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Business notices inserted in the LOCAL COLUMN, or before marriages and deaths, run over the lines for an insertion. For mechanical and other advertising rates, see separate sheet.

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

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

WM. H. MILLER, R. E. FERGUSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OFFICE IN THE SHOE MAKER'S BUILDINGS SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE, SP-20-54

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

DR. G. WEICHEL, SURGEON AND OCUList, RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET. He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of a professional in all its branches.

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

SILAS WARD, NO. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG. STEINWAY'S PIANOS, MELODEONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, Banjos, Flutes, Pipes, Drums, Accordions, STRINGS, SHEET AND BOOK MUSIC, &c., &c.

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 MODERATE PRICES.

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor, 27 CHESTNUT ST., between Second and Front. Has just returned from the most fashionable cities of Europe, with a large stock of new styles of CLOTHING, GENTS' AND YOUTHS' WEAR, made to order, and also, an assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

DENTISTRY. B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S., NO. 119 MARKET STREET, REY & KUNKEL'S BUILDING, UP STAIRS.

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE, TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY. E. S. GERMAN, 27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT.

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

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.

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 Market and Franklin streets, a few doors west of the Northern Central Railway Depot.

THEO. F. SCHEFFER, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER, 1015 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG, PA. Wedding, Visiting and Business Cards printed at very low prices and in the best style.

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

CHARLES F. VOLLMER, UPHOLSTERER, Chestnut street, four doors above Second, (Opposite Washington House). Is prepared to furnish in 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.

COOPER'S GELATINE—The best article in the market, just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR. & CO.

NOTIONS—Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—cheap at SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

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 WM. DOCK, JR. & CO.

The Patriot & Union.

VOL. 6.—NO. 18. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Medical.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, FLEAS, HEADACHES, AND ALL RHEUMATISM AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment. Cures Rheumatism and never fails. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment. Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

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. Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

Wringing.

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 and Juvenile's Finest Goods, &c., are dyed, Cleaned and finished in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

T. F. WATSON, MASTIC WORKER AND PRACTICAL CEMENTER,

Is prepared to Cement the exterior of Buildings with his New York Improved Water-Proof Mastic Cement.

This material is different from all other Cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesive to any surface, impervious by the action of water or frost.

Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Cement, I refer to the following gentlemen: J. Binzel, residence, Penn street, Pittsburgh, finished five years.

NEWBOLD'S—Celebrated. NEW JERSEY—Select. EVANS & SWIFT'S—Superior. MICHENER'S EXCELSIOR—Canvassed.

IRON CITY—Canvassed. IRON CITY—Not canvassed. PLAIN HAMS—Strictly prime. ORDINARY HAMS—Very good.

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.

WINE—PORT, SHERRY, OLD MADEIRA. OTARD, DUPEY & CO. PALE BRANDY. JAMICA SPIRITS. PRIME NEW ENGLAND RUM. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & CO. HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL! AT THE MECHANIC'S FAIR, BOSTON.

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

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1863.

REMARKS OF HON. J. ROSS SNOWDEN,

At the Mass Meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1863.

Mr. SNOWDEN said: Fellow-Citizens!—All the issues of former years sink into insignificance when compared with the momentous questions now before us. Heretofore the American people were divided into parties involving merely questions of internal policy or our relations with foreign governments.

Whence comes the cause of this and change? It will be found in the organization of a national party opposed to the constitutional and practical Union of the States on the subject of negro slavery. Before the success of the Abolitionist Republicans produced the disruption of our political Union, the moral Union which heretofore existed between the people of the several States was undermined and destroyed.

To save our beloved country we must restore the moral as well as the political Union, as established by our fathers. Such a Union can never be restored by the Republican-Abolitionist party. They have been warring for years against the Constitution of the United States and the rights of the States under it.

Again, Boston, in proportion to her population, is the richest city in the United States. The total wealth of that city as recently valued has no more than three hundred and two millions of dollars.

Our own Commonwealth has had some experience in reference to a State debt. I do not wish to revive unpleasant recollections, but it must be admitted that for two or three years we failed to pay the interest on our debt of forty millions.

The men of the Revolution, and those who formed the Constitution of the different States and of the United States, acknowledged, as their principal of equality, they recognized the lawfulness of the relation of master and slave, and were contented with that relation to the action of the States and of the people interested in it.

It is an evil hour the administration of the government fell into the hands of these "blind guides," not however, it may be well to remember, by a majority of the people, for Mr. Lincoln was in a minority of upwards of a million of the popular vote.

But Mr. Lincoln and his party were called to administer the government. Alas! upon sad calamities has this advent brought down upon the country, destruction of myriads of lives and countless property, a deplored currency, a national debt of gigantic proportions, swelling day by day, with grinding taxation now, and fearful oppression in the future.

This is the feast to which we are invited. The National debt—what is it now? Who can tell? An official statement recently published says that it amounted on the 30th of June last to one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven millions two hundred and seventy-four thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars.

It consisted of the following classes of obligations: Four per cent, \$3,029,205. Five per cent, 401,207,630. Six per cent, 185,250,500. Seven and three-fourths per cent, 595,721,007. Debt not bearing interest, \$1,077,474,368.

But this frightful sum total does not include all the liabilities of the government. I see in the newspapers of the day other items mentioned, namely: U. S. certificates of indebtedness; new U. S. certificates of indebtedness; orders for certificates of indebtedness; quarter-masters' vouchers. These and many other items constitute a floating debt, most of which is not embraced in the above financial statement.

Some idea of the magnitude of the business of settling army paymasters' accounts may be inferred from the fact that over one hundred and fifty clerks are employed upon them at the office of the Second Auditor; yet, with all this force, there is a year and a half's accumulation of accounts and claims in that office.

If we add to the above statement all the liabilities incurred for war purposes since the 30th of June, and claims for damages, pensions, bounties, &c., &c., we will not overstate the total liabilities of the United States at the present time at two thousand millions of dollars.

Pennsylvania is about one-tenth of the "Union as it was." Her proportion of the National debt is, therefore, two hundred millions of dollars. But if impoverish and deplete the South, depopulate her cities, her towns and her plantations, the proportion of the debt to Pennsylvania will be increased fifty per cent, making her liabilities for the war four hundred millions of dollars.

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. BY O. BARRETT & CO. THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION will be served to subscribers in the Borough of Harrisburg, and to those who pay for it in advance. Mail subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION is published at two dollars per annum, in advance. Ten copies to one address, fifteen dollars. Consignments of this establishment, an extensive JOB OFFICE, including a variety of plates and fancy type, unequalled by any establishment in the interior of the State, for which the patronage of the public is solicited.

sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in arms against the government, or would ever consent to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union, as utterly unjust; and in proof of this, we point with exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure heretofore and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens who were among the first to fly to the rescue of the Union, and peril their lives in its defence.

These resolutions show the platform of the Democratic party. Upon these principles our distinguished candidates stand before the country. When the reins of government are restored to the Democratic party, let us hasten to repair the grievous errors of the past. Let us, by all means in our power, endeavor to restore that moral as well as political Union which was established by Washington and maintained by Jackson. Then we shall have peace and Union under the same Constitution, and with the one flag of many stars floating over us. Then it will be the old Union of our hearts and hands, and we shall shed tears of joy as we hail it in the breeze, "The flag of the Union forever."

One word more. A recent proclamation of the President suspends the habeas corpus act in certain enumerated cases. The lives and liberties of the people are now no longer under the protection of the laws. "The President, the military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, can arrest and hold" any citizen at their will or pleasure. This is a tremendous power, to give any man a net of men. A leading administration paper in this city says that this power would be dangerous in the hands of a corrupt ruler, but the honest and incorruptible patriotism of Abraham Lincoln guarantees its upright and impartial exercise." There would be some force in this remark, even admitting, for the sake of the argument, the adjectives applied to the President, but his proclamation gives the same power also to each "military, naval and civil officer in the United States." Mr. Lincoln has not the power of ubiquity nor omniscience. He cannot know what his numerous subordinates, in different parts of an extended country, are doing in his name and by his authority. What the writ of habeas corpus gives to the citizen, namely, a hearing, at least, is taken from him, so that nothing of the common law provision, "that no freeman shall be imprisoned or detained without cause shown."

In every government, arbitrary as well as free, it has heretofore been the first and most important object to secure the citizen or the subject from violence or detention unauthorized by law. Our own Chief Justice, (Lowrie) in a recent case, announced a familiar principle when he said: "It is alleged that the fact complained of was authorized by the President of the United States, and was executed by important Federal officers. But this element loses all its legal importance when we consider that all public functionaries in this land are under law, and that none, from the highest to the lowest, are above it." It was the only rule, and men were swords by their sides to protect themselves from injury and oppression.

But let not these oppressive measures drive us from our propriety of conduct. We are now, as we always have been, the friends of law and order; and though the laws may be temporarily silent, we will give them obedience. Let us, therefore, be careful to do nothing against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We still have by Art. I of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, "the right peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances." Our own Constitution—art. ix, sec. 1—declares that the people "have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and possessing property, and of pursuing their own happiness." The seventh section of the second article ordains, "that the printing presses shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of the Government; and no law shall be made to restrain the exercise thereof." "The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty." These and other common and inherent rights still remain to us. And above all, in the present crisis of our public affairs, we have the right of the ballot. Let us see to it that this right is exercised at the next election. It is a right sacred to freedom, and formidable to tyrants only. It is now our only hope for the future. If a majority of the voters of Pennsylvania decide in favor of the present Administration, we will, as law-abiding citizens, calmly and passively abide the result. All we ask is a fair and honest arbitrament at the polls.

And here, under the shadow of this venerable Hall of Independence, and on this anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, we solemnly declare that we intend to assert this right with all the vigor and earnestness of freemen engaged in the holy cause of maintaining the Constitution, the Union and freedom.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED. The Constitution was adopted Sept. 17th, 1787, and ratified by nine States, (the number required to set it in motion,) in 1788. The last remaining State of the old Union (Rhode Island) ratified the Constitution in May, 1790. In the original Constitution occurs the clause—"The privilege of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except when in cases of invasion or rebellion the public safety may require it." The Constitution as it thus stood was afterwards amended—viz: in December, 1791, nearly two years after all the thirteen States had ratified the old Constitution.

The amendments are important, as they qualify and explain many parts of the original Constitution. It is in the amendments that the passages are found: "The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." "The people shall at all times be secure in their houses, persons, and effects, against ill searchings and seizures."

"In all criminal prosecutions the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, (except in cases of persons in the military or naval service of the United States in time of war.)" "Persons accused shall be entitled to a speedy trial by jury within the district in which the offence is alleged to have been committed."

"The powers not delegated to the Federal government are reserved to the States or to the people." "Cruel or unusual punishments shall not be inflicted."

How do these amendments accord with Lincoln's claim to supreme power as commander-in-chief of the army. Refusing men jury trial, or inflicting unusual punishments by sending them into exile.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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