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The Patriot & Union. HARRISBURG, PA.; SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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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!

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We have been compelled to raise the price of our paper from one dollar and fifty cents to one dollar and seventy-five cents. This increase is not due to any increase in the cost of paper, but to the fact that we have been compelled to raise the price of our paper from one dollar and fifty cents to one dollar and seventy-five cents.

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 AS AN SPECIAL FAVOR TO 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 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, are of the greatest importance to the people, and every man should have the means of staying abreast of the times.

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, \$16.00.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. PAY ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. We are obliged to make this imperative. In every instance cases 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 83, Chapter 133, section 1.)

"Provided, however, that no newspaper or periodical is 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 first sent 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 & PAIK, 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, 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. July 31st

BASKETS!

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The Patriot & Union. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1863.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT LANCASTER.

Twenty Thousand Conservative Men in Council.

Speeches by Ex-Governor Porter, Judge Woodward, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, J. Glancy Jones, Judge Wm. A. Porter, Henry Clay Dean, and others.

The great Democratic Mass Meeting held at Lancaster on the 17th was a grand and enthusiastic gathering.

The Harrisburg delegation were met at the Lancaster depot by the city delegation, headed by Capt. Alfred Sanderson, with Field Marshal Barney McGrann and Col. McGovern.

The meeting was organized as follows: President—Ex-Gov. DAVID R. DORNER. Vice Presidents—Hamilton Alricks, of Dauphin; Thos. Early, of Allegheny; Geo. Isaac Winters, Dr. Samuel Parker, Dr. E. Haldeman, Wm. Carpenter, Gen. Geo. M. Steinman, P. M'Evoy, Sanders M'Callough, Jeremiah Brown, Henry A. Wade, Henry Shafner, B. M'Grann, and Col. M'Govern, of Lancaster; Geo. Bailey, and Geo. Prince, of Harrisburg.

Secretaries—Dr. J. P. Andrews, Dr. John Martin, John M. Heyberger, Alfred P. Sanderson, Abram Shank, of Lancaster; James B. Sanson, of Indiana; John M. Cooper, of Franklin; and John A. Bigler, of Dauphin.

Gov. Porter was then introduced by the Hon. Isaac E. Hester, of Lancaster, and proceeded to address a few observations to his fellow citizens assembled before him.

He had been called together on one of the most important occasions within the memory of the oldest man then present. They had come together to consult upon the great crisis which had been forced upon the country by the temporary ascendancy of bad principles and unpatriotic men, and to endeavor to find some way of rescuing our beloved country from the extreme perils that encompass her on every hand.

Speakers, he said, were present to discuss the great questions at issue, but before introducing them he would beg leave to present Judge Woodward to the assembly.

Tremendous cheering followed this announcement, and was kept up for some time after Judge Woodward stepped forward to the front of the stand.

SPEECH OF JUDGE WOODWARD. Judge WOODWARD said: My fellow citizens, it is with sentiments of extreme satisfaction that I am able to meet you in the county of Lancaster. I came here for the purpose of exchanging salutations with you, but, gentlemen, it is understood that I am to go through the campaign without discussing the political questions of the day. Such was the determination of the convention which nominated me at Harrisburg.

Never, since I have held a judicial commission, the first of which was conferred by my venerable friend whom you have selected to preside on this occasion, have I made a political speech. I am one of those who think that the judicial office should be held aloft above all partisan passions and appeals. I am not here to depart from this rule of my judicial life.

But I am not unwilling to meet my fellow-citizens anywhere and everywhere, and to exchange friendly salutations with them. Nor will you lose anything by my leaving political questions to be discussed by the able gentlemen who will address you, for they are more capable to entertain and instruct you than I am.

If I should be elected your Governor, it will become my duty to discuss these questions, and I promise you it shall be done at the proper time, with great plainness of speech. (Immense applause.) With these few words of explanation as apology, I will now retire and give place to others.

SPEECH OF HON. J. GLANCY JONES. Judge Woodward was followed by the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Berks county.

On being introduced Mr. Jones said that he merely intended to say a few words by way of introduction to the other gentlemen that were to follow, he would not detain them by any long, drawn argument on the subject of secession. Our Constitution was adopted in 1789. That settled the question of sovereignty in the people. Loyalty in all future time was to be fidelity to that Constitution. But this is the day of popular delusions, and one of these chief delusions is that words as well as meanings have changed. The old Saxon words which he and they had been accustomed to use had changed. The word loyalty had almost ceased to have any meaning.

But there was no other loyalty in his and every other Democratic mind but fidelity to the Constitution.

He then went into an explanation of secession. Secession is not to be tested by taking up arms alone. There are various forms of secession. Legislative secession or conventional secession are equally traitorous. We have had secession by force of arms in South Carolina, and we have had legislative secession in Massachusetts and in other States; we have also had conventional secession in Chicago. The first act of secession was by the party of the administration. They led the way by nullifying the Constitution. The personal liberty bills were acts of secession, and in all future history they will be known as the secession party. The Chicago convention committed high treason in resolving to ignore the Constitution, and will be known as the disloyal party or traitors.

The South rose up in arms, and are consequently the secession party number two. Between both these parties, both in arms, the Constitution and the sovereign people are both ignored. The people would have rectified these immediately, or at any time since the commencement of the rebellion, if submitted to their vote. They would have settled it by the adoption of the Crittenden compromise. If the war had been strictly confined to the question of resistance, under the Constitution, they would have furnished a million of volunteers twice told to crush out rebellion. Both have been refused by the administration. Both have taken a vote, and their military ardor has been chilled by converting the objects of the war from a restoration of the Union to a war to reconstruct the Constitution. We were all war Democrats as long as the war was conducted under the Constitution. If we have changed, it is only because the whole objects of the war have changed. Let the administration retrace its steps, and they can have soldiers enough without drafting. Let the people of Pennsylvania elect Judge Woodward, and let the administration obey that voice, and the North will be a unit again in a war, if necessary. Let the administration first suppress by pro-

claimation of the Massachusetts-legislative-secession, and the Chicago-platform-secession, and then call on the whole North for men and arms, and the whole North will obey the call of President Lincoln, and Congress may again have to resolve to "stop volunteering."

The Constitution is embathed in the hearts of the Democracy. They have shown it in nominating for their candidate a gentleman whose whole life has been spent—not in legislating—but in expounding law. Judicial qualifications overcame all others for the great purpose of showing to the world their love of law and order, and their devotion to the Constitution of their country. [His speech was received with close attention and was frequently interrupted by long and continuous applause.]

SPEECH OF JUDGE BLACK. Hon. J. S. BLACK followed in a powerful speech on the vital questions at issue in the present contest. We hope to be able to lay a complete report of this admirable production before our readers in our next issue. Judge Black has a tongue like a rapier and a sneer like an adder. His biting sarcasms on the Abolition Administration were received with loud applause. He said there was no danger of them ever having to send Judge Woodward "to cool his guilty blushes amid the snows of Russia, or harden the bronze on his cheek in the hot sun of Spain."

SPEECH OF JUDGE WM. A. PORTER. Hon. WM. A. PORTER followed and concluded the speaking at the principal stand. He said that when he came here to-day two inquiries arose in his mind. First, where all these people came from. He had supposed that Lancaster was a Republican county, but the spectacle before him wore a decidedly Democratic look and seemed to indicate that the days of Old Republicanism were numbered even in Old Lancaster county. Second, what brought all these people here? He had supposed they had come because they all felt as he did, that the issues involved in this campaign were more momentous than any that had arisen in any other campaign through which the present generation of men had passed. They were issues of life or death of the Republic.

Three years ago we were a united and happy people. We were prosperous at home and respected abroad. We knew nothing of taxation or national debt. Now we are a divided people—a warlike people—engaged in a most gigantic war and ground down by a national debt which is every day increasing. We are, too, despised and insulted abroad, and our name no longer commands respect in foreign countries. Who brought all this on? It was the Abolitionists, headed by the famous joker, Father Abraham. [Laughter and applause.]

If Woodward is elected something will be done for the redemption of our lost character, and the country may be saved from the fate that Abolitionism has prepared for it. Pennsylvania will then stand with her great and patriotic sister, New York. Though governed by a chief magistrate upon whom the rancor of government plunderers has bestowed the senseless epithet of "Copperhead," New York has done nothing to destroy the country. It will not soon be forgotten here that when the soil of Pennsylvania was invaded by the armed enemies of the government of the United States the "Copperhead" State of New York sent many regiments of well-equipped troops to our assistance; and it may be remembered that at that critical period not one of the Abolition States or New England sent a single armed man to our aid.

If the Democratic party should be restored to power a barrier would be erected between both the classes of madmen now engaged in tearing the Union to pieces. We could keep the New England traitors, as well as the Southern traitors at bay, and revive the glorious old Union feeling that once made the country the joy of every patriot's heart. But if the great Presidential joker goes on to crack his jokes a few years longer, whilst his Abolition rulers continue to make peace impossible, what will become of us? We shall settle down to that most wretched of all stages of natural diet, a state of chronic civil war, in which no man's life will be safe for an hour, and no man's property will be worth a farthing.

All our troubles, the speaker said, were brought on by the Abolitionists, through their traveling lecturers, whose expenses were paid by British gold, and through their newspapers, which were scattered broadcast over the land by the same potent agency. They undermined public regard for the Constitution and for those functionaries who derived their authority from it, and thus taught treason and rebellion to the people of the South. Abolitionism having brought on rebellion, it must be put down as the first step toward ending the rebellion.

The election of Geo. W. Woodward will be a death blow to Abolition and its legitimate offspring, secession; and under his wise, honest and patriotic rule, we may have the proud satisfaction of seeing Pennsylvania resume her place as the honored keystone of the re-united Federal arch. [Judge Porter was loudly applauded during the delivery of his speech.]

HENRY CLAY DEAN AND ROBERT E. MORGAN, Esqs., spoke at a different stand, and held a large audience for over two hours.

THE WRIT FOR THE SECURITY OF INNOCENCE.

From the New York World. The veneration which has for ages been paid to the writ of habeas corpus as the main bulwark of personal freedom, and the eulogies of which that great writ has for ages been the theme by all enlightened friends of liberty, naturally impresses the popular mind with the idea that it must be attended with important advantages. What is supported by so much authority ought to be founded in reason; and we conceive that the simplest explanation of the object of the writ is the strongest argument for its invariability. Its Latin name, though a household word wherever the English tongue is spoken, tends rather to obscure than elucidate its purpose. The phrase which we have put at the head of this article, though no translation of the Latin words, is a complete and perfectly accurate definition of the object of the writ. It is nothing more nor less than a judicial mandate for the protection of innocence. There is no elementary than that the innocent or guilty should not be subjected to the restraints and penalties which are the just punishment of the guilty. For the purpose of securing this exemption to innocence, the law ordains that no person shall be restrained of his liberty except upon a warrant, issued by a magistrate on the sworn testimony of a complainant, making it probable that the person arrested has violated some law. If the law were otherwise, the most innocent and upright person in the community might be thrown into prison and detained there at the mere caprice of public officers. But the law does not stop here. It would be to little purpose that it forbade the arrest of persons against whom there were no probable grounds of suspicion, if it did not provide for a review of the proceedings, and the rectification of the errors, of the arresting officer or committing magistrate. Habeas corpus—"thou mayest have the body"—the first words of the old Latin writ (it originated

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BY O. BARRETT & CO.

The Daily Patriot and Union will be served to subscribers residing in the Borough for three cents per copy 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. A special rate is made for clubs of not less than ten copies. 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.

at a time when Latin was the language of the English law, is a judicial mandate for bringing the prisoners in whose favor it is issued personally before the judge—for what purpose? To discharge him if there are proofs of his guilt? No! nothing of the sort. The object of bringing the prisoner before a judge is simply to ascertain whether he has been arrested on charges made against him on oath, and whether those charges, if sustained, constitute a violation of any existing law. If there is no accusation, or if the matter of accusation is no violation of the law, the prisoner is deemed innocent and discharged; otherwise, he is remanded into custody to await his trial.

It will thus be seen that the writ of habeas corpus is a simple and just proceeding for the protection of innocence. Guilt has nothing to do with it; for it is as careful to hand over the guilty to be dealt with by justice as it is to set free the innocent. The writ follows and obeys the law; binding those whom the law has bound, and loosing those only whom the law looses.

A suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, therefore, is a declaration that innocence is no longer under the protection of law.

Perhaps it may be said that this reasoning goes to prove that the writ ought never, in any case, be suspended at all. We can only say that we have given a true description of the writ. It is only for the protection of innocence, and when it is suspended innocence has no protector. Let any person confute this statement if they can. That must, of course, be a strong reason which has, for many centuries, entrenched this celebrated writ so strongly in the veneration and affections of the Anglo-Saxon race. That reason we have stated, and if there be any apologists for taking away the securities with which the law guards in innocence, let them stand forth! Jefferson thought the clause relating to its suspension a grave blemish in our Constitution, which ought to be annulled by amendment. He wrote to Madison from Paris, July 31, 1788:

"Why suspend the habeas corpus in insurrections and rebellions? The parties who may be arrested may be instantly charged with a well defined crime; of course, the judge will remand them. \* \* \* Examine the history of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus law have been worthy of that suspension. They have been either real treason, where the parties might as well have been charged at once, or sham plots where it was shameful that they should ever have been suspected."

Jefferson advised, however, that the Constitution should be adopted as it stood, and immediately amended by substituting what he called a "declaration of rights" which is what was in fact done. "By a declaration of rights," he wrote to Daniel O'Connell, "you shall stipulate freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of commerce against monopolies, trials by jury in all cases, no suspension of the habeas corpus, no standing armies. These are fetters against doing evil which no honest government should decline." Jefferson's ideas were not in all respects fully carried out in the amended articles; though it may fairly be questioned whether the habeas corpus provision is not virtually annulled by the fourth, fifth and sixth amendments, which positively and absolutely forbid arrests without a warrant supported by oath, declare that no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and guarantee to the accused a speedy and public trial by jury in the previously defined district where the crime is alleged to have been committed. At any rate, Jefferson was as staunchly opposed to suspensions of the writ of habeas corpus when himself at the head of the government, as he had been before the adoption of the Constitution. In the excitement of the Burr conspiracy a bill was passed by the Senate, in secret session, suspending the writ for three months, and sent in a confidential message to the House. Before describing the contempt it encountered there at the instigation of the President, it may be instructive to look at the provisions of the bill. We copy it verbatim:

A BILL TO SUSPEND THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: That in all cases where any person or persons CHARGED ON OATH with treason, misprision of treason, or other high crime or misdemeanor, endangering the peace, safety, or neutrality of the United States, have been, or shall be, arrested or imprisoned, by virtue of and warrant or authority of the President of the United States, or from the chief executive magistrate of any State or Territorial government, or from any person acting under the direction or authority of the President of the United States, the writ of the writ of habeas corpus shall be, and the same hereby is suspended, for and during the term of three months, from and after the passage of this act, and no longer.

This bill was prepared by a committee, consisting of John Quincy Adams, Wm. B. Giles, and Smith of Maryland, three of the ablest men in the Senate. It shows on its face that there was no thought, at that day, of putting it in the power of the President to arrest anybody he pleased. The person must be charged, on oath, with a high crime or misdemeanor. Nor did the bill propose to delegate the legislative power of suspending the writ to the President. It was proposed to be suspended by the act itself, and its date. Besides, it applied only to a very limited class of cases, and was to be in force only for a brief and perfectly definite period. Now let us see what reception even this bill met at the hands of a House which had received its cue from that staunch and ever true champion of liberty, the greatest of our Democratic Presidents, Thomas Jefferson. The bill we have remarked, was sent as a confidential message to the House.—The first blow it got was the immediate and contemptuous passage of a resolution that it "ought not to be kept secret" by a nearly unanimous vote—one hundred and twenty-three yeas to three nays. Thereupon, John W. Eppes, the son-in-law of the President and a leading member of the House, moved that the bill be "rejected," an expression of parliamentary contempt which is thus explained by Colonel Benton in a foot-note to the Debates:

"The motion to 'reject' a bill is one of indignity to it. It is equivalent to declaring that it is unworthy of consideration, and, therefore, to be driven out of the House on learning what it is from the first reading, (which is only for information) without going to the second reading, which is for consideration."

That bill thus received the fate it deserved, in being kicked out of the House with the noble scorn of freemen and patriots. The bill of the 3d of March 1841, under which the President now professes to act, is clearly unconstitutional. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is an act of legislation, consisting in the repeal, at the time being, of the laws of Congress requiring judges to grant the writ. The legislative power cannot be delegated, the Constitution having carefully defined the limits of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government, and distributed their duties in a manner which does not admit of transfer.