Patriot Union.

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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.

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 50
" 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 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.

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. myll-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.

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. mh8-d&wly

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. my-y

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. Regilding 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.
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. dec16-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. 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

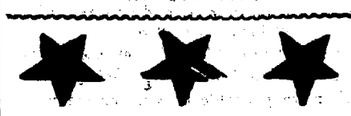
COOPER'S GELATINE.—The best article in the market, just received and for sale by
mar14-tf WM. DOCK Jr.

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
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.

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.
mh9-d2wly DODGE & CO., Proprietors.

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

Is prepared to Cement the exterior of Buildings with the 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'Candless, 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, $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

BASKETS!
LADIES TRAVELING,
MARKET,
SCHOOL,
PAPER,
KNIVE,
CLOTHES,
ROUND,
CHILDREN'S,
CAKE,
For sale low, by
je12 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!

Wareroom for the CHICKERING PIANOS, at Harrisburg, at 92 Market street.
oct3-tf W. KNOCHE'S MUSIC STORE.

The Patriot & Union.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1863.

THE LAST PROCLAMATION.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

In publishing on Wednesday last the proclamation of the President of the United States, ordering a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the whole land in certain classes of cases, we accompanied it with the words of the statute of Congress in pursuance of which it purports to be issued. We did so that our readers might have the opportunity of collating the two instruments, and we purposely abstained from any note or comment in the premises that they might have the advantage of forming their own first impressions as to the degree of correspondence that exists between the terms of the proclamation and the provisions of the statute in question.

But now that the law of Congress and the edict of the President avowedly issued under it have been distinctly submitted to the judgment of our readers, it becomes our duty to give expression to our own opinion as candidly entertained with regard to the scope of the last proclamation. We propose very briefly to state how far it is authorized and how far it is unauthorized by the terms of the statute under the authority of which the President assumes to issue it. We shall do this with great brevity and at the same time with great plainness of speech, for there is no complexity or obscurity in the matter. Truth in this instance lies on the surface, and is not hidden at the bottom of a well.

The words of the law to which the President makes appeal in the preamble of his proclamation, are as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one *so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President*, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued the said writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force and said rebellion continue."

It will thus be seen that this statute expressly contemplates the cases only of those who are "detained *as prisoners* under the authority of the President;" that is, as the context of the act in its subsequent sections clearly shows, of persons arrested and held in charge by some officer of the Government on suspicion or allegation of disloyal designs or practices. On reading the whole statute it is discovered that the authorization to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, "in any case," relates to that class of cases in which "the officer having charge of any one so detained" is able to make return, in the shape of a "certificate under oath," that the person by him detained is "detained as a prisoner under authority of the President." It is obvious that this provision of the law covers all that class of persons who may at any time be arrested and held in custody either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy; and the President, in enumerating this class of *detenus* as being persons with regard to whom the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended, may undoubtedly claim to be within the limits prescribed by the law of Congress. But he plainly exceeds these limits when, in addition to this denomination of persons, he proceeds in like manner to declare a suspension of the privilege of the writ as regards—we quote from his proclamation—"officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled or drafted or mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offense against the military or naval service."

This sweeping declaration finds no basis on which to rest in the law of Congress, and, in some of its denominations, involves, inadvertantly we doubt not, an express violation of another act of the last Congress. With what propriety can it be said that "officers, soldiers or seamen enrolled, or drafted, or mustered, or enlisted in the land or naval forces of the United States" are *prisoners*, detained under the authority of the President;" and yet it is only as regards persons who can be thus styled *in a sworn certificate* that the law of Congress of March 3d, 1863, authorizes a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Suppose the case of a youth, under the prescribed age, who has been improperly drafted or enrolled in the army. May he not loyally perform his duty as a soldier while making application to the courts of the country for redress? And in what just sense could the officer under whose command he was placed make return to the judge that such a person was held as "*a prisoner* under the authority of the President?" How the proclamation will operate in increasing the hardships of the draft, as respects persons who are erroneously enrolled and drawn, and who have actually entered the service, may be read in such cases as the following. We copy from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday last:

"Three boys, named Isaac M. Owens, Isaac Traphagans, and M. B. Miller, who had enlisted in the Fourth Independent Battalion, O. V. C., Major Joe Wheeler commanding, were brought before Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on Saturday morning, and discharged, it being shown that they were minors when they were sworn in."

All such proceedings, even before a Judge as "loyal" as Judge Leavitt proved himself to be in the case of Mr. Vallandgham, will now be stayed or dismissed.

It is plain that when the Congress authorized a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* with regard to certain "prisoners," it did not mean to place "officers, soldiers, or seamen" in that category, unless they had made themselves so by some positive act. The President's classification is too comprehensive.

But we have said that the proclamation, so far as it orders a suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* with regard to a certain class of cases, is violative of an act of the last Congress. We allude to the act of March 3d, 1863, entitled an act for "enrolling and calling out the national forces." The twenty fifth section of that act is in the following words:

"*And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft; or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto; or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, *such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the provost marshal, and he shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities,* and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments."

Now, the proclamation of the President suspends the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* with regard to persons arrested "for resisting a draft." Suppose, then, the case of a person arrested in New York by the provost marshal for "resisting the draft" in that State. The law says that he "shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities" for trial and conviction if proved guilty. The proclamation says that the provost marshal may detain all such persons according to his will and pleasure.—The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* being suspended as to such cases, the courts are left powerless to enforce their own mandates or to administer the law of the land in this matter. Now, which shall stand? The law of Congress or the proclamation of the President?

It is plain that the President has acted without due deliberation in issuing this last proclamation, which brings him, or his agents in acting under it, in direct conflict with the letter of a law signed by him on the same day with the law under cover of which he assumes to have issued it.

We know that there are those who will be swift to tax him with having attempted an "usurpation" in this matter. We shall not deal in any such insinuations, or bring any such allegations against the Chief Magistrate of the country, made such by the Constitution and the laws, the former of which he is sworn to "preserve, protect and defend," and to take care that the latter be "faithfully executed." If in any respect he seems to fail in the performance of this high trust, especially in a matter so open to public observation as that under consideration, it is much easier for us to assume, in explanation of it, an error of judgment or a misapprehension of the true relations of the question, than a deliberate purpose on his part to disregard his constitutional obligations or to trample on the chartered rights of the American people. But this candid consideration of the President's motives and purity of intention cannot make us vary a hair's breadth in stating the law, or give us a moment's pause in demanding that its sanctions be observed equally by rulers and ruled. We have full faith that the President will revise his proclamation in this regard, so as to bring it within the limits and put it under the shield of the law. He cannot expect to put a *stop* to all judicial proceedings in matters so vitally interesting to the people.—Nay, he has publicly engaged to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court on the question that has been raised as to the constitutionality of the Enrollment law. To this effect he wrote to Governor Seymour, of New York, under date of August 7th, as follows:

"I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the Judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I shall be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it, but I cannot consent to lose the *time* while it is being obtained."

Now, how can any such question ever be brought before the Supreme Court if the writ of *habeas corpus* is to be suspended in the case of all persons "enrolled, or drafted, or mustered, or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States?" Is a single test case to be allowed by way of grace for the purpose of trying the question? Then the question ceases to be one of common right, open to the enjoyment of all, and lapses into a matter of privilege, dependent for its origin and its solution on the will and pleasure of the Executive. The American people have not so learned their own rights or their rulers' duties.

It gives us no pleasure to take these exceptions to any declaration of the President. But what else can we do? The law is so plain that he may run who readeth, and we are set for its statement and its defence within the humble sphere of our vocation. We cannot do otherwise than speak in the words which Congress has put into our mouth, for the law infringed by the proclamation will stand to assert its just prerogatives, whether men will hear or whether they will refuse to hear. We sincerely believe that the cause of the Republic is to-day more damaged by disregard of law on the part of men in office, and especially on the part of men in subordinate military command, than by all other causes combined, scarcely excepting the enemy in the field or the enemy sowing the seeds of discord in the loyal States. For whatever of alienation there exists in the hearts of the people against the government takes its origin and derives its nutriment in a large degree from the domineering demeanor and exacting spirit of military officers, in high grades and in low grades, contemptuously overriding the civil authority in matters and within limits where there is neither necessity nor excuse for their intrusion. And it is in this aspect more than any other that we deplore the practical results of the President's proclamation, which, though not so intended by its author, seems to promise immunity from judicial scrutiny or legal control to every petty provost marshal or subaltern officer, whatever may be his invasions of private rights or his violations of municipal and national law.

HUME ON PROCLAMATIONS.—The following extract from Hume's history of the reign of Henry VIII., is wonderfully descriptive of our own times, and shows us what the future historian must say of certain transactions of the present administration. (Hume, vol. iii., chap. xxxii.)

"The Parliament having thus resigned all their religious liberties, proceeded to an *entire surrender of their civil rights;* and, without scruple or deliberation, they made *by one act a total subversion of the English Constitution.* They gave to the King's *proclamation the same force as to a statute* enacted by Parliament; and to render the matter worse, if possible, they framed this law as if it was only declaratory, and were intended to explain the natural extent of royal authority.

"The preamble contains that the King had formerly set forth several proclamations, which froward persons had wilfully contemned, not considering what a King by his royal power may do; that this license might encourage offenders not only to disobey the laws of Almighty God, but also to dishonor the King's most royal Majesty, who may full ill bear it; that *sudden emergencies* often occur which require *speedy remedies,* and cannot await the slow assembling and deliberations of Parliament. * * * For these reasons the Parliament, that they might remove all occasion of doubt, ascertained by a statute this prerogative of the crown, and enable his Majesty, with the advice of his council, to set forth proclamations, enjoining *obedience under whatever pains and penalties he should think proper; and these proclamations were to have the force of perpetual laws.*"

BLAIR COUNTY.

Democratic County Convention.

The delegates to the Democratic County Convention of Blair county met, pursuant to call, in the Court House, Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday, Sept. 15th, 1863, and organized by electing Hon. James D. Rea, President; Wm. Wilson, Alex. Carothers, James Kearney, and Rudolph Spang, Vice Presidents, and S. M. Woodcok and Dr. Rowan Clark, Secretaries.

[For want of space we omit the names of delegates in attendance.]

On motion it was—

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient at the present time to nominate candidates for the different county offices.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions:

Thos. Banks, H. L. Patterson, S. P. M'Fadden, Jas. H. Patterson, J. P. Thompson, Jas. Lowther, C. B. Malone, Christ Snyder, John M'Monigal, James Stevens, John H. Hileman, Jacob Woyandt, and A. Galbraith.

The committee, after a brief absence, reported the following, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have always regarded the Constitution of the United States, formed as it was by the wise men and patriots of the Revolution, as the sheet anchor of our liberties; that it contains within itself full power and authority to all officers constituted and recognized by it to discharge the duties imposed on them by its provisions, whether in war or peace.

Resolved, That we denounce the doctrine of the right of secession, by any State, as being as heretical and unconstitutional as the other infamous doctrines, taught by the Abolitionists, that "new States may be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned," and that no seceded State returning to its allegiance shall be permitted to resume its place in the Union until it has conformed in its constitution to the will of the party in power.

Resolved, That we are now, as we always have been, for the prosecution of the present civil war, and, in the language of Congress, in July, 1861, "in this national emergency, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, we will recollect only our duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest, or for interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Resolved, That we denounce and condemn as hateful and tyrannical, but in perfect keeping with the doctrines and practices of the old Federal party, arbitrary military arrests and the suppression of newspapers in States and communities where the civil courts are open and the laws prevail.

Resolved, That to the brave men who have followed the old flag and carried it triumphantly through many a battle field, our heartiest thanks are due; the living we will cheer and sustain, the families of the fallen cherish and protect, and the memories of the dead shall be embalmed in our heart of hearts.

Resolved, That we are for George W. Woodward because we know him. We remember with pride and pleasure the years in which he presided in our courts and dispensed justice to our people in such a way as to command the admiration of every one, and we rejoice that the day approaches when we can place in the Governor's chair of our noble old Commonwealth a successor of Chief Justice M'Kean.

Resolved, That in Chief Justice Lowrie we have an able, intelligent and learned Judge, who will discharge his duties without fear, favor or affection, and we cannot spare him now, when the times are so out of joint.

Resolved, That the opposition have a fit ticket for their amalgamated party, composed as it is of Andrew G. Curtin, President of a Know Nothing Lodge, and Daniel Agnew, who, in the Constitutional Convention, voted to make negroes equal to white men by allowing them to vote.

Resolved, That it is high time for the taxpayers of Blair county to make a change in the management of its finances. When one of the County Commissioners charges, and is allowed by the others, five hundred dollars for extra services, there must be something wrong.

Resolved, That John Cresswell, Jr., Esq., is hereby appointed Representative delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, and that he be instructed to vote for no man for delegate to the National Convention who will not use all honorable means to secure the nomination of General George B. M'Clellan as the next candidate for President.

[Names of the County Committee omitted.]

On motion, Dr. Rowan Clark, of Antes, was appointed Chairman of the County Committee, and S. S. Barr, of Hollidaysburg, Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman of the County Committee was authorized and instructed to appoint committees of vigilance for each ward, borough, and township in the county, to act in conjunction with the members of the County Committee.

On motion, James D. Rea, James Kearney, and Wm. Wilson were appointed Senatorial conferees to select a Senatorial delegate to represent the district in the next Democratic State Convention.

On motion, the proceedings of the Convention were directed to be published in the Hollidaysburg *Standard,* Philadelphia *Age,* and Harrisburg UNION.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

BLOODY DOINGS ON THE KANSAS-MISSOURI BORDER.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 9.—"Blood, massacre, revenge," correctly represent the feelings, purposes and acts of some of the people of Kansas towards the people of Missouri, except the radical Jacobin element of the latter State, which, I regret to believe, is in cordial sympathy with this devilish spirit that pants for the blood of our people.

On Sunday last, this desire for blood manifested itself in the southeastern part of Jackson county, not far from the village of Lone Jack. Although it was Sunday, the people of that region, alarmed and terror stricken by threats from Kansas, and cruel edicts from the headquarters of the district, were hard at work straining every nerve to get ready to leave their homes before the memorable 9th day of September, 1863.

One of these unfortunate victims of a cruel order had almost completed their preparations, and within half an hour's time would have commenced their weary wanderings in search of a home. It consisted of Benjamin Potter,