

The Union as it Was, the Constitution as it Is Where there is no law there no freedom.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14. Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, FOR SUPREME JUDGE, WALTER H. LOWRIE. Democratic County Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT, JOHN H. BAILEY. JAMES BENNY, Sr., CHAS. P. WHISTON Dr. A. G. McQUAIDE, JOHN SILL, WM. WHIGHAM, JAMES BLACKMORE. EDWARD P. KEARNS

JAMES SALSBURY. FOR CLERK OF COURTS, E. HEIDLEBERS. JAMES IRVIN. COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JACOB MEIL. W. H. WIGHTMAN.

County Committees of Surerintendence are requested to communicate the names and Postoffice address of their members to the Charman of the State Central Committee. Editors of Democratic papers in Pennsylvania are requested to forward copies to him. CHABLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman, PHILADELPHIA. Pa., July 22d, 1863.

We have a communication from T J. BIGHAM, in reply to a note signed "Old Line Whig," published in Saturday's Post. Mr. Bighau shall have a hearing to-morrow.

Democratic Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Democ racy of Allegheny this, Monday, evening, in the Diamond Market Square, Allegheny City. Several eloquent speakers have been invited and will be on hand. There is no trouble in gathering the Democracy this year by thousands, upon the merest hint. We expect a rousing crowd to night.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION.

Texas annexation agitation, up to the activity. death of the old Whig organization, generally controlled her popular elections. In 1840 Georgia went with the current and voted for Gen. Harrison; four years after well for our business men and manufacturers to woted for Gen. Harrison; four years after she repudiated her and the Whig party's idol, Henry Clay, and voted for Polk and Tayes. In 1949, the manufacturers in the importance of the company of the comp Texas. In 1848 she voted for Gen. Taylor, the Whig candidate who owned three Pierce, over Gen. Scott, both being non thorough a proslavery man as there was disproving the charges of the Gazette !in the South; in fact the State was only This is a mere suggestion. second to South Carolina in her advocacy of any extreme measure intended to strengthen and perpetuate the peculiar institution. Senator Toombs followed in Berrien's footsteps, until the organization of the Republican sectional organization in 1856, when he was, like others, compelled to join the only national party to avert the threatened encroachments of

This Toombs, the "representative man" of Georgia, at the present time, we see is out in a brief letter declaring that he would rather die several times than agree to a "reconstruction of the States." He, doubtless, would rather keep on in rebellion a while longer than see the States relinform its readers if there is any truth in united, for the very cogent reason that receptain serious charges made against Andy union would place his neck in danger .-- Curtin by the Gazette, such as thief, He is one of the daring leaders of the reswindler, defrauder of the soldiers, public are to hold it, to be sworn, and to make bellion, who should never be torgiven for plunderer, truckling politician, &c. As

in the face of Robert Toombs' example in the face of Robert Toombs' example elevate, by their votes, to the Guberna-and admonition, the feeling among the torial chair of Pennsylvanis, a man acpeople for a reunion of the States is grow. cused of robbery and swindling by one of his own party, which accusations the doubtless, the cause of Toombs' letter .-The Savanah Republican, of a recent date. copies from the Macon Telegraph an article lamenting bitterly the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and testifying to the rapidly increasing feeling for a rennion of the States, pervading the masses of the people. Commenting upon this, the Re. publican indignantly remarks as follows: "To-day, and in the heart of Georgia, may be found men ready to discuss a reconstruction of these dissevered Union. Men willing to degrade themselves, to enslave their wives and children—to insult our dead in their soldiers' graves—to make f r their country a history of shame and infamy—to be the meck of all men for all time to come, by voluntary reunion with our vile, car despicable enemies. Reconstruction means but subjugation. To ask for readmission to the University and degradation."

Under such a state of circumstances, as is here admitted to exist, even "in the passed to a second reading. heart of Georgia," what ought to be the policy of our Administration? It should do everything in its power to foster and strengthen the Union men of Georgia who land, declared that Canada must immediare bold enough to speak for the old Union; but, instead of that, we have our

President writing Abolition letters, in h he foreshadows the very condition to which the Macon Rupublican a late letter looks to an interqouthern subjugation and which is not calcu-

GOV. CURTIN. In reply to our allusions, in Friday's

Post, on the disreputable character of Gov. Curtin's conduct, his organ, the Commer cial, of Saturday remarked: Out clever neighbor of the Post dres not half like that Govern T Curtin should canvase the State. We are not in the least surprised at this Gov. Curtin is one of the most eloquent and effective speakers in the State. He understands fully the usues of the present campaign, and wherever he goes most effectually dispose of the trait orous disguises with which the friends of Woodward seek to hoodwink runaway Democrats.

The "issues" involved in this campaign. to which Gov. Curtin should direct his particular attention, are his duplicity in declining a nomination, which he afterwards intrigued to secure; and the clearing up of the record for dishonesty, preferred against him by his own party. Since the against him by his own party. Since the tary service under a requisition from the Governor has taken the stump, in his own President of the United States, or otherbehalf, we trust that he will turn his attention to the discussion of the points alluded, and not confine himself altogether to empty declamation about his own loyalty. He certainly understands these issues, but will he discuss them?

AN ANSWER. The Commercial invites us to publish a speech made by Judge Woodward at a

Gov. Curtin in favor of his own re-election. We always knew that the leading editor of to has no possible connection with the or troop to which such officer shall be present; but, in order to be obliging, we long." will publish it if the Commercial will give ting returns, &c. its readers the portrait of Andrew G. Cartin, drawn in several numbers of the Pitts burgh Gazette. What says our neighbor to this liberal proposition?

A POLITICAL DODGE. A few of the leading Republicans of this county finding their cause rapidly sinking, have undertaken to manufacture a little capital by instituting a prosecution against initiated for the purpose of affecting the spectively belong, as fully as if they were election of a member of the Legislature in present at the usual place of election Butler and one in Allegheny. This is a mere political dodge, which will be made authors in a manner they are not perhaps of a very interesting nature now in possession of the parties prosecuted.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Democratic County Committee. consisting of about seventy members, met in old times, usually Whig in its politics; until the second Tuesday of October, for John M. Berrien, U. S, Senator from that the transaction of all matters connected State, being the brightest leader. The with the campaign in this county, which slavery question, however, from the promises to be one of unusual vigor and ed to be made are to be transmitted thro'

Suspension of Business.

particular, cannot be over estimated. offer this as a suggestion."

hundred negro slaves, against Gen. Cass, who did not own any, and four years after way of a suggestion. Is it proposed to conscription by the United States way of a suggestion. Is it proposed to conscription by the United States way We clip the above from the Chronicle pay the workmen for the time lost, or will quite unknown, and no provision w. slaveholders. Mr. Berrien, the great sidered disloyal who refuses to close his law should be held valid, conscripts could the manufacturer or business man be con. made for persons who might be drawn establishment to hear Andrew G. Cnrtin not vote under it. They, like citizens in disproving the charges of the Gazette?—

Resigned.

Gen. Burnside finding himself interfer ed with at Washington, has quit, resigned and gone home.

The Democracy are holding mass neetings throughout the county nearly meetings throughout the county nearly at the annual spring elections, or at muni-every day in the week. which are attended cipal or special elections fixed at other by large and attentive crowds. The peo-ple are thoroughly aroused and will vin. These day of October. At none of these ple are thoroughly aroused and will vin-

For the Post.

Hit him Again. Will the Commercial be good enough to suppose for one moment that they will elevate, by their votes, to the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvanis, a man accused of robbery and swindling by one of his own party, which accusations the Commercial dare not deny. I hope the people of this county will sustain their established reputation as friends and ardent admirers of honesty, purity, and integrity, and integrity, and with the words of the Gazette ringing and the cannot be punished. There can be no ments of militin and corns of molysters. in their ears ("It is morally impossible fo us to support Gov. Curtin under any cir cumstances, and equally impossible for any party to elect him if it should be reck less enough as to try the experiment.") vote for George W. Woodward, whose reputation is pure and unsullied, and whose elevation to the Gubernatoria chair will inaugurate a new era in the history of our beloved old Commonwealth.

ANTI CURTIN.

Canada Mus Defend or Americanize Herself. QUEBEC, September 12.-In the Cana-

dian Parliament the militia bills have D'Arcy McGee made another last night, and in alluding to the military preparations of the Federal Government at Kennebec, Rouse's Point and Cleve prepare to Americanize herself.

The President Refuses to Accept Burnside's Resignation. Washington, September 12.—The President has received the resignation of General Burnside, but refuses to accept it, feeling in Geor-uth. and requests him to remain in command in East Tennessee, which he has liberated from the rebel control.

SOLDIER SUFFRAGE. BLOOMSBURG, Sept, 4, 1863.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of ie 22d of August, in relation to soldier voting, I have prepared and now transmit you a paper which contains the informaon requested I am, dear sir, very truly yours; C. R. BUCKALEW.

Hon. Geo, Scott, Catawissa. examination of the Statutes, Decisio

of the Supreme Court, and proposed Amendment to the Constitution, upon the subject of Civil Suffrage by Citizens of Pennsylvania in Military Service. By an act of the General Assembly, assed 29th March, 1813, it was provided That whenever any of the citizens of this Commonwealth, having a right to vote at a general election, shall be in actual mili-

monwealth, each and every such citizen shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage at such place as may be prescribed by the commanding officer of the compa-ny, or troop, to which he or they shall respectively belong, as fully as if he or they were present at the usual place of election, any provision in any act or acts now i force to the contrary notwithstanding; Provided, however, that no such election shall be held if the company or troop public meeting in Philadelphia, some which such person or persons shall be attached shall be within two miles of the and it will insert one recently made by usual place of holding elections, at the time of holding such elections.

By the second section, "the captain commanding officer of each company, the Commercial was fond of humor, but we had no idea of his being so great a wag.

The speech of Judge Woodward alluded commercial was fond of humor, but troop, shall act as judge, and the first lieutenant, or second officer in command, shall act as inspector, at such election. There are other sections regula-

> Commonwealth, qualified as hereinbefore provided, shall be in any actual military on which suffrage is made to depend, and service in any detachment of the militia or corps of volunteers, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth. on the day of the general election as afore

some gentlemen in the 23d Congressional said, such citizens may exercise the right district, for a conspiracy to defraud the United States out of something. This is troop or company to which they shall re Provided, that no member of any such exercised by qualified residents thereof, troop or company, shall be permitted to vote at the place so appointed, if at the nanifest upon trial and recoil upon the time of such election he shall be within ten miles of the place at which he would prepared to feel. We hear of a few items be entitled to vote, if not in service as aferesaid.

The forty-fourth section is similar to the second one of the act of 1813 above mensioned, except in the new provision it contains, that in case of the neglect or refusal designated to serve at such is to take place is quite a concernt thing of the imperfections of this amendment, in companies or troops, shall act as judges not, the Legisla ure could not delegate its it should be open to interest thing. on Saturday at the St. Charles Hotel—the and inspectors. The proceedings for convenerable Charles Shaler in the Chair—ducting such elections shall, as far as prac-The State of Georgia was always exceedingly pro-southern, being excelled in her zeal for Southern advancement her zeal for Southern advancement her zeal for Southern advancement her zeal for business, and will selectors for business, and will selectors for violation of law at ordinary condition. By the forty-fifth sec tion the manner in which the officers for the purpose of suffrage under this law, act of 3rd of March, 1863, which provides: "That all persons drafted under the preceding such election. Er., he shall en possible or president to military duty in such corps. regiments, or other branches of the purpose of suffrage under this law, act of 3rd of March, 1863, which provides: "That all persons drafted under the preceding such election. Er., he shall en joy the rights of an elector:" so says the corps. regiments, or other branches of the purpose of suffrage under this law, act of 3rd of March, 1863, which provides: "That all persons drafted under the preceding such election. Er., he shall en joy the rights of an elector:" so says the corps. regiments, or other branches of the service. as the expense way across the purpose of suffrage under this law, act of 3rd of March, 1863, which provides: "That all persons drafted under the provisions of this across of this across the purpose of suffrage under this law, act of 3rd of March, 1863, which provides: "That all persons drafted under the provisions of this across the provisions of this across the provisions of the provisions of this across the provisions of the purpose of suffrage under this law, across the purpose of suffrage under this law, a by no other commonwealth, save South fairly organized for business, and will electors for violation of law at ordinary joy the rights of an elector: so says the in old times, usually Whig in its politics; until the second Tuesday of October, for lor by the act. The four sections next follows the service on the day of election, he shall lowing, relate to returns and to the enu-meration of votes by return judges. It is to be remarked, that all the returns direct-

ed to be made are to be transmitted thro
the mails.

Under the stands in place of the older
statute, it is plain, that percons drawn for
military service of the United States under the conscription act of Congress of
3d March, 1863, are not authorized to
vote. For the act of 1839 applies only to

Ref th may be said (and nothing else can
avercise the right of suffrage under the regulations of the act of 1839, or of any
to other State act of similar character, it is
der the conscription act of Congress of
votes, and may leave it forever a moment
after his vote is given.

Ref th may be said (and nothing else can
avercise the right of suffrage under the
regulations of the act of 1839, or of any
other State act of similar character, it is
difficult to conceive.

"all elections by the citizens," and is not
confined to "general elections" as are the
acts of 1839 applies only to
confined to "general elections" as are the
acts of 1836 and 1839. It is comprehensive,
and at Presidential elections it would

for votes to be given at the general elec-tions, which, by our Constitution, are fixed on the second Tuesday of October port

of each year.

It follows, that there could be no voting under this law at Presidential elections, residence in an election district, and is to offer his ballot in that district. when the act of 1813 was passed. It was dicate the faith that is in them on the 2d the day of the general election, as aforesaid," to which occasion the privileges conferred by the act are limited.

The set the faith that is in them on the 2d the day of the general election, as aforesaid, to which occasion the privileges as State residence of two years was required. An examination of the decates of the State and the government of the United States. It Nor does it seem contemplated, or rea

of troops under complete State organiza-tion, with citizen officers. The command ing officer of the troop or company is to fix the place of election, and the officers son of exclusion applies to them that applies to United States conscripts, to wit: proper districts and at remote points, with that they are not included in the terms of the act of 1839. But beyond this, where the act of 1839. But beyond this, where

cannot be punished. There can be no ments of militia and corps of volunteers pretence of power on behalf of our State mentioned in the act of 1839, do not lose their claims to be considered residents of the State and of their respective election lates service, and who owe her none of districts, by entering into military service,

Notwithstanding respectable professional opinion to the contrary, this conclusion may be drawn from the following points: That all the election returns are t be made through the United States mails, and just doctrine is completely supported which can convey them from remote points. 2d. That military service render. ed the United States by our citizens, wil ed the United States by our citizens, will does not require for its maintenance the usually be service heyond the State bounces to constant bodily presence therein of the indary, 3d. The practice under the act in dividual who claims it. He resides there if he have there his domicile, or (borrow-4th. The inequality of allowing some 4th. The inequality of billowing solution qualified soldiers to vote and excluding others; the enjoyment of the right depending upon the circumstance of place

If he go forth at the command of hi
at the time of the election over which the

State, to breast in its behalf the shock of pending upon the circumstance of place at the time of the election over which the voter, being subject to military orders, can exercise no control. Lastly may be considered, the situation of the State and perhaps exerred and broken, he resumes the exercise of his electron rights on it has a control. country when the act of March 29, 1813, passed. In the spring of that year the invasion of Canada was intended. Strong

Ohio, and at other places beyond the State lines, and the military operations in which they were to participate were also to be conducted beyond them. Under these circumstances this act to authorize soldier toting was passed. It was probably intended to encourage enlistments and volunteering, and to operate extra territorially, at places outside the State, to which Having now shown the terms and extent of the law regulating suffrage by persons and in military service, we may proceed to examine the conditions of the law regulating suffrage by persons and extent of the law regulating suffrage by persons and extent of the law regulating suffrage by persons and extent of the law regulating suffrage by persons and extent of the law regulating suffrage by persons and extent of the law regulating suffrage by persons and extent of the law regulating suffrage by persons and extent of the law regulating suffrage by persons and extent of the law regulating suffrage by persons and extent of the law regulating suffrage by persons and extent of the law regulating suffrage by persons and extent objects of the latter to maintain, that an elector can have two legal either of two different places of election on the same day.

It remains to say, in this place, that the Supreme Court has not decided that soldiers cannot vote, but simply that all citizens, whether soldiers or civilians, the same day of the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri and Ohio Rivers, is hereby declared free from any military restriction whatever. The

Commonwealth. The statute is pronounced by that court to be no law and void. because it contradicts the first section of because it contradicts the first section of and should be read by any one who detended the third article of the Constitution of sires to form an intelligent and final a general election, shall be in actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or other wise, on the days appointed by law for holding general elections within this Commonwealth, each and every mone of the section of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The section reads:

"In elections by the citizens every white freeman of the age of twenty-one year, and in the election district where here offers to vote ten days immediately preseding such election; and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days be-

fore the election, shall erjoy the rights of This is the fundamental law which exludes all other law inconsisient there with. The man who falls within this exact description of an elector, has a com-plete right to vote of which no Legislature can deprive him, and upon the who is deficient in any one particular here mentioned, no Legislature can confer the right. It is not in the power of Judge or Governor, or Legislator, to change one hairsbreadth the electoral requirements here recited, and they are each bound by olemn oath to anpport the Constitution

Let the words relating to residence in an ection district be taken according to their ain meaning, and as they must have been b thing returns, de.

This old statute was superceded by the force of the following sections, of the general election law of 2d yluly, 1833. The 43d section of this law reads as follows:

The first and some of the following sections, of the general election law of 2d given case, these three things. 1st, the resistence of an election district: 2nd, resistence of the people for their adoption or rejection, and adoption by them would become a part of the Constitution.

It will be observed that this proposed amendment follows in part only the new constitution. ads as follows:

'Whenever any of the citizens of this offer to vote there. But the act of 1834, on the citizens of this offer to vote there. attempts to authorize elections without them. It establishes no election districts; it adopts for its purposes none already formed; and it neither requires nor contemplates any fixed residence, or any offer to vote, within a district. The word district includes the ideas of territory and boundary, and the term election district, as used and perfectly familiar in this State, means a limited portion of territory within which the right of suffrage may be

troop or company! to appoint the place of election, but this intenditing to do with the formation of districts, and none are. in fact, to be formed or established. Fixing places of election—selecting the presise spots, within districts, where voting of the officers designated to serve at such is to take place is quite a different thing

powers for such purposes to a military of enjoy the right of suffrage," &c., says the statute. No previous residence whatever is required at the place "where he offers a vote"—at the place "appointed by the commanding officer of the troop or com-

be said) that he votes by virtue of his continued residence in his proper election district at home; that such constructive home residence fulfils the requirement of the Constitution, and enables him to vote at Constitution, and enames and to vote at service, ne could control the whole protection where he may happen to be ceeding, and the country would be regard this argument is ulterly shattered and lieved from all those harassing doubts Put this argument is utterly snattered and destroyed by citing against it the strong, clear words of the Constitution itself:— and that vexations uncertainty as to resided '--'tendays''— in the election disour Presidential elections. voted at all, in their proper home election districts and not elsewhere.

Again, the act of 1839, following the example of the act of 1813, provides only trict of his residence, or, as said by the siven at the general election of the court—"constraing the words in the Legislarure for action, it will be lared to be within the very election district of his residence, or, as said by the which it contains, and its probable operation."

Supreme Court—"constraing the words in the Legislarure for action, it will be important to examine carefully its form, which it contains, and its probable operation." Supreme Court—"constraing the words according to their plain and litarally import * they mean, undoubtedly,

residence in an election district, and is to introduction into the policy of the United offer his ballot in that district."

This provision relating to the district residence of voters was not in existence when the act of 1815 was passed. It was government and acts upon the citizen, established to the Constitution of the plan or system of conscription, which (as already stated) dispenses with calls or requisitions upon the citizen, established to the constitution of the plan or system of conscription. ed. An examination of the depates of the Convention which framed it, will show, have such form that it will fairly accom-Nor does it seem contemplated, or reasonably possible, that elections should be that it was intended to secure elections plish its purpose and stand undisturbed

the Commercial has never proved the falsi bellion. He feels his guilt, and hence his aversion to a reunion, which would at least drive him into involuntary retirement.

The Commercial has never proved the falsi be directed by her to perform such duties. Commonwealth—the very frauds, irregularities and containing are known—and even (as in cases under the directed by her to perform such duties. Commonwealth—the very frauds, irregularities and containing the directed by her to perform such duties. Commonwealth—the very frauds, irregularities and containing the directed by her to perform such duties. Commonwealth—the very frauds, irregularities and containing the directed by her to perform such duties. Commonwealth—the very frauds, irregularities and containing the directed by her to perform such duties. Commonwealth—the very frauds, irregularities and containing the directed by her to perform such duties. Commonwealth—the very frauds, irregularities and containing the directed by her to perform such duties. Commonwealth—the very frauds, irregularities and containing the directed by her to perform such duties. Commonwealth—the very frauds, irregularities and containing the directed by her to perform such duties. Commonwealth—the very frauds, irregularities and containing the directed by her to perform such duties. Commonwealth—the very frauds, irregularities and containing the directed by her to perform such duties. least drive him into involuntary retire.

ment.

But, notwithstanding Georgia's firm adherence, for so long a time, to the extreme of pro-southern and slavery opinions, and suppose for one moment that they must be true.

Veracity has never been impeached, I take little or man, free from prejudice, can arrive at any other conclusion. The Commercial must place a very low estimate upon the character of the people of this county to plies to United States conscripts, to wit:

| Veracity has never been impeached, I take little and afflict the people. But if the act of ganization cannot vote; for the same real sture could authorize, not soldiers mere character of the people of this county to plies to United States conscripts, to wit:

> mentioned in the act of 1839, do not lose the duties of citizenship.
>
> I assume that the act was intended to have operation and authorize voting as well beyond as within the State limits.—
>
> districts, by entering into military service, for temporary periods, and under the or ders or at the instance of their State government. They are justly considered as temporarily absent upon the public busi temporarily absent upon the public busi ness, without such surrender or waiver of their citizen rights as would follow an or dinary removal of a citizen into another State or country. This most reasonable by anthority and stands sure.

Residence within the State or disrtict ing a good word from a Saxon instead of Latin original) his permanent place of

efforts were to be made to obtain control upon home-residence, is supported by efforts were to be made to obtain control of the lakes and of the country beyond them; to retrieve the Hull disaster; to chastise the savages, and secure ourselves against insult and danger along the entire border. Pennsylvania soldiers were then in the army of Gen. Harrison in Northern the war, and thousands will so vote at the control of the lakes and of the country beyond the very decision of the Supreme Court our elections, and by the very decision of the Supreme Court our that the rebel force there consists of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering about one thousand in all. Longstreet was in North Carolina looking after Gen.

Peck.

PRENCH OAK WALE PAPER—
Printed from the 2d Louisiana regiment, the very decision of the Supreme Court our that the rebel force there consists of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering about one thousand in all. Longstreet was in North Carolina looking after Gen.

Peck.

of the law regulating suffrage by persons in military service, we may proceed to examine the question of its validity. For that has been assailed and judgment has gone against it in the highest court of the Commonwealth. The statute is pronountable for the Court which will be found in the 5th volume of Wright's Reports, page ppinion upon the subject to which it re-

lates.

In consequence of the decision that soldier-voting, outside of proper districts, was unconstitutional, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution was brought forward at the last stitution, was brought forward at the last session of the Legislature, and was passed by an unanimous vote in both houses. That proposition is as follows: "There shall be an additional section to

he third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SEC. 4. Whenever any of the qualifid electors of this Commonwealth shall od in any actual military service under a equisition from the President of the nited States or by the authority of this ommonwealth, such electors may exerise the right of sufferage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place

If this proposition should be again ap proved or passed by the next Legislature it can then, after a notice of three months

amendment follows in part only uliar phraseology of the act of 1839, in designating the persons in military service whom it extends. It speaks in the language of that act, of persons "in any actual military service," and then, dropping the words, "in any detachment of the militia or corps of volunteers," con President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth." effect of the suppression of the words stated, is not perfectly clear. The word "requisition," in the act of 1839, means a call or demand made by the Presiden upon the State. If it is intended to hav and to which, as to them, that right is rethe same meaning in this amendment The act of 1839, like that of 1813, authorizes "the commanding officer of the thorizes "the commanding officer of the detachments of militia or corps of volume to a superior of the commanding of the place."

Put the price of the commanding of the place of the commanding of the c duced by the suppression, as such requisitions would at all events be filled by "detachments of militia or corps of voi unteers." But the writer of the amendment may have intended to give this word "requisition" a more extensive meaning, so as to include any demand or order for troops from this State, whether directed to the State authorities or not. It is considered to the State authorities or not. to the State authorities or not. It is one of the imperfections of this amendment. it should be open to dispute. If conscripts are to be included in the amend-

At Joseph Fieming's Drug S provisions of this act shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps. regiments, or other branches of the Service, as the exigency of the service, as the exigency of the service may require.' idure.

and at Presidential elections it would doubtless be convenient and effective in aid of a President who desired a re election, or desired to select his successor As Commander in Chief of all in military service, he could control the whole pro-

tion and effect in future Presidential elections: in short, whether its departures from the phraseology and provision of the act of 1839 are improvements or not. This is rendered particularly necessary by the the government of the United States. It will be necessary that the amendment against fraud, and to bear the construction and unperverted by contact with new plan against fraud, and to bear the construction now given, and which is required by its of military action or nolicy adopted by the very language.

If persons having a district residence by having a district residence by happen, that complete control over now given, and where they language.

United States. Otherwise, it may possibly happen, that complete control over state elections will be transferred to the redering power and even (as in cases under is neither desired nor contemplated in is neither desired nor contemplated in amending the Constitution.

Appeals are new made to soldiers by

party newspapers and orators, to oppos Judge Woodward at the coming el because, in the regular course of his du-ties, he was obliged to decide the question of the constitutionality of the act of 1839, and did decide it, along with other judges and did decide it, along with other judges of the Supreme Court, honestly and truly. Neither he nor his colleagues could change the Constitution. They were as honest men, bound to declare it as they found it, and apply it to the cage before them. That their decision was correct and stood upon a sound, honest reasons, has been shown in sound, honest reasons, has been shown in the foregoing examination of it, and will still more clearly appear upon an exami nation of their published opinion. The conclusion is therefore clear, that instead of incurring censure they may justly claim the confidence. respect and approval of every soldier who possesses that sense of honor, leading to the discharge of duty, which militare service is calculated to inwhich military service is calculated to inspire in any manly breast.

The Provincial Bank of Canada. TORONTO, September 12.—The Provin-Bank of Canada is about winding up. Its notes will be redeemed at Montreal or Stanstead until the 1st of October, when they will cease to be secured by the deposit of provincial securities.

BALTIMORE, September 11, '68-B. H. Bichardson, and his son, Frank Richardson, and Stephen J. Joyce, proprietors of the Baltimore Republican, were to day arrested, by order of Gen. Schenck, for enting their disloyalty by publishing their paper of yesterday a entitled, "The Southern were ordered South, and the three went across our lines this evening.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 11.-Five deserters arrived in Norfolk last evening from the 2d Louisiana regiment,

any military restriction whatever. The trade of the Mississippi at intermediate points within the Department of the Gul s held subject only to such limitations as may be necessary to prevent the supply o provisions and munitions of war to the en emies of the country.

2. The products of the country intended or general market may be brought into

the military posts on the line of the Mississippi within the Department of the Gul without restraint, viz.: at New Orleans Carrollton, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge and Port Hudson.

3. Officers and soldiers of the army are ereby directed to transfer to Hon. B. F Flanders, Agent of the Treasury Depart. ment of the United States, or his deputies

taking receipts therefor, all captured abandoned or sequestrated property no required for military purposes, in accordance with General Orders No. 88 of the Department of War.

4. The Military Court of this Depart ment is hereby invested with exclusive urisdiction in all cases of extortion, ex cessive or unreasonable charges, or unjust treatment of officers and soldiers of the army of the United States by proprietors agents of steamboats or other vessel n the navigation of the Mississippi or the Julf; and upon conviction of any of the

ffences herein described, the offender shall be held liable to fine, imprisonment or confiscation of property.

By command of Maj. Gen, BANKS.
G. Norman Lieder, A. A. A. Gen.

THE GHEATEST PAIN CURER OF THE AGE! Try Reed's Magnetic Oil. Try Reed's Magnetic Oil. Try Reed's Magnetic Oil. Fry Reed's Magnetic Oil. For Rheumatism, Sprains, Brains, Pains in the Limbs, Stiff Joints, &c. It never fails, if used as directed.
Sold by bIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, sel4 corner omithfield and Fourth street.

Reasons why it is better than dry Polish;

1. It is already mixed.

2. It has no smell whatever.

3. It produces no dirt or dust.

4. It stands the most intense heat.

5. It preserves from rust.

6. It is the most economical polish.

7. It is not one-fourth the labor. For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON sel4 corner Smithfield and Fourth:

TRAL SULPHITE OF LIME.
One bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider
one bottle will preserve a barrel of Cider Call and get the genuine article, Call and get the genuine article,

itow soldiers dispersed under this provision, scattered in all parts of the service, mingled with men and commanded by officers of other States and countries, can exercise the right of suffrage under the regulations of the act of 1839, or of any other State act of similar character, it is difficult to conceive.

The proposed amendment o continue entil the lst day ANDREW KLOMAN, BENHY PHIP'S JR, THOS, N. MILLER, sel0 law6w

ANDREW KLOMAN. HENRY PHIPPS, JR., General Parine THOMAS N. MILLER. RON CITY FORGE KLOMAN & PEIPPS. Ninth Ward, Pittchurgh,

nanufacture Bar Iron, General Bailway and teamhoat Fergings, Passenger, Freight and Lo-lomative Axles, &c. 8 10-tr New Fall Goods.

HUGUS & HACKE'S, Corner Fifth and Market streets.

Figured Delaines. Colored Lusters, Plain Fr. Merinoes, Plain Fr. Repps. Empress Cloth, Broche Velours, Turin Cloths Printed Merinoes.

Ottoman Cloths. Figured Volencias, Stripped Mohairs, Pointille Worsteds, Brocade Mohairs,

Drap de Luccas. Saxony Plaids, Check Poplins. Paris Royals, Rob Roy Plaids. Poil de Chevres. Plaid Repps,

Plain Delaines, Canton Cloths. Scotch Plaids, Tamartimes:

SMITH, PARK & CO. Ninth Ward Foundry Warehouse, No. 149 First and 120 Second sis.
Manufacturers iof all sizes and descriptions of
Coal Oil Retorts and Stills. Gas and Water pipes.
Sad Irors. Dog Irons. Wagon Boxes. Seel Moulds
Pullies. Hengers and Couplings.
Alto Jobbing and Machinery of overy description made to order.
Having a complete machine shop attached to
the foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully
attended to.

OZI:1yd&w PITT.BURGH.

PALLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION The friends of the Union and the Constitution residing in South Western Pennsylvania, will hold a Grand Mass Meeting at UNIONTOWN, Fayette County, on Wednesday Sept. 30th, Hon. Wm Bigler, Hon. Heister Clymer, Judge Black, Judge Shaler, Gen. Foster, Hon. Wm. Montgomery, and other old and distinguished men, have signified their intertion to be present, and address the meeting. The Fittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company will issue kx-cussion Tickers for the occasion, and provide extra cars for the accommodation of the people along its line. Turn out Demograts and aid in making this the grandest political demonstration ever witnessed in Pennsylvania.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS We are now manufacturing a superior ariticle of LIME.

which we are prepared to deliver from our COAR YARD, 500 LIBERTY STREET. Best quality of Frankly Coal 217175 co hand as usual, myst Dickson, Stewart & Co.

New Advertisements. core New Goods.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL!

ON HONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th.

Will be opened a large and carefully selected

FRENCH MERINOS.

- DELAINES. NEW COLORED ALPACCAS,

PRINTS, 37 S.p. 17 71

SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS.

To which the attention (f. WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS

Is respectfully invited, confident that

OUR PRICES

Will be found as low, if not lower than any in the city, at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nes. 180 & 182 FEDERAL ST.

ALLEGEENY, PA. VINETEEN YEARS LEASE,—THREE acres of valuable land pleasantly situated in the Ward, adjoicing the Hospital grounds, fronting on Bailroad and Fisk Sts, a double frame house of six rooms; a dwelling of three rooms and and a double frame house of six rooms, attes, kitchens, cellar-, etc., food spring at the door. The land can all be cultivated or would divide well into acre it store subtrained are desired. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at S. CUTHBERT & SONS.

city, by calling at the St. Charles he can see his bro her HERNIA OR RUPTURE

CURED, WE ARE PREPARED TO TREAT Ve successfully all cases of rupture in young erst us, most cases in middle aged and some ases of old persons, having fitted up an extentive establishment for manufacturing

Improved Trusses and Supporters. In peculi ir case; or where persons desire any style of truss not on hand we will manufacture to order. Having the largest stock in the city all persons requiring trusses will find it to their ad-

antago to call.

Dr. McGARR will attend personally to the application of Trusses, Eupporters, &c., &c.

Besides our own manufacture we have a large Bitter & Penfield's Celebrated Trusses, Dr. S. S. Fitch's Celebrated Trusses, Marsh & Co's. Celebrated Trusses,

French. English and German Trusses Supporters, all kinds, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, &c.

At the Pittsburgh Drug House TORBENCE & M'GARR, APOTHECABIES. corner Fourth and Market sis., Pitsburgh.

Passage from England & Ireland \$25 60. EUROPEAN A G E N C Y. HOMAS RATTIGAN, EUROPEAN A Agent, 122 Monongahela House, Pitts-burgh Pas, is prepared to bring out or send back passengers from or to any part of the old coun; tr., either by steam or sailing peakets.

HIGHT DRAFTS FOR SALE, payable in any part of Europe.

part of Europe.

Agent for the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Reliroed. Also, Agent for the old Black Star Line of
Bailing Packets, for the Steamer Great Eastern, and for the lines of Steamers sailing between
New York, Liverpeel, Classow and Gaiway. CUNARD LINE.

Beam to Queenstown and Liverpool. The first class powerful Steamships SIDON REDAR, TRIPOLI, MARATHON, TRIPOLI,

SAIL FROM NEW YORK

V every alternate Wednesday, from Liverpool every alternate Treeday, and from Queenstown every alternate Wednesday.

Steerage Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, \$25. from New York, \$22.50, payable in
Gold or its equivalent in Currency
For Steerage Passage apply to WILLIAMS &
GUION, 40 Fulton St., New York, or
TROS. RATTIGAN, Art,

No 122 Monongahela-House, Water St.,

1u3;1yd

Iron City College. Hon. Wilson McCandle's, Judge of the United Etates Circuit Court, President. Corner of Penn & St. Clair St., Pitts-

.burgh Penn'a., PANE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND heat. \$35 pays for a full Commercial A best. \$35 pays for a full Commercial course.

No extra charges for Manufactuers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Mimister's sons at one-half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest time for the most incrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the preference for graduates at this College by business men.

Prof. A. Cewler, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of First Presumers Writing.

22. Attend where the Sons and Clerks of business Writing.

To specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, enclose twenty-five cents to the Prinopals.

cents to the Principals.

JENEURS & SMITH. LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES

-AND-

SMELTING WORKS. Park, M'Curdy & Co. Manufacturers of

Manufacturers of
Sheath. Traviers' and Beit Copper, Pressed
Copper Bottoma Raised Still Bottoms,
Speiter Sodder, &c., Also importers and dealers in Metals.
Tin Plac, Sheet Iron.
Fire, &c.

32-Constantly on hand, Tinmens' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 130
SE. OND STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.
T3-Special orders of Copper cut to any desired, pattern.

والمستخدم والمست

Will do