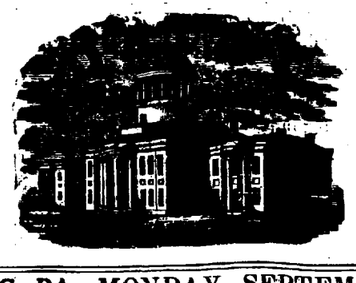
Patriot  Union.

VOL. 6.—NO. 11. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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 60	" 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 one 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.

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.

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,
ap25w&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&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. Reguilding done.
Agency for Howe's Sewing Machines.
☞ Sheet Music sent by Mail. octl-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,
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-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-d1aw3w

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
jy11 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.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of *HEADACHE* in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

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

QUINSY and SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

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

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS and SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, and INSECT BITES and STINGS.*

EVERY HORSE OWNER
should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases to which all horses are liable and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.
To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.
RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
For sale by all dealers. apl1eow-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 1336. Pittsburg, Pa.

HAMS!!!!
20,000, lbs. Composed of the following Brands just received:
NEWBOLD'S—Celebrated.
NEW JERSEY—Select.
EVANS & SWIFT'S—Superior.
MICHINER'S EXCELSIOR—Canvassed.
MICHINER'S EXCELSIOR—Not canvassed.
IRON CITY—Canvassed.
IRON CITY—Not canvassed.
PLAIN HAMS—Strictly prime.
ORDINARY HAMS—Very good.
☞ Every Ham sold will be guaranteed as represented. WM. DOCK, jr., & CO.

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.

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.

THE
Weekly "Patriot & Union,"
THE CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA!
AND
THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER PUBLISHED AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!
FORTY-FOUR COLUMNS OF READING MATTER EACH WEEK!
AT THE LOW PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS!
WHEN
SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF NOT LESS THAN TEN COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS!

We have been compelled to raise the club subscription price to one dollar and fifty cents in order to save ourselves from actual loss. Paper has risen, including taxes, about twenty-five per cent., and is still rising; and when we tell our Democratic friends, candidly, that we can no longer afford to sell the Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION at one dollar a year, and must add fifty cents or stop the publication, we trust they will appreciate our position, and, instead of withdrawing their subscriptions, go to work with a will to increase our list in every county in the State. We have endeavored, and shall continue our efforts, to make the paper useful as a party organ, and welcome as a news messenger to every family. We flatter ourselves that it has not been without some influence in producing the glorious revolution in the politics of the State achieved at the late election; and if fearlessness in the discharge of duty, fidelity to the principles of the party, and an anxious desire to promote its interests, with some experience and a moderate degree of ability, can be made serviceable hereafter, the Weekly PATRIOT AND UNION will not be less useful to the party or less welcome to the family circle in the future than it has been in the past. We confidently look for increased encouragement in this great enterprise, and appeal to every influential Democrat in the State to lend us his aid in running our subscription list up to twenty or thirty thousand. The expense to each individual is trifling, the benefit to the party may be great. Believing that the Democracy of the State feel the necessity of sustaining a fearless central organ, we make this appeal to them for assistance with the fullest confidence of success.

The same reasons which induce us to raise the price of the Weekly, operate in regard to the Daily paper, the price of which is also increased. The additional cost to each subscriber will be but trifling; and, while we cannot persuade ourselves that the change necessarily made will result in any diminution of our daily circulation, yet, were we certain that such would be the consequence, we should still be compelled to make it, or suffer a ruinous loss. Under these circumstances we must throw ourselves upon the generosity, or, rather, the justice of the public, and abide their verdict, whatever it may be.

The period for which many of our subscribers have paid for their paper being on the eve of expiring, we take the liberty of issuing this notice, reminding them of the same, in order that they may

RENEW THEIR CLUBS.

We shall also take it as an especial favor if our present subscribers will urge upon their neighbors the fact that the PATRIOT AND UNION is the only Democratic paper printed in Harrisburg, and considering the large amount of reading matter, embracing all the current news of the day, and

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

From everywhere up to the moment the paper goes to press, political, miscellaneous, general and local news market reports, is decidedly the

CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE STATE!

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

DEMOCRATS OF THE INTERIOR!

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

TERMS.

DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION.

Single copy for one year, in advance.....$5 00
Single copy during the session of the Legislature.. 2 00
City subscribers ten cents per week.
Copies supplied to agents at the rate of $1 50 per hundred.

WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION,
Published every Thursday.

Single copy one year, in advance.....$2 00
Ten copies to one address.....15 00

Subscriptions may commence at any time. PAY ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. We are obliged to make this imperative. *In every instance cash must accompany subscription.* Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price, even at the advanced rate is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting one dollar and fifty cents for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

N. B.—The following law, passed by Congress in 1860, defines the duty of Postmasters in relation to the delivery of newspapers to club subscribers:

(*See Little, Brown & Co.'s edition of the Laws of* 1860, *page* 38, *chapter* 131, *section* 1.)

"Provided, however, that where packages of new papers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address, and the names of the club subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners."

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

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, $2.00
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

BASKETS!
LADIES' TRAVELING,
MARKET,
SCHOOL,
PAPER,
KNIFE,
CLOTHES,
ROUND,
CHILDREN'S,
CAKE,
For sale low, by
je12 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.*
dec1 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—A large and beautiful assortment of Photograph Albums just received and for sale cheap, at KNOCHE'S,
jy9 93 Market street.

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1863.

STATE RIGHTS AND STATE REMEDIES—No. 11.

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

RESPECTED SIR: Let not Massachusetts appeal in triumph to her practical resistance of the *Tea Tax*, in December, 1773, when her citizens, in Boston, destroyed the tea which was at that time in the harbor; for, as early as the year 1765, the colony of South Carolina forcibly resisted the *Stamp Tax*; her citizens, in Charleston, having in that year surprised the garrison of Fort Johnson, and seized upon the stamps which were there deposited. (See Drayton's Memoirs of the Revolution, vol. 1, p. 45.) We owe a debt of gratitude to the action of the Colonies for casting off their "*loyalty*," *seceding* from the crown of Great Britain, and declaring themselves "Free, Sovereign and Independent States." From that day to the advent of Lincoln, the words "*loyal*" and "*liege*" were eschewed by every true and patriotic American citizen. But the New England States, after the election of Mr. Jefferson, forgot their covenant entered into with their co-States, and formed a conspiracy with Great Britain to sever this Union, as I clearly proved in my last letter. In the war of 1812, they opposed the Federal Government, refusing to give men or money for the prosecution of the war; while at that time—one of the darkest periods of our country's existence—the embarrassment of the Union was communicated to the Legislature of South Carolina, and, on the 22d December, 1814, the Governor of that State addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, dated

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, December 22, 1814.

SIR:—On the 21st inst. I received a letter from Major General Pinckney covering several others, the purport of which was to inform me that the funds of the General Government at his disposal were exhausted, and that the troops now in service for the defence of this State could not be subsisted without money, and suggesting the propriety of my recommending to the Legislature the expediency of an appropriation in relief of the finances of the United States at this moment. I have the pleasure to inform you that two hundred and sixty thousand dollars have been put at the disposition of the government by the Legislature last evening. This disposition of the State manifests the continued good will and faithfulness which our citizens feel towards the Administration, in return for which I can not but crave their special care of its defence. I hope it is unnecessary to add that my individual and official efforts will not be wanting in aiding the government whenever in my power. Respectfully yours, &c.,
"D. R. WILLIAMS."

This is an historical fact; and to a man of plain understanding, it would appear that *one* such *act* as this in the hour of our country's need, would outweigh ten thousand *professions* of patriotism in a fratricidal war. But, Sir, let us return to the further consideration of State Rights and State Remedies.

I have hopes that I have satisfied you that secession, or revolution, is no part of them; but that, in all cases of usurpation by the General Government, *State interposition* has ever been the means of securing State Rights and preserving our constitutional Union. Freemen jealous of their rights, have ever, by due vigilance and energy, arrested the course of aggression, and shunned the baleful results of slavish indifference. Apathy to usurpation is the bane of free institutions. "The price paid for liberty is eternal vigilance." Let this be once allayed and lulled into security, and the people become an easy prey to usurpers. But to those who look to the true intent and meaning of our compact of union—who regard the Federal Government as the *creature* and not the *creator* of the States—who believe that there is some remedy in our system of government short of revolution, or secession—and who esteem this as the greatest excellence of our civil polity, and that which mainly distinguishes our form of government from all other systems—the very exertion of this measure is nothing more or less than a process of *injunction* or *mandamus*, or State veto, to arrest the usurpation, or trespass, for the sake of bringing about a compromise, or an amendment as is provided for by the Federal Constitution—such as was resorted to by Georgia, in the case of "Chisolm *vs.* Georgia," before referred to, whereby she obtained, by this pacific and effective State remedy, a satisfactory amendment of the Federal Constitution. So again with Virginia. By the act of the Legislature of '98, her citizens were shielded and protected from the operations of the infamous Sedition Law of the "Reign of Terror." Also, in Pennsylvania and in Ohio, this remedy as we have seen, was enforced and maintained, until those States *voluntarily consented* to withdraw their *injunctions*. In 1824 Congress attempted, by law, to compel the State of New York to pay tonnage duties on canal boats in that State. On the 8th November, 1824, the Legislature of the State passed a preamble and resolution, by nearly a unanimous vote, declaring that

"WHEREAS, It appears to this Legislature, after due consideration, that the claim on the part of the United States, to require boats which navigate our canals to be enrolled, or licensed, and to pay tonnage duties, is a claim not founded on any legal right—and in regard to the circumstances under which it is made, such claim is so evidently unjust and oppressive that the *interference of this State is called for in defense of its citizens*; therefore," &c.

From that time, 1824, to the present, I have never heard of any steps being taken by the General Government to enforce its claim. So also, Maine, in 1831, by her Legislature, affirmed the right of a State to declare *void* a law of the United States, by the resolutions which were adopted to *annul* the treaty or convention of September, 1827, between the United States and Great Britain, for establishing the north-eastern boundary of the State by the decision of a common arbiter.

In fact, we find that every State of this Union, which has at any time been oppressed by Federal usurpation and tyranny, has (in some shape or other) invariably asserted this her sovereign right, and, by the exercise of this reserved right, has protected the Federal Constitution from the destructive schemes of the usurper. The acquiescence of the States, under infractions of the Federal compact, would either beget a speedy consolidation, by precipitating the State governments into impotency and contempt, or prepare the way for a revolution, by a repetition of those infractions and usurpations, until the people were aroused to appear in the majesty of their strength.

It is to avoid these calamities that I exhibit to you, sir, and to the people, the momentous question, whether the Constitution of the United States shall yield to a construction which defies every restraint, and overwhelm the best hopes of civil liberty? And this can only be prevented by resorting to State Rights and State Remedies, as is clearly shown in the following letter from Judge M'Lean, of the U. S. Supreme Court, to a gentleman in North Carolina:

"KNOXVILLE, Oct. 23, 1834.

"MY DEAR SIR:—As I am about leaving this place for Ohio, I have but a few moments to reply to your favor of the 21st inst. In my view, no powers can be exercised by the Federal Government except those which are expressly delegated to it; and I should think that the experience we have had ought to convince every one that any extension of the Federal powers must endanger the permanency of the Union. All judicial questions which arise under the Constitution and laws of the Union, are referable to the Supreme Court of the United States, and its decision is final in such cases. This tribunal is expressly vested with the power to decide such questions by the Constitution, which was adopted by the people of the respective States. The Supreme Court, then, has been made the arbiter in such cases by the States, and its decisions are binding on all litigant parties. But, if a political power be asserted by the Federal Government, which is controverted by a State, and which affects the interest of such State, and it cannot be made a judicial question under the Constitution or laws of the Union, there is no tribunal common to the parties; and, in such a case, effect cannot be given to the power. The *decision of a sovereign State*, in such a case, *is as good* as the decision of the Federal government, and, of necessity, there must be *mutual forbearance.* An unconstitutional act of Congress imposes no obligation on a State, or the people of a State, and may be resisted by an individual, or a community. No one, I believe, will controvert this. But, is a State bound to submit to a systematic course of oppression from the Federal Government? I answer no. It should remonstrate again and again, until all remonstrance is vain and useless. An appeal should be made to the other States, in all the forms sanctioned by the Constitution, and ample time should be given for reflection.

"But, if all these efforts shall produce no effect, and the oppression be continued—an oppression which withers the hopes of the State, and dries up the resources of its prosperity—and the people of the State are forced to the alternative of choosing, under such circumstances, liberty or slavery, they may, and *should* reject the latter, and assert the former, *by open resistance.* This is an inherent right, which may be asserted and maintained by every organized community. Instead of enlarging its powers by a rule of construction which may be contracted or extended at pleasure, the Federal Government should act within the sphere alloted to it, and consider that the true glory of our Federal system consists in attaining the great objects of its formation, with the least possible action upon the diversified and conflicting interests of the people. In this way, and this way only, can this system, so eventful in its origin, and which has excited the astonishment and admiration of the world, be made perpetual. And I need not say, what every enlightened individual must admit, that upon its perpetuity the cause of national liberty depends. If time permitted, I would give a more detailed reply to your inquiries; but I trust this hasty scroll, under the circumstances, will be received.

"Very truly and sincerely yours,
"JOHN M'LEAN."

This letter speaks for itself, and clearly proves that the States *created* and *erected* the General Government, with the Federal Constitution for its *charter*, or power of attorney, conferring certain specified powers to carry that policy into effect. When, therefore, this creature of their formation grasps at, and filches, by *insidious* and *artful pretexts*, more power than was ever intended to be bestowed upon it, and invades the high and undelegated rights of its sovereign creators, these creators have, each and all of them, the palpable and inherent right of "interposing to arrest the progress of the evil, and to maintain within their respective limits, the rights and liberties belonging to them. For, if the Federal Government may enforce one unconstitutional law, it may enforce *every* unconstitutional law; and thus all the rights of the States and the people may fall, one by one, before the omnipotence of that government. This consequence is too manifest to escape even the most superficial observation. But the right for which we contend, is not a *right of action* at all, but merely a right to *check unauthorized action*, in the other party. The abuse of this right can be feared in nothing but in the interposition of the State to *check its own agent* when acting in accordance with its power of attorney—which is not probable.

But, on the other hand, the Federal Government has a direct interest to enlarge its own powers by encroaching on the rights of the States. The constituent can rarely, if ever, have an interest in contracting the powers of his agent, but, *prima facie*, the agent always has an interest in making them greater. And when we reflect on the strong love which most men feel for patronage and power, the influence of this interest upon the *weak men* who wield the Federal Government at this time, affords much cause for distrust and fear; and it would be perfidious in those entrusted with the *guardianship of the State sovereignty*, and acting under the solemn obligation of an oath, not to protect and defend the people of the State from encroachments and usurpations of the Federal Government on their rights, though clothed with the pretext of necessity—*war necessity*—or disguised by arguments of *expediency*, and thus establish precedents which may ultimately devote a generous and unsuspicious people to all the consequences of usurped power. And when we find usurpations and encroachments springing from a government whose ORGANIZATION CANNOT BE MAINTAINED WITHOUT THE CO-OPERATION OF THE STATES, the Executive and State Legislatures are furnished with the strongest incitements to watchfulness, and have imposed upon them the strongest obligation *to preserve unimpaired the law of position;* and this they are bound to do if they regard their oath of office. True, they may disregard it like Hudibras's Philosopher, and reason thus:

"He that imposes an oath makes it,
Not he that for convenience takes it;
Then how can any man be said
To break an oath he never made."

LUTHER MARTIN.

THE TRUE ISSUE—NEGRO INFERIORITY.

A Democratic paper says:—"The administration means emancipation, and avows it. The Democracy mean peace; why should they equivocate and shrink from the confession?" We cannot understand the logic of the above, nor, indeed, does the writer himself, else no such nonsense would be written. But accepting the premise, let us see what is in truth the logical consequences, and hence the duty of the Northern Democracy in the fall elections. The administration means "emancipation."—Well, what does "emancipation" mean? Surely no citizen, no American, no white man, woman or child in all this broad land is a slave, or needs emancipation. It is then negroes—four millions of negroes in the South—that are to be "emancipated." But God has made them different and subordinate beings, and they are in their normal condition and natural relation to the eight millions of white citizens. What, then, can Mr. Lincoln do? He cannot set aside the work of the Almighty, or "abolish" this natural subordination of the negro. His physical structure, his brain, in a word, his organic inferiority cannot be changed the millionth part of an atom by "honest Old Abe;" even if he brought five hundred millions instead of five hundred thousand bayonets to enforce his design. With the physical structure untouched, with the gross organism, the small brain and big nerves still the same, of course the mental and moral qualities remain intact. He is still the "almighty nigger," the same creature that God made, and fashioned, and designated at the beginning, a different and subordinate being, and though fifty millions of white men sacrifice their lives and waste their subsistence to "abolish" the eternal order or to "emancipate" this inferior creature, their work is vain, for that which the Almighty has fashioned and shaped, human power, madness nor crime can never modify to the extent of even an elementary atom.

It is simply absurd, therefore, to speak of emancipation in the case of the negro, or any other naturally inferior creature. But while God does not permit us to emancipate, abolish, change or modify other creatures, He does not permit us to go mad and abolish ourselves. A husband cannot change the sex or nature of his wife, or abolish the natural inferiority of his children, but he may so debauch and degrade his own faculties as to sink, even in his physical capacities below their level. So, too, a white community, as the Spaniards in Mexico, &c., may degrade themselves by "impartial freedom" with a subordinate race. This, then, is what "Old Abe" proposes to do in respect to negroes. He has issued a proclamation that the eight millions of white people in the South be degraded to a common standard, or "impartial freedom" with four millions of naturally subordinate negroes, and if he can bring armies sufficient in the field, say fifty millions or so, why, he will succeed—not, it is true, in changing the nature of one single white man or negro, but in exterminating the former. True, he fancies, and his lunatic followers fancy, that they are emancipating "slaves," or lifting negroes to the level of the whites; but God not permitting this, they are simply striving to degrade the latter to a level, or into "impartial freedom" with negroes; and every white life lost, and every drop of blood shed, and every dollar wasted, are not to emancipate negroes, but to degrade our own superior race. It is true that the men fighting in the field do not know this or mean this, and, as recently wrote Mr. Lincoln to a War Democrat, "You may believe you are fighting for the Union to your heart's content, as long as you fight and do my work for me;" but a time will assuredly come when they will truly understand that "work," and then the day of judgment and the end of the world will also have come to those who have worked them.

If, therefore, the war could be successful, and eight millions of our own race so degraded, destroyed, beaten down, abject and miserable as to submit to emancipation, or "impartial freedom" with four millions of negroes, then we should not only have destroyed the Union and our Republican institutions, but our civilization, and indeed our mere territorial unity, for it would then fall a helpless conquest to some unadulterated nation of the old world, as Mexico is now being conquered by France.

Is it not certain that, if Mr. Lincoln were to resign the government into the hands of Chief Justice Taney, or was to issue a proclamation that the Constitution should be administered as it was by *all* his predecessors, and that negroes could not be citizens or amalgamated into our political system, that the Union would be restored within the next sixty days, and without the shedding of one single drop of blood in the interval? Is it not then *absolutely* certain that we are fighting, not for negro liberty or emancipation—for God, as we have said, does not permit us to change the nature of negroes—but simply to destroy ourselves by amalgamating four millions of negroes in our system?

This, then, is the issue, the true issue, the only issue before the country: Shall the four millions of negroes remain in the position where God, and Nature, and reason, and the Constitution placed them, in domestic subordination, or shall we go on slaughtering the white people of the South for the impious and lunatic purpose of amalgamating four millions of negroes in our system, and thus destroying ourselves or our posterity even more disgustingly and wickedly than the Spaniards did by amalgamating with Indians? It is simply spitting against the wind to ask Mr. Lincoln or his advisers to withdraw their armies or to cry peace, when there is no peace. We must get power in our hands, the power of the *States*, for *that* is the power wielded for two years past, and through which all the slaughter and destruction, in the interval, have been consummated. If we can carry the six great central States this fall, we can restore the Constitution, and hence the Union. We can then stand on common ground with the border negro-subordination States, and force negro-equality New England and the fire-eating cotton States to make peace. But we cannot carry these States by supporting a war to amalgamate negroes in our system. We must combine all—no matter what they are or who they have been—opposed to niggerism, to mongrelizing the Republic, or to "impartial freedom" with negroes; and if