	$0 30	One sq., one day	$0 60
" one week	1 20	" one week	2 00
" one month	3 00	" one month	6 00
" three months	5 00	" three months	10 00
" six months	8 00	" six months	15 00
" one year	12 00	" one year	20 00

☞ Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before marriages and deaths, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. To merchants and others advertising by the year, liberal terms will be offered.

☞ The number of insertions must be designated on the advertisement.

☞ Marriages and Deaths will be inserted at the same rates as regular advertisements.

Business Cards.

ROBERT SNODGRASS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office North Third street, third door above Market, Harrisburg, Pa.
N. B.—Pension, Bounty and Military claims of all kinds prosecuted and collected.
Refer to Hons. John C. Kunkel, David Mumma, jr., and R. A. Lamberton. my11-d&w6m

WM. H. MILLER,
AND
R. E. FERGUSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE IN
SHOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS
SECOND STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT and MARKET SQUARE,
ap-29w&d Nearly opposite the Buehler House.

THOS. C. MacDOWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MILITARY CLAIM AND PATENT AGENT.
Office in the Exchange, Walnut st., (Up Stairs.)
Having formed a connection with parties in Washington City, who are reliable business men, any business connected with any of the Departments will meet with immediate and careful attention. m6-y

DR. C. WEICHEL,
SURGEON AND OCULIST,
RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET.
He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of profession in all its branches.
A LONG AND VERY SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL EXPERIENCE justifies him in promising full and ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, be the disease Chronic or any other nature. ml8-d&w1y

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. Beguilding 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

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,
37 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 the roughly 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. 13 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-d

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

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.

Medical.

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, and ALL RHEUMATIC and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
RICHARDSON & Co.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
For sale by all Dealers. ap20 eow-d&w

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'Candlass, residence, Allegheny City, finished five years.
Calvin Adams, residence, Third street, finished four years.
A. Hoeveler, residence, Lawrenceville, finished four years.
J. D. M'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'Eldowney, Paint Shop, 20 Seventh street, or please address
T. F. WATSON,
may16-tf P. O. Box 1306. Pittsburg, Pa.

LADIES! YOU KNOW WE'RE 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.
COTARD, 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.

NOTICE!
THE DRAFT IN THE 15TH AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS.
NATIONAL SUBSTITUTE AGENCY.
A. K. SWISHER & CO., having opened an office in Carlisle, at the Government Assessor's office, in Rheem's Hall, are now prepared to furnish substitutes at fair prices.
Substitutes supplied from this office will be *able* bodied Aliens, not subject to draft. All drafted persons served by us are guaranteed a release from the draft.
Apply at once, in person or by letter, at the "National Substitute Agency," Rheem's Hall, Carlisle.
References.—J. M. Weakley, Joseph Ritner, jr., J. Rheem. A. K. SWISHER & CO.
August 4-dtf

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

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

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

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-tml

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-dtml CHARLES W. COOPER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICE!—The Stockholders of the FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK OF WAYNESBURG, in Green county, Pa., will apply to the next Legislature of the State, for an extension of charter, for the term of fifteen years from the expiration of its present term. The location, corporate name and privileges, and amount of capital stock, to wit: one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be the same as under its present charter.
By order of the Board. J. LAZEAR, Cashier.
Waynesburg, Green co., Pa., June 15, 1863—je20-dtml

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, in conformity with the act of Assembly, that the stockholders of the Bank of Montgomery County will make an application to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a renewal of the Charter of said Bank, with the same amount of capital (Four Hundred Thousand Dollars) as under the present Charter, to continue its present name and location.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. SLINGLUFF, Cashier.
Norristown, Pa., June 20, 1863.—6m

NOTICE.—The Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their next session for a renewal of their charter. Said Bank is located in the borough of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, with an authorized capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars—a renewal of which will be asked without any extension of privileges.
By order of the Board.
CHA. LOESER, Cashier.
Pottsville, June 20, 1863.—6md

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next annual session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a renewal of the charter of the HARRISBURG BANK, with its present name and style, location, privileges, and capital of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. W. WEIR, Cashier.
je30-dtml.

TRADESMEN'S BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.
Notice is hereby given, in conformity with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that the Tradesmen's Bank, of Philadelphia, located in the city of Philadelphia, created with banking and discounting privileges, with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, that application will be made by the said Bank to the next Legislature for authority to increase the capital One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.
jy6-tml

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.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & CO.
HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE
GOLD MEDAL!
AT THE
MECHANICS' FAIR, BOSTON,
HELD THE PRECEDING WEEK,
OVER SIXTY COMPETITORS!
Warerooms for the CHICKERING PIANOS, at Harrisburg, at 92 Market street.
oct23-tf W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE.

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.

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1863.

THE CONFISCATION LAW TO BE AMENDED.

It is reported that the radicals or Abolitionists who dictate the policy and control the action of the Republican party, not content with the present confiscation law, which they do not consider sufficiently stringent and sweeping, contemplate introducing into the next Congress a proposition to render it more effective. The object is to so amend the law that southern citizens may be deprived of their property forever, and not as at present, during the lifetime of the offender, after whose death it passes to his heirs. The language of that clause of the Constitution, which furnishes a warrant for the enactment of a confiscation law, is as follows: "Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the lifetime of the person attainted." It is scarcely possible to conceive how any other construction than the true one can be given to this language; it is plain, distinct, unequivocal, and conveys precisely the meaning intended; it is perfectly familiar to both English and American lawyers, who have never doubted its meaning, but it does not suit the purposes of the Abolitionists, who have an intense desire to enter upon and possess in fee simple the estates of southern citizens; and they allege that in all past time it has been misunderstood and misconstrued by interpreters. They say that the words

"But no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted, refers not to the length of time for which such forfeiture shall be made. That the words mean, after the guilty party is dead there shall be no procedure against him or his property; but that while still living his property may be confiscated by the State for all time to come."

Were we not satisfied by past experience that these fanatical miscreants are capable of anything, however absurd, we could not believe that they would attempt so gross and palpable a perversion of a constitutional provision. The clause referred to was inserted to our Constitution for the purpose of saving the innocent offspring of a traitor from the consequences of his treason. In former times by the English law he who, upon an arraignment, refused to plead guilty or not guilty to indictment, was said to stand mute, and as no issue could be made up without a plea, the trial could not proceed; the prisoner was placed in a dungeon and laid upon his back, weights were then put upon his body, and increased until he was crushed to death, or, as the law said, "until he should answer." There are several instances of persons charged with treason undergoing this punishment rather than plead to the indictment, as without a trial and conviction there could be no forfeiture or confiscation of estate. This ridiculous attempt to give a new interpretation to a passage in the organic law, the meaning of which has never been doubted or questioned by the ablest statesmen and profoundest jurists of the country since the organization of the government, could only originate in the minds of just such politicians as now control public affairs; their wits are sharpened by rapacity and an insatiable hatred of all who do not agree with them, and whenever a constitutional provision happens to stand in the way of the consummation of a cherished desire, they sweep it aside without hesitation, for they reverence not the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors.

The following extract is taken from Judge Story's commentaries upon the American Constitution:

"It is well known that corruption of blood and forfeiture of the estate of the offender followed, as a necessary consequence, at the common law, upon the attainder of treason. By corruption of blood all inheritable qualities are destroyed; so that an attainted person can neither inherit lands or other hereditaments from his ancestors, nor retain those he is already in possession of, nor transmit them to any heir. And this destruction of all inheritable qualities is so complete that it obstructs all descents to his posterity, whenever they are obliged to derive a title through him to any estate of a remoter ancestor. So that if a father commits treason and is attainted and suffers death, and then the grandfather dies, his grandson cannot inherit any estate from his grandfather; for he must claim through his father, who could convey to him no inheritable blood. Thus the innocent are made the victims of a guilt in which they did not, and, perhaps, could not participate; and the sin is visited upon remote generations. In addition to this most grievous disability, the person attainted forfeits, by the common law, all his lands and tenements, and rights of entry, and rights of profits in lands or tenements which he possesses. And this forfeiture relates back to the time of the treason committed, so as to avoid all intermediate sales and incumbrances; and he also forfeits all his goods and chattels from the time of his conviction.

"The reasons commonly assigned for this severe punishment, beyond mere forfeiture of the life of the party attainted, are these: By committing treason the party has broken his original bond of allegiance and forfeited his social rights. Among these social rights, that of transmitting property to others is deemed one of the chief and most valuable. Morever, such forfeitures, whereby the posterity of the offender must suffer as well as himself, will help to restrain a man, not only by the sense of his duty and dread of personal punishment, but also by his passions and natural affections; and will interest every dependent and relation he has to keep him from offending. But this view of the subject is wholly unsatisfactory. It looks only to the offender himself, and is regardless of his innocent posterity. It really operates as a posthumous punishment upon them, and compels them to bear, not only the disgrace naturally attendant upon such flagitious crimes, but takes from them the common rights and privileges enjoyed by all other citizens where they are wholly innocent and however remote they may be in the lineage from the first offender. It surely is enough for society to take the life of the offender as a just punishment of his crime, without taking from his offspring and relatives that property which may be the only means of saving them from poverty and ruin. It is bad policy, too, for it cuts off all the attachments which these unfortunate victims might otherwise feel for their own government, and prepares them to engage in any other service by which their supposed injuries may be redressed or their hereditary hatred gratified. Upon these and similar grounds, it may be presumed that the clause was first introduced into the original draft of the Constitution; and after some amendments, it was adopted without any apparent resistance. By the laws since passed by Congress, it is declared that no conviction or judgment, for any capital or other offences, shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate. The history of other countries abundantly proves that one of the strong incentives to prosecute offences, as treason, has been the chance of sharing in the plunder of the victims. Rapacity has been thus stimulated to exert itself in the service of the most corrupt tyranny; and tyranny has been thus furnished with new opportunities of indulging its malignity and revenge, of gratifying its envy of the rich and good, and of increasing its means to reward favorites, and secure retainers for the worst deeds."—*Johnstown Democrat.*

THE CONTEST IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The political contest in Pennsylvania has so far been conducted with much spirit, but with more regard for the proprieties of partisan discussion than is usual in that State. The grave issues growing out of the distracted state of the country have supplied other and higher arguments than those based upon the supposed mental and moral deficiencies of the contesting candidates.

The Democratic party is especially fortunate in the candidate who heads its State ticket. Judge Woodward is a gentleman of confessedly high character and marked executive talent. So much his opponents are forced to concede. At the same time his political course has been consistent and, from a party view, unexceptionable. His long career as a judge has removed him from all temptation to indulge in mere partisan contests, and has given his published views an elevation and judicial fairness that inspires respect among all sorts of people. As there is really nothing against the candidate, the Republican press is compelled to attack him merely because he is the representative of the Democratic party.

The Republicans are not so fortunate in their candidate. Governor Curtin may be one of the purest men that ever lived, but what makes it awkward for him and his party is the fact that previous to his renomination he was taken sharply to task by his own party associates for downright corruption. The Pittsburg *Gazette*, the most influential Republican journal outside of Philadelphia in the State, has from time to time specified glaringly corrupt acts by Curtin. It time and again said that his "nomination would be disgraceful to the party and his election impossible."

But apart from all questions of personal integrity, Curtin has deeply offended the just pride of the people of the State. He allowed the Cabinet at Washington more than once to cruelly snub him, and he was weak and unwise enough to admit it, and complain of their treatment, in a speech he made at Harrisburg. This was with regard to the defense of the State pending the last invasion by Lee. Curtin had positive information that an invasion was contemplated; but instead of calling out the State militia in season, he went to Washington for help. He was snubbed and put off from day to day until the rebels were actually in the State, and then Pennsylvania had the mortification of being compelled to depend upon the bayonets of the New York and New Jersey militia to defend her Capital from destruction. The contemptible figure the State cut during the earlier period of the invasion was due entirely to the want of vigor and executive force in Governor Curtin.

But apart from all personal considerations, the contest in Pennsylvania will result in a verdict either for or against the policy of the administration. There is no dispute touching the continuance of the war in that State. The Democrats agree that it must go on if the Union can be restored in no other way. But the emancipation and confiscation policy, the waste of the public resources, and the illegal acts of the administration, are distinctly sustained by the Republicans and repudiated by the Democrats.

We have no doubt at all touching the result in that State. It is true there is an enormous money and contracting interest there in favor of the present government, but it has little power over the voters in the rural districts. But the Democrats in Pennsylvania must make assurance doubly sure. No effort must be spared—no sacrifice avoided, to insure the old "Keystone" its high place among that glorious arch of States which will yet restore the old Union and secure the personal liberty of the present generation and all that come after it.—*World.*

LET it now be understood all over the land, that the political parties are ranged for the contest upon old issues, the old issues fought from the formation of the government. The Republicans, as usual, agitating the negro question, forcing it in season and out of season, and finally arriving at a definite policy in reference to it, namely: that that the negro must be first enfranchised, then made a voter, and eligible to office. The Democracy holding to the view so pithily expressed by Stephen A. Douglas, "This is a white man's government, made by white men, and for white men."—Growing out of these radical differences of political sentiment are all the personal and general issues, which have challenged the attention and excited the deepest sensibilities of the country during this war. The Democracy having no mission to subserve but that of advancing the welfare of the white race on the continent, have steadily urged that the war be so prosecuted that the people of the States could live in harmony and fellowship together, when the period of peace came at last. The Republicans, on the other hand, having the interests of *negroes* and *themselves* at stake, have steadily labored to make the war a means of promoting these interests, at the expense of the Union. They have procrastinated the war, so that perchance slavery might, with the sacrifice of a few more hundred thousand lives of white men, and the expenditure of a few more hundreds of millions of dollars—receive further shocks. They have openly exulted in defeats which the Union armies have incurred, because they were afraid, if the South was conquered too soon, their pet Abolition hobby might not prevail. They have carried through confiscation measures, emancipation measures, negro arming measures, on purpose to render the leaders of the rebellion utterly desperate, so that the war might be prolonged, and their schemes be successful. And now when the time is just at hand that the border States of the South, fairly sickened with the insurrection against their government, are about to make overtures, that they be re-admitted, these inveterate Abolition sinners are gathering in solid phalanx to keep them still out, have more white men slain, and more treasure expended, and more bitterness heaped up, if they do not come back on a Phillips and Garrison platform. Yes, the old issues are before us, but there are still deeper matters depending on the result of the political campaign that is opening. There are the questions of personal liberty, and constitutional law. The farmer, the merchant, the laborer, the professional man, (men, women and children,) are interested in this. The wife is anxious to know if the sanctity of her home is longer guarded by the bulwarks of law. The child trembles to know whether he may be bereft of a father, with no aid from human tribunals. Even capital has become timorous and begins to question whether it may not get such a "strong government," that this strong government may take a fancy to itself, as a Turk may fancy some daughter of the Caucasus for his seraglio.

The notes of preparation for the political struggle are busily sounding. The Democracy is stirring itself like a young giant. All over the State we hear of imposing gatherings of the sturdy yoemanry. They come to their public meetings by thousands, and their motto is,

"The thiumph of Law, and the triumph of Liberty."

So mote it be.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

LIBERTY OF THE BALLOT ILLUSTRATED.—The following delectable conversation is reported in the Louisville *Democrat* as having taken place in one of the townships during the late Kentucky election:

Voter—I want to vote.

Judge—Are you a loyal man?

V.—I am.

J.—In favor of suppressing the rebellion by a vigorous prosecution of the war?

V.—I am.

J,—In faaor of voting men and money to prosecute the war?

V.—I am.

J.—Are you in favor of supporting the Federal administration and the enforcement of its laws?

V.—No, sir; I am opposed to the policy of the present administration.

J.—Are you willing to take this oath? (handing him Col. Foster's oath.)

V.—Yes, sir; I will take that oath.

J.—Are you willing to take an oath in addition to support the present administratton and the enforcement of its laws?

V.—No, sir; I will not take such an oath.

J.—Then, sir, you cannot vote here.

V.—I will take any oath prescribed by the Constitution and laws of Kentucky. I only want to cast one vote, and that for Colonel M'Henry.

J.—You can't vote here, sir; and so help me God, no man shall vote here to-day without he is willing to swear that he will support the present administration.

2d V.—Judge, will you please inform us, sir, where you get your authority to require such an oath at that to be administered?

J.—That's my business, sir, and if you don't leave here I will fine you.

CURTIN AND THE TONNAGE TAX.—When Andrew G. Curtin canvassed this State for Governor, in 1860, he announced from every stump that he was opposed to the repeal of "*so just a tax* as that imposed upon the tonnage of the Pennsylvania railroad." Yet no sooner had he taken his seat and sworn before high heaven to protect and defead the interests of the Commonwealth, than he approved a bill, passed by a Republican Senate and House of Representatives, which deprived the State of a just and equitable revenue to the amount of *three hundred thousand dollars a year;* and actually released the company from the payment of *seven hundred thousand dollars,* already due the State. With all this heavy load of iniquity upon his head, this man Curtin has been re-nominated, against the earnest protest of the honest sentiments of the Republican party; and he now again asks the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania. Freemen of Indiana county, what think ye of his brilliant and faithful record, which triumphed at Pittsburg. "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright!" Is he not "chief among ten thousand and one altogether lovely?"—*Indiana Democrat.*

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—Let those who now assail the Democratic party, remember always one fact—that history has vindicated every position and justified every important act of that party from the organization of the government down to now. Discreet men who anticipate a future, and do not object to the enjoyment of self-respect in time to come, better ruminate a little on this significant truth. Without claiming absolute infallibility, the Democracy have a right to dwell with satisfaction and pride upon the fact that their success has been uniformly the prosperity and progress of the country and the increased happiness of the people; that their cardinal principles have passed into laws, that their theoreis of self-government have become the well settled convictions of anti-monarchists all the world over. They can therefore bear reproach with comparative indifference. They adhere still to their cardinal principles and rely upon the sober second thought of the people, knowing that their principles possess a vitality which can never be weakened either by calumny or defeat.—*Easton Sentinel.*

IN his special message declining a renomination for the Gubernatorial chair, Governor Curtin declared that: "The labors which I have necessarily undergone have already impaired my health. I should have serious cause to apprehend that a much longer continuance of them might so break it down as to render me unable to fulfill the duties of my position." Now the Governor should not be permitted to go on at this reckless rate. The State has no right to claim any man's services at such a price as this; and if the Governor's friends have no regard for his health, the people should have, and see to it that he is not burdened with the crushing duties of the Executive chair for another three years. Governor Curtin must not be permitted to destroy himself on his reckless patriotism; and a merciful people should allow him to retire to the peaceful shades of private life and place the labors of the Executive office upon a pair of good broad shoulders, such as Judge Woodward carries about with him.—*Valley Spirit.*

A FRIEND wishes to inquire if any of all the following causes are sufficient for exemption:

1. Doesn't think an army life would agree with his constitution.
2. Is making arrangements to enter the second class.
3. Has two brothers who will be in the service, when they can get commissions.
4. Would cheerfully pay $300 if he had it.
5. Was tried for horse stealing several years ago, and unjustly acquitted; is willing to try again if necessary.
6. Is rapidly becoming a common drunkard.

If none of these will answer he would like to inquire the fare to Canada.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—At the time of the division of the Democratic National Convention in 1860 each wing of the party appointed a committee to call future Conventions. The committee of which Mr. Belmont is chairman has been called to meet in the city of New York on Monday, September 7. An effort is being made to have the other committee meet at the same time, and also the Bell-Everett committee, that a concert of action may be had of all persons opposed to the destructive measures of the radical Abolitionists, and in order to produce a union on a conservative candidate for the Presidency.—*New York paper.*

MARKET PHRASES.—Mrs. Partington says she can't understand these 'ere market reports. She can understand how cheese can be lively and pork can be active, and feathers drooping—that is, if it has been raining—but how can whisky be steady, or hops quiet, or spirits dull, she can't see; neither how lard can be firm in warm weather, nor iron unsettled, nor potatoes depressed, nor flour rising—unless there has been yeast put in it—and sometimes it would not rise then.