

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Four lines or less constitute a square. Night lines four times as much. One day, one square, one day, \$2.00. One week, one square, one day, \$10.00. One month, one square, one day, \$20.00. Three months, one square, one day, \$50.00. Six months, one square, one day, \$80.00. One year, one square, one day, \$120.00.

Patriot Union

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VOL. 6.—NO. 35. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Business Cards.

DR. J. C. HOYER, DENTIST, OFFICE IN WYETH'S BUILDING, 2d room formerly occupied by Dr. Curman, CORNER OF MARKET STREET AND MARKET SQUARE, sopl

C. D. WALTER'S, CLOCK MAKER, CLEANER AND REPAIRER, NORTH STREET, EAST OF THE CAPITAL. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. Sep 25-46m

WM. H. MILLER, R. E. FERGUSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. OFFICE IN SKOEMAKER'S BUILDINGS, SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MARKET SQUARE, ap-29w4d Nearly opposite the Bucher House.

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 Messrs. John G. Kunkel, David Hummel, Jr., and B. A. Lamberton. my14-46w6m

DR. C. WICHEL, 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 EXPERIENCE enables him in promising full and ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, be the disease chronic or any other nature. m18-46w12

THOS. G. 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. m-7

MILITARY CLAIMS AND PENSIONS. The undersigned has entered into an association for the collection of Military Claims and securing of Pensions for War and disabled soldiers. Muster-in and Muster-out Bolls, officers' Pay Bolls, Ordnance and Clothing returns, and all papers pertaining to the military service will be made out promptly and expeditiously. Office in the Exchange Building, Walnut between Second and Third streets, near Old City Hall, Harrisburg, Pa. THOS. G. MACDOWELL, j25-dt THOMAS A. MAQUIRE

SILAS WARD. NO. 11, NORTH THIRD ST., HARRISBURG. STEINWAY'S PIANOS, MELODIONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, Banjos, Flutes, Pipes, Drums, Accordions, STRINGS, SEWING AND BOOK MACHINES, &c., &c., PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ALBUMS, Large Pier and Mantle Mirrors, Squares and Oval Frames of every description, and other Miscellaneous Goods. Agency for Howe's Sewing Machines. Street Music sent by Mail. oct-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 MODERATE PRICES. dtf

J. COOK, Merchant Tailor, 27 CHESTNUT ST., between Second and Front, Has just returned from the city with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which will be sold at very low prices. He has also on hand, and also, an assortment of READY MADE Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. nov-17y

DENTISTRY. B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S., NO. 119 MARKET STREET, Positively extracts teeth without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide. jan-14

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE, TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY, E. S. GERMAN, 89 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT, HARRISBURG, PA. Depot for the sale of Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Music and Musical Instruments. Also, subscriptions taken for religious publications. m-20y-4

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 style and most reasonable terms. de14-dt

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 travel in the best style, at moderate rates. He has also in the table with the best of the market, and at his bar will be found superior brands of liquors and neat beverages. The very best accommodations for railroad employes are supplied in this vicinity. [24 dt] HENRY BOETGER.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD. This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been recently 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 is paid to the comfort of his guests. G. LEBERKING, Proprietor, (late of Spring Grove, Pa.)

THEO. F. SCHEFFER, BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER, 30 1/2 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG. Particular attention paid to printing, ruling and binding of Railroad Blanks, Manifests, Insurance Policies, Cheques, &c. Wedding and Business Cards printed at very low prices and in the best style. jan-1

TAILORING. GEO. A. KLUGH. The subscriber is ready at No. 94, MARKET ST., four doors below the Round House, to do up in the most stylish and well-known style of tailoring, all manner of clothing in his line, on short notice and moderate terms. Having constant stock of all the latest styles of cloth, he feels warranted in satisfying all who may favor him with a call. ap-7-d

CHARLES F. VOLLMER, UPHOLSTERER, Chestnut street, four doors above Second, (Opposite Washington House Hotel.) Is prepared to furnish to order, in the very best style of upholstery, all manner of Furniture, Window Curtains, Lounges, and all other articles of Furniture in his line, on short notice and moderate terms. Having constant stock of all the latest styles of cloth, he feels warranted in satisfying all who may favor him with a call. ap-7-d

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 RHEUMATISM 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. It is 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, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, CUTS & WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATISM AND NERVOUS 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 impudency or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and untiring remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and reinvigorates 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. QUINCY 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, are cured by its use.

EVERY HORSE OWNER should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectually prevent that formidable disease, which all horse owners should be careful to guard against, as 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 Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also the heading properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, and INSECT BITES and STINGS, are cured by its use. Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by all dealers. ap15w-d-4w

Wring.

ALL WORK PROMISED IN ONE WEEK!

104. PENNSYLVANIA STEAM DYING ESTABLISHMENT, 104 MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, HARRISBURG, PA. Where every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery, Fine Goods, &c., are Dyed, Cleaned, and finished in the best manner and at the shortest notice. nov-4wly DODGE & CO., Proprietors.

DURYEA'S MAIZENA.

Received two "PRIZE MEDALS" (From Juries 3 and 4) at the International Exhibition, London 1862, TRY ONE POUND.

BEING THE SOLE AWARDS Gained by Anything of the Kind. It also received the Superlative Report of "EXCEEDING EXCELLENT FOR FOOD."

MAIZENA At the Great International Exhibition at HAMBURG, July, 1863, Received THE HIGHEST MEDAL For its great delicacy as an article of Food.

Used for puddings, Custards, Blanc Manque, &c., without Lardings, with few or no eggs. It is excellent for thickening Sweet Sauces, Gravies for Fish, Meat, Soups, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for coffee, chocolate, tea, &c. A most delicious article of food for children and invalids. It is vastly superior to Arrow Root, and much more economical. Put up in one pound packages, with full directions for use, and sold by all Grocers and Druggists. WILLIAM DURYEA, Wholesale Agent, 166 Fulton Street, New York. Aug 15-46m

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

HEALTH, MONEY! HAPPINESS!! At this season of year, when so much sickness prevails, every one should provide himself with DR. HUMPHREY'S HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE, and prevent disease in its beginning. A fresh supply always on hand at SCHEFFER'S BOOK STORE, Harrisburg, Pa. m-18

WAR! WAR!—BRADY, No. 62 Market street, below Third, has received a large assortment of Swords, Razors and Balis, which he will sell very low. m-20

Amusements.

THE CONTINENTAL CASINO! WALNUT STREET, BETWEEN SECOND & THIRD. This FAMILY RESORT will open nightly for the season, on Monday, October 5th, 1863.

PROF. HALLER, The world-renowned Ambidextrous Prestidigitator, will appear and perform his great Changes, Transformations, Secret Manipulations, Ocular Deceptions, &c., assisted by MADAMOISELLE VIOLA, The charming Actress and Danseuse MISS EDA LAWRENCE, The Pretty Songstress. W. H. PORTER, The only Negro Delineator west of New York City, D. A. DEMARRELL, The celebrated Vocalist, Comedian and general performer—assisted by many others unequalled in their line. No order will be enforced. No improper persons admitted. No liquor sold about the place. Front seats reserved especially for the ladies. Admission, 15, 25, & 50 cts. A. F. MOLINISSE, Sole Lessee and Proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

T. F. WATSON, MASTIC WORKER AND PRACTICAL CEMENTER. 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 adhesion to any surface, impermeable by the action of water or frost. Very 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 Roman sandstone, or any color desired. Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Cement, I refer to the following gentlemen: J. Hissell, residence, Penn street, finished five years. J. H. Shoemaker, residence, Lawrenceville, finished five years. James O'Connell, residence, Allegheny City, finished five years. Calvin Adams, residence, Third street, finished four years. A. Hoever, residence, Lawrenceville, finished four years. D. M'Conrad, Penn street, finished four years. H. H. Thomas, residence, Diamond street, finished four years. St Charles Hotel and Girard House, finished five years. Kittington Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, Architects, Pittsburgh, finished five years. Orders received at the office of T. F. Watson, Paint Shop, 26 Seventh street, or please address. my16-18 T. F. WATSON, P. O. Box 1306, Pittsburg, Pa.

AN ITEM FOR THE LADIES.

The undersigned, having a long experience in the Boot and Shoe business, is now prepared to sell the very best styles of Ladies' shoes at the lowest possible prices. He keeps every imaginable kind of Gaiters, Raincoats and Slippers. Also, all kinds of Children's shoes, from the finest Infant's shoe to a coarse program. He has a full assortment of Men's Boots and Youth's shoes and boots. Call and examine his large stock before purchasing elsewhere. No. 12, Market square, next door to Felix's confectionery. All orders promptly executed. LIPPMANN HESS, oct-17y

BUEHLER HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

This old established House has undergone extensive improvements, and been thoroughly renovated and refitted. It is pleasantly located in the heart of the city, in easy access to the State Capitol and Public Grounds. For the accommodation of our guests, we have recently commenced work on a Couch to and from the Railroad. In this respect, every imaginable facility is provided for the Hotel for the stranger and traveler. A home-like resort for the stranger and traveler we respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage. GEO. J. BOEYER, Proprietor. Sept 18-46m

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale the valuable Tavern Stand, situated on Bridge Road, in the Sixth Ward, Harrisburg, corner of Broad street, being 26 feet in front and 12 feet deep. The improvements are a two-story frame Tavern House, with three-story brick building. Hydrant water in the premises, and other conveniences. The property is calculated either for a store or for a dwelling. Terms apply on the premises to HENRY BOETGER, P. S. The subscriber will also sell a fine six year old horse, and family carriage, having no use for the same. sep 10-17 H. B.

PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE.

One small CARD PRESS. One SUPER-ROYAL SMITH'S HAND PRESS, for cards, circulars, &c. One RUGGLES' QUARTER MEDIUM FAST PRESS, for cards, circulars, &c. One DAVIES' OSCILLATING, SUPER-ROYAL, MACHINE PRESS, suitable for jobs and newspaper work. A stone job can run off 1,000 copies per hour. All the presses are in good order, and will be sold low. Apply to THEO. F. SCHEFFER, oct 1. No. 18, Market St., Harrisburg.

BASKETS!

LADIES TRAVELING, MARKET, BIBLES, PAPER, KNIVES, CLOTHES, CHILDREN'S, CARB, &c. For sale low, by WM. DOCK, JR., & CO. j212

MESSRS. CHICKERING & CO. HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL!

AT THE MECHANICS' FAIR, BOSTON, HELD BY PROMISING WEEK, OVER SIXTY COMPETITORS! Warehouse for the CHICKERING PIANOS, at Harrisburg, at 92 Market street, oct-27 W. KNOX'S MUSIC STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SELECT FAMILY GROCERY.

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, we are receiving all the finest and choicest goods in our line in the market. We can confidently offer a complete stock of First Class Groceries, which no quantity cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the State in selection, price or assortment. sep 25 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 BOULBON. WINE—PORT, SHERRY, OLD MADEIRA. OTARD, DUPEY & CO. FINE BRANDY. JAMICA SPIRITS. PRIME NEW ENGLAND RUM. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. These liquors can all be obtained, 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.

LOOKING GLASSES—A Splendid Assortment of New Looking Glasses, just received, at W. KNOX'S Music Store, 92 Market street, m-18 They will be sold cheap.

LADIES YOU KNOW WERE YOU

can get the Note Paper, Envelopes, Writing and Wedding Cards? At SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE.

The Patriot & Union.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 12, 1863.

THE DYING SUMMER.

Dying Summer's gently gliding Into Winter's frigid grave; While the falling leaves are hiding Beauties that around her wave: Still, are gems of beauty glowing, In the grove she treads, and in the field, With the floral wonders growing, Wonders that her life creates! Rich and gorgeous is the pillow, Where she lays her dying head, 'Midst the gold-fruit tree and yellow, And the flowers blue and red, Happy Summer, bright and airy, Brilliant, transient—linger still! Weep then, life and lay thy airy Vanish! bid from mount and hill! Roses sweet with dew-drops weeping; Woo thee lovingly to stay; Stilly streams and cascades leaping; Bid thee not in haste away.

Laughing hours of sunny gladness, Fall-winds still will blow away, Leaving leaves to sigh in sadness, As they wither day by day. While the sultry Autumn's breathing, Perfumes from each dewy flower, Summer's hand is gently reaching Garlands for her parting hour. Youthful June and July glories, With their beauties pass away; Serenely, as an Autumn morn; Of all pleasures bright and gay! —Quaker Chronicle.

HOW TO TREAT THE REBEL STATES! MAY THEY RETURN TO THE UNION?

Whenever it has been charged that it was the design of the Republican party and of the administration to refuse to end this war on the simple submission of the rebel States to the Constitution and the laws—but to prolong the war with all its horrors, for the purpose of compelling the abolition of slavery in a legislative and executive act, we have vehemently denied by a large portion of the Republican press. The Albany Evening Journal has been particularly conspicuous in repudiating, for its party and the President, such a purpose, and has repeatedly arraigned us for misrepresentation in making such a charge. The proofs, however, of such a policy have constantly accumulated, until there can be no longer a pretense that it is not entertained.

We have in the Atlantic Monthly, for October, just from the press, an elaborate article from Senator Sumner, under the title of "Our Domestic Relations; or, How to treat the Rebel States," which puts forth and defends in a labored argument, the doctrine of the submission and extinction of the States, as such, and their subjection to what the writer terms "Congressional governments," and their readmission to the Union only at such times and on such terms as the pleasure of Congress may dictate—and especially on the condition of the Abolition of slavery.

Mr. Sumner is a Senator of the United States, having within the last year been re-elected to that office from Massachusetts. He is a prominent member of that body, and holds the post of honor in it—the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It cannot, therefore, be objected by any Republican that it is unfair to quote Mr. Sumner as competent authority as to the views of the Republican party. He is eminently authority in that respect. Let us therefore examine a little into the opinions which he puts forth in this his latest manifesto.

Senator Sumner expends several columns of his article in depreciation and denunciation of "State Rights"—arguing to show that the States have substantially no rights which the Federal Government is bound to respect. We quote: "Thus, whether we regard the large powers vested in Congress, the powers denied to the States absolutely, the powers denied to the States without the consent of Congress, or those other provisions which accord supremacy to the United States, we shall find the pretension of State sovereignty without foundation, except in the imagination of the partisans.—Before the Constitution such sovereignty may have existed; it is declared in the Articles of Confederation; but since then it has ceased to exist. It has disappeared and been lost in the supremacy of the National Government, so that it can no longer be recognized. Perverse men, insisting that it still existed, and weak men, mistaking the shadow of former power for the reality, have made arrogant claims in its behalf."

Having thus annihilated "State Rights," he proceeds to denounce the assertion of them as a "pestilential pretension." "But the government had hardly been inaugurated before it was disturbed by the pestilential pretension of State Rights, which, indeed, has never ceased to disturb it." In Mr. Sumner has adopted the views of a school of politicians who believe in making the Federal Government a supreme central power, unrestrained by any reserved rights in the States—forgetting that the States are really the sources and the supports of the power of the National Government, and that without their vigorous and constant aid, it would speedily expire, mistaking the shadow of former power for the reality, have made arrogant claims in its behalf."

Which of these policies—we submit to the candid reader—is most likely to stop bloodshed, end the war, save the nation, and give us, in the language of Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, a "preserved Union?" Albany Argus.

IS SMOKING INJURIOUS?

The Answers of a few Ladies to the Above Question. Mrs. Brown, (of Bloomsbury Square.) "Most decidedly! Doesn't it injure the curtains?" Mrs. Jones, (See Shell Cottage, Brighton.) "There can't be a question about it, and I am only surprised how persons can be so foolish as to put on! Doesn't it stick in the gentleman's hair? and get embedded in their whiskers? and hang about their clothes for hours and hours, and sometimes days afterwards? So much so that any one can tell a mile off whether the nasty things have been smoking or not. I'm sure it is downright terrible to be shut up in a railway carriage with a party of obstinate smokers—for though they may not be smoking at the time, still the unpleasant smell of their garments is such as to make one regret that Lord Palmerston will not bring in an act of Parliament to make every filthy smoker consume his own smoke."

Mrs. Robinson, (1002, Old Gower street.) "It not only injures the complexion, but the carpets also. Why, you have only to look at the carpet of a room which the gentlemen have been smoking over night, and your own eyes will tell you whether it is injurious or not! I will send you carpets (beautiful carpets, that must have cost 5s. 2d. a yard, if they cost a penny,) such a disgraceful carpet that a black beetle, I'm sure, would eat himself rather than walk over them!" Mrs. Blue Stoken, (Minerva Hall, Bath.) "If it is not injurious, perhaps you would have the kindness to inform me the reason why we ladies are not permitted to smoke?" Miss Twentyman, (Willow Lodge, Brighton.) "It's all a fuss and nonsense, and quite a loss of my temper when persons question me about the injuriousness of tobacco. Of course, it is injurious. Doesn't it kill spiders? Doesn't it stiffen coats, and shoes, and even earwigs? Isn't it used in noblemen's and gentlemen's gardens to fumigate the plants? Are not our outhouses and summerhouses smoked when we want to get rid of the vermin? and I really half wish sometimes that it would have the same effect on gentlemen, when they will persist on injuring themselves (and annoying us) by smoking hours after hours to the incomprehensible extent they do. If I was called upon to say what a man

publican form of government must be removed without delay or hesitation; and if the evil be known, our action will be bolder when it is known that the danger was foreseen."

The following shows that a part of the plan is to divide the soil of the rebel States among the emancipated negroes: "But even if we hesitate to accept this important conclusion, which treats slavery within the rebel States as already dead in law and Constitution, it cannot be doubted, that by the extension of the Congressional jurisdiction over the rebel States, many difficulties will be removed. Holding every acre of soil and every inhabitant of these States within its jurisdiction, Congress can easily do, by proper legislation, whatever may be needful within rebel limits in order to assure freedom and save order. The soil may be divided among patriot soldiers, poor whites and freedmen."

Senator Sumner denounces these systems of control, which he proposes to inaugurate over conquered rebel States, as "Congressional Governments." He proposes these in lieu of the "Military Governments" which the President has established, and which the Senator describes as follows: "Four military governors have been already appointed: one for Tennessee, one for South Carolina, one for North Carolina, and the other for Louisiana. So far as is known, the appointment of each was by a simple letter from the Secretary of War. But if this can be done in four States, where is the limit? It may be done in every rebel State, and if not in every State of the Union, it will be simply because the existence of a valid State government excludes the exercise of this extraordinary power. But assuming that, as our armies prevail, it will be done in every rebel State, we shall then have eleven military governors, all deriving their authority from one source, ruling a population amounting to upwards of nine millions. And this imperial dominion, indefinite in extent, will also be indefinite in duration; for if, under the Constitution and laws, it be proper to constitute such governors, it is clear that they may be continued without regard to time—for years; if you please, as well as for weeks—and that whole region, which they are called to sway will be a military empire, with all the powers, executive, legislative, and even judicial, derived from one man in Washington. Talk of the "one man power." Here it is with a vengeance. Talk of military rule. Here it is, in the name of a republic."

"The bare statement of this case may put us on our guard. We may well hesitate to organize a single State under a military government, when we see where such a step will lead. If you approve one, you must approve all, and the National Government may crystallize into a military despotism."

It will be difficult for the reader to perceive how these "Congressional Governments" to be established over the conquered States by the executive, dictated by a partisan New England Senatorial cabal and upheld by vast armies, will be less tolerable than the "Military Governments" above so graphically described. Either would prove dangerous to the liberties of the people, and end—as Mr. Sumner concedes the last would—in a "military despotism."

This is, therefore, the plan of the administration and its supporters for conducting the war. It is to be an Abolition war! The seceded States! They are to be allowed to come back as States! They are to be conquered and reduced to territories! The local laws and institutions are to be changed! Slavery is to be abolished by Congress, and the soil is to be divided among the emancipated slaves!

Will this plan end the war? Will such a policy strengthen the hands of the Union men in the rebel States? Rather, will it not render the whole population of these States desperate, by showing them that they have nothing to expect but subjugation and destruction from submission to the Union rule? Does not this policy prolong the war indefinitely, demand of our people yet more costly sacrifices of treasure and blood, and involve the danger of the utter destruction of our present system of government and the loss of our liberties?

The conservative men of the country stand in opposition to this fanatical policy of Senator Sumner and the administration. They concede nothing to the rebellion—on the contrary they demand that it be put down, and that the Federal Government be re-established, with the Union maintained in all its integrity, with a cordial reconciliation with power, and say to the citizens of the rebel States—"return to your allegiance, submit to the Constitution and laws, and your States, with unimpaired rights and powers, shall resume their former spheres, and again shine as stars in the grand Union constellation."

Which of these policies—we submit to the candid reader—is most likely to stop bloodshed, end the war, save the nation, and give us, in the language of Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, a "preserved Union?" Albany Argus.

REPUBLICANS ARE MONARCHISTS.—As evidence that the Republicans are in favor of a monarchy, it is only necessary to refer to the following facts: 1. They strike at the very root of human liberty by denying the citizen the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. 2. They have imposed stamp duties such as the Colonies refused to regard. 3. They introduced the conscription act, the offspring of the bloody Jacobins of France. 4. They have inaugurated a censorship of the press. 5. They claim that all power is in the President, and that the people have no rights save such as he is willing to bestow upon them. 6. They whip men at the stake as in the days of old John Adams. 7. They pardon mobs and justify them in tearing down papers and riding men on rails for their opinions. 8. They are prescriptive in religion, as in the case of Know-Nothingism. 9. They trample Constitutions and laws under their feet, and resort to despotic powers. Can honest men or freemen sustain them by their votes.

"Man is the only animal that smokes." "Mrs. Bloomer, (Lecturer on the Rights of Women, etc.) "It is indubitably of injurious effect, for that which has the natural power of separating for so many conservative hours of the husband from the partner of his joys, cannot be beneficial in its results, any more than it is humanizing in its relations. It is my firm conviction that it brutalizes all those who partake of it, for it has been a source of sorrow to me to notice that a husband, when he has been smoking to a late hour at his club, invariably returns to his home in a much worse temper than when he left in the morning. He leaves happy and smiling—he returns spiritless and discontented."

[More answers, as they are dropped into our tobacco box.]—Funch.

DEMOCRACY.

In contemplating the various phases of political affairs and observing the rise and decay of parties in this country, we are profoundly impressed with the vitality of the old Democratic organization. Scores of political associations have been formed, played their brief but exciting part in the drama, and passed away from the stage to give rise to new experiments on the part of leading men and masses, yet throughout all these mutations, one party alone has set time at defiance and preserved its traditional name and policy. There is a reason for this. It lies down at the very bottom of our political system. It is, in short, that the Democracy has been, and is to-day, the people's party. On the solid foundation of the people's love and confidence, it was first erected, and on that foundation it rests securely, when other contrivances of men to obtain and preserve power in themselves have been shifting forever and forever like the sands of the sea. When Mr. Jefferson, deeply impressed with the abuse of consolidated power by the old world aristocracy of the country, and our system of personal liberty which are established by the amendments to the Federal Constitution, he laid the foundation for a political order whose chief mission should be to watch over and secure from aggression these great rights, and who should be constantly strengthened by the masses in the good work. The old Whig organization was illustrated by the largest wealth, the highest social influence, and a great share of the cultivated intellect of the land. In spite of these signal advantages, it gradually declined, and at last perished. It was a most respectable, and it was also, a national party, but it did not expand with the widening area of the country, with the new issues that began to tax the thoughts and labors of public men. It gave way, therefore, to other political societies, but it was not solely owing to a certain sluggish and contracted vision, that the Whig party ceased to grow. A latent cause of this slow and certain wasting away of the body, was that it wanted, in a measure, active sympathy with the great masses. It prided itself upon its wealth, its social caste, and its intellectual culture. It was not a party that ever taught indifference to the laws, or treachery to their obligations—in which respect it is in striking contrast with the Republican organization—but it was apt to lean too strongly to the side of government, and to turn the cold shoulder to the popular will. Herein it totally failed, and herein it provided for its own speedy dissolution. The Whig party grew it. It ceased to be re-inforced and recruited. Sectional ideas began to rally about them thousands of indiscreet or vicious adherents. The Whig party was not strong enough to combat these new dangers. Its shield was too narrow, therefore it ceased to be. Let it rest well in its great tomb. For all its shortcomings, it was a noble party, and has left a high and comparatively unblemished name.

The Democracy was born to good luck. It was its rare fortune to have its love for the people, at the outset of our Government, blended with attachment for the Constitution of the United States. As this instrument was so shaped as to provide most admirably for the liberties of the people, the party which has ever in view the constant preservation of the one, has an equal interest in the preservation of the other. If the Constitution had been deficient in those essential provisions which protect the popular safety, the Democracy would never have had an affection for the instrument. If it had not so wonderfully established the limits of power vested in public agents, and so explicitly guarded the rights of the States and people against aggression, the Democracy would have obeyed the instrument, but they would never have felt for it that burning and ardent attachment which has made them its especial guardians and exponents during our entire history as a nation. Glorious privilege! We are fortified in our regard for the brave masses who have made this country "blossom as the rose," by the great public character which first animated these masses as a united people to achieve such wondrous results. So it has happened, that popular liberty and constitutional law have become watch-words on our party banner, blazoned ever on its ample folds. They have become rallying notes in our public discussions, the sign-boards in the beacon lights, the grand land marks of our policy as an old, stable and national party.—This is the marvellous good fortune of the Democracy. It can never perish so long it clings to these landmarks, nor can the laws and liberties of the people perish so long as they steadily re-inforce the good old party on this wise career.

The Democracy! There is something electric about that appellation. It is blended with our greatest civil and military achievements. It is blended with the eagle flight of the young nation from one ocean to the other. It is crowned with the memories of statesmen and heroes. Under its auspices the country steadily won a foremost place among the nations of the earth, and if ever this nation is to survive the shocks of civil convulsion, still a free and united people, it will be under the fortunate star of the same old law-loving and people-loving party. May it be perpetual!—Oleander Plain Dealer.