## UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT NINETY EIGHTH SESSION (1863-64.)

WILLIAM GIRSON, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery GRORGE, B. Wood, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Theory GRORGE B. WOOD, M.-D., Emeritus Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

SANUEL JACKSON, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Institutes of Medicine.

Hould J. Hopes, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetries and this Diseases of Women and Children.

JOSEPH CARSON, M. D., Professor of Materia Medicand

Pharmacy.

Robert E. Robers, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

JOSEPH ELIDY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

HENRY H. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgory.

WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. F. GURNEY SMITH, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Med-

Icine.
R. A. F. Penness, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
John H. Packard, M. D., Demonstrator of Adatomy.

The Lectures of the Session will begin on the second Monday of October and close on the first of March.

One Introductory will be delivered to the Course.
Clinical Instruction is given throughout the Session
In the Medical Hall, by the Professors, and at the Hos
pitals. At the Philadelphia Hospital, containing 671
bods, instruction is free.
Military Surgery and Hygiene will be fully taught
by the appropriate chairs.
The Dissecting Rooms, under the superintendence of
the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator, are
open from the middle of September.
The Room for Operative Surgery and the Application
of Bandages, &c. is open early in September and
throughout the Session, under the supervision of the
Professor of Surgery.

Surgical Demonstrators, C. S. Bishor, M. D. Hi. Lenox Honer, M. D. Feer for the Lectures (each Professor \$15) \$102 Matriculation Fee (paid once only,) 5 Graduation Fee, 30 R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean of the Medical Faculty

University Building.

Samuel Paice, Janitor, University Building.

P. S.—Board may be had at from \$2 50 to \$6 por week

Sep. 18, 1863—4t.

DR. MARKLEY'S FAMILY REMEDIES TRIUMPHANT. The Great Dyspepsia Medicine and Blood-Searcher. Dr. Markley's HEALTH RESTORATIVE BALSAM

READ! READ!! BE PERMANENTLY CURED!

The great superiority of Dr. MARKLEY'S popular and well tried FAMILY MEDICINES is traced to the fact that they search out and eradicate the cause of dicease and hence never fail to effect a permanent cure. They not only restore tone to the digastive organs, imparting a healthy action to the Stomach. Liver and Bowels, but they thoroughly purify the blood, thus permanently curing the disease by destroying its foundation

A CASE IN POINT. A CASE IN POINT.

On the 27th of January, 1860, Mr. D. S. Moore, of Grampian Hills, Clearfield Co. Pa., wrote that he was induced by the numerous testimonials he had seen of the cure effocted by Dr. Markley's Medicines, to apply in behalf of a sister, whose case he thus described:

\* \* " For the last six years she has been suffering from Scrotula and White swelling. In 1854 she suffered swere pain in one of her legs attended with swelling which extended from the knee to the hip. In about two months it broke and discharged, and has continued so to do until the present time, on one occasion a piece of bone three inches in length, and at another time one of a smaller size, came out.—Her knee has been stiff for three years, and at times the pain is very severe." \* \* \* \* \*

AN ENTIRE CURE EFFECTED.

The Medicines—the Health Restorative Baisam, the Febrifuga or Black Towder, and the Black Continent were furnished, and the result of their use is announced in the following letter? Grampian Hills, Pt., August 14th, 1863.

Dr. G. H. Markley—Dear Sir: 1 am happy to inform you that the Medicines received from you some three years since HAVE EFFECTED AN ENTIRE CURE in e case of my sister, who, you will remember, was suf-ing from Scrofula and White Swelling.

Most Respectfully. &c.,

D. S. MOORE.

DYSPEPSIA &c., CURED. Certificate of MR. ABNER D. CAMPBELL. of the firm o Campbell & Marshall, Boot and Shoe dealers, Centre Equare.

LANCASTER, PA., March 4, 1863. not be without them upon any consideration, as they have never failed to do what you claim for them. While still living at Hopewell, I became agent for your father, and sold a large quantity of the medicine for him had all who used them were loude in their praise. We fill of Mr. Pickering, of Hopewell, was affected with White Swelling in the knee. It was a very bad case! He used your Balsam. Febriluge and Black Clintment which effected a perfect cure. Numerous other cases of cures effected by your valuable ramedles in that neighborhood, could be enumerated if desired. I have seen enough of them to justify me in saying that your Family Medicines are the best ever presented to the public, of which I have had any knowledge; and it is no less my pleasure then my duty to recommend

it is no less my pleasure then my duty to recommend them to all who are the victims of disea e, Respectfully yours, A. D. CAMPBELL. These cases are only two of thousands which might be published. All who value their Health and Life should use these Standard Remedies, and their cure will be Complete and Permanent.
Prepared only by Dr. G. H. MARKLEY at his Drug
and Medicine Store, 23 EAST KING-ST, fancaster,
Penna, to whom all letters and orders should be add

dressed.
For sale in Cumberland County by
DAVID RALSTON, Carlisle.
CLARKE & STATLER, Mechanicsburg.
JNO. H. MILLER, Newville.
P. S. ARTZ & Co. S. Jippensburg.
GEO. W. FESSLER, West Fairview.

A Joint Resolution Proposing

CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the teath article thereof There shall be an additional section to the third ar-

ticle of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonweal h shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law. as fully sifting were present at their usual place of election. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh styles of the Constitution, to be designated as sections slight, and nine, as follows:

Sucrion 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislatyre, containing more than one subject, which shall be

currence. No bill shall be passed by the Legisla-ture, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills. SECTION 9, No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter he, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Epeaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
GPRICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
JHAPPENNEYLVANIA. 88;

PENNSYLVANIA. 88;

A la hereby certify that the foregoing and
the original Joint Resolution of the General

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THEASURY DEFAURT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLES OF THE CURRENCE,
Washington, July 7th 1803.

Wheneas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Carlisle in the County of Cumber and and State of Pennsylvania has been duly organised under, and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a piedge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1803, and has compiled with all the provisions of said act required to be compiled with before commencing the business of Banking:

piled with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now therefore, I. Hugh McCullous, Comptreller of the Ourse oy, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Carlisle, County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania is authorized to commence the business of Bankin under the act storesaid.

In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand said of office, this Seventh day of July 1803.

HUGH McCulloCH.

Comptreller of the Currency.

Carlisle, July 10, 1883.

The First National Bank will receive deposits both on interest and payable on domand, same as done formarly by the firm of Ker Dunlay & Co., and will be prepared to do sverything pertaining to the business of Banking. Banking. W. W. HEPBURN, Cashier. Carlide, July 10, 1805.

## Unisip Trui

VOL. 63. CARLISLE, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1863.

NO. 40.

A. K. RHEEM, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:--\$1,50 in Advance, or \$2 within the year.

## Wolitical.

Letter of Gen. Meagher to the Union Committee of Ohio.

New York, Sept. 28, 1868 DEAR SIR: Very urgent business calls me to Washington to day. I fear it will not be in my power to get away from there in time to keep my engagement with your Committee. If obliged to break the engagement, I shall exceedingly regret it. To aid you, were it ever so engaged, would gratify me beyond measure, Jacksonian Democrat as I am. The issues involved in the contest are of national consequence. They concern every loyal State, and should excite the solicitude of every loyal citizen.

The contest itself, to be sure, will be confined to Ohio; but with the principles, the interests, the cause at stake, California is virtually identified. So is Maine. So is Illinois. So is Oregon. So is every State that has proved its fidelity to the National compact, and fully comprehends, as it proudly values the significance of the National flag, the brilliant and vast advantages of National unity, the necessity of a National Government and the obligation to sustain it, heart and soul, in perfect strength, authority, and power, with life as well as treasure. It is not too much to say, indeed, that in this contest in Ohio the Government at Washngton is on trial, and that, with it, the noble armies it has sent forth to recover the National domain and property from the insurgents of the South, shall either be renounced and condemned, or be heartily sustained, as your votes decide the

Electing Mr. Brough, Ohio vindicates and fortifies the National Government.— Electing Mr. Vallandigham, Ohio abandons, and, so far as one State can do so, weakens and prostrates it. Electing Mr Brough, Ohio stands true to the splendid soldiers who, from the rocks of Gettysburg, hurled back a bold invasion—from night to the consciousness of her crime the bluffs of Vicksburg broke the fetters dom and the untrammeled service of a graphed from Liverpool that Mr. Vallan-vantage and perfect satisfaction of the united people, and who, at this very hour, digham has been eleted Governor of public enemy. Lancaster, Pa., March 4, 1863.

Dh. G. H. Markery—Dear sir: It affords me much pleasure to have an opportunity to add my testimony in favor of your popular family medicines, especially as my knowledge of their efficacy is based upon personal experience in my own case and observation of my neighbors. For many years I was the victim of Dyspepils in its most aggravated form: my system having become so much deranged and debilitated, that I was unable to perform any kind of labor. I had resorted to the best doctors within reach, without relief. I used some of the most popular renedies of the day, recommended for that disease, but thour relief. I used some of the most popular renedies of the day, recommended for that disease, but thou could not be described in word. I was then living at Hopewell. Chester County, and in 1857, as a last resort, I commenced the use of your medicines. They seen afforded me relief from the same disease, but they could not be described in word. I was then living at Hopewell. Chester County, and in 1857, as a last resort, I commenced the use of your medicines. They seen afforded me relief from the most painful symptoms which I had scarcily hoped to obtain; and in a surnisingly short time I was completely restored to health, and I have enjoyed the best of health ever since—not a symptom of my old complaint remaining. Since then, I have always kept your medicines in my family, and wold not be without them upon any consideration, as they have never failed to do what you claim for them

While the National Flag was first struck down, and the torch of treason to which the National Flag was first struck down, and the torch of treason to which the National Flag was first struck down, and the torch of treason to which the National Flag was first struck down, and the torch of the city in which the National Flag was first struck down, and the torch of treason to which the National Flag was first struck down, and the torch of treason to which the National Flag was first struck down, and the torch of tr their fame, their proud memories, their be sure to give a dozen breakfasts, din exalted purposes and hopes, making them ners, and suppers, of superb proportions but to encounter the faithlessness and base ingratitude, or at best the equivocal recognition and impoverished praise, of a mutinous party in the rear.

Such, if I mistake not, are the main issues of the contest in which you, the citizens of Ohio, are engaged. There are. however, other important consequences

involved.

The election of Mr Brough will deepen the depression and confirm the discomfiture of the South, going far to convert into wofulness and blank despair the ecstasies inspired by the Peace meetings and riots of New-York, Iowa, and other places where Copperheads abound, and the venous, as well as the slime, the fangs, as well as the slippery skin, of the rep-

tiles, warn the community of danger. On the other hand, the election of Mr. Vallandigham will rouse the drooping spirits of the guilty States that have been so effectually crippled of late. It will revive in those States great expectations of a diversion in their favor, and stimulate them to renewed efforts of desperation Summon Mr. Vallandigam from his congenial exile in the bosom of his British ympathizers, seat him in the Curule hair of your State, let him have the disbursement of the patronage with which it is richly padded, and, not a doubt of t, the usurpers at Richmond will have good reason to infer they have reliable Friends at the North, and that President Lincoln is beset, undermined, hampered and overborne by a swarm of enemies

The severe, thin features of Mr. Davis,

will dilate and soften the news. Another Thanksgiving Day will be added by his authority to the long list of Feasts and Fasts in which the fluctuations of the Confederacy, from the penitential to another pumphlet from M. Chevalier the hilarious phases of piety, are com- glowing with an imperial inspirationreverent and headlong age. The sweetest smiles will break out and play in tropi-The original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, antified "A Joint Resolution proposing for this Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on the in this office.

In Tistinone whereof, I have becentored to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIVER.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7, 1863. the dainty lips, the plump and cosy cheeks of Mr. Judah Benjamin; and, yielding umphal entry into Cincinnati, on the invitation of Gov. Vallandigham; and. more blessed than his forefathers were. may in his dreams partake of grapes such as the gleaning of Ephraim never yielded, and of hams such as Solomon in all his glory, with all his gold and silver, with all his ivory, apes, peacocks, never had the happiness to taste. Mr. Toombs even may be induced, in the enlivening sunshine of the event, to think better of the financial system he has recently, with

> the refined and exquisite editors who the Union, and invigorate, while they indanced—as the King of Dahomey dances | flame, the spirit of Rebellion. at his loathsome and awful holocaustsover the strangling and mutilation of the Vallandigham will be productive in Ohio harmless and helpless negroes of New- of the fearful mischiefs that must arise in York and the massacre at Lawrenco, the every State where the local authorities instigation to which barbarities-unpar- are in conflict with the National Govern-

such a sepulchral sobriety and heaviness

feebly, in the contest in which you are enable him all the more boldly, all the more respected and influential would be naf fees, has so ordered our internal relations send him beyond our lines.

to the Army, destroying public confi resistance to the laws of Congress, compelling the withdrawal of veteran troops which State authorities think it no duty artifice compatible with its malignant

a brilliant audacity assail. Nor will the election of Mr. Vallandigham be hailed with less satisfaction in lina and Virginia. "Canada will įllumifull swing to the joy-bells of her townhalls and churches. The London Times -startled a little and brought to its senses by the repulse of Lee, by the surrender of Pemberton and Gardner, and the Greek fire that brought home her doom to Charle-ton, and awakened her at mid- and from which, it is certain, a world of tators, or consult divines really wise and good night to the consciousness of her crime discord and complications will arise to in our own midst, --or, what is better, study and the punishment it supremely merits the vexation of the latter, to the oppro-Ohio, will be itself again; and over this check and disparagement of the National Government will plunge into the wildest raptures of rhetoric. That solid agent of all sorts of business in the revolutionary line, our pleasant friend and deep philosopher, George Saunders, who has never known a day for the last five and twenty years that he was not prepared to take the largest contracts for supplying every trouble in the world with abundant fuel, will be sure to give a dozen breakfasts, din it possible—after your priceless contracts for supplying every trouble in the world with abundant fuel, will increase of which it is the citadel? Is it possible—after your priceless contracts for supplying every trouble in the world with abundant fuel, will increase of which it is the citadel? Is it possible—after your priceless contracts for supplying every trouble in the world with abundant fuel, will increase of which it is the citadel? Is it possible—after your priceless contracts for supplying every trouble in the world with abundant fuel, will it possible—after your priceless contracts. ble in the world with abundant fuel, will strength of it, to the refugees of the South -the strolling lords of the rice-swamps

and cotton fields - including the most ex-

traordinary and miscellaneous celebrities

the name of liberty and battering rams,

wines and meats, can crowd and crush together. The Southern loan will have a sudden rise, figuring at a premium proportioned to the slide it has had since Gen. Grant invested some of its best securities in United States stock. Lord Palmerston will straighten himself up, and talk more jauntily and impudently than ever (spiri ted old rake that he is) about the rights of belligerents, the tenacity of the South, the fatuity of the North, the sacred duties of neutrals, and the impossibility of hindering steamships, ordered for the Grand Lama of Thibet or a dead Pasha of Egypt, running down American merchant ships, and robbing and burning them in sight of the Irish coast, in the name of a Confederacy the keystone of which is Slavery, and the prestige and hope of which seem now to depend mainly upon the exploits of its buccaneers.-Members of Parliament-Messrs. Roebuck, Gregory, and Lindsay-will grow all the more importunate with their "motions" for intervention; and as for the conscientious shipwrights of Glasgow and Birkenhead, they will be emboldened by the event to lay the keels of another couple of monstrous iron clads, christening one of them The Vallandigham and the other The Copperhead, and consecrating

both, in the enlightened and holy spirit of Great Britons, to the cause of Slavery and the devastation of Commerce The defeat of Mr. Brough will have a similar effect in France. We shall have mended, as a lesson on the variability of setting forth the expediency and granall human affairs, to the study of an ir- deur of recognizing the new Power, of which the two polished old gentlemen accidentally captured by Admiral Wilkes in the vicinity of Nassau, and consigned for a few days to Boston harbor by mistake, have been, for more than a year and a half, at the back doors of the Tuilleries and Windsor Castle, the suppliant envoys on a dubious probation. In fine, there is not an enemy of the United States abroad -not one jealous or revengeful witness of their marvelous development and tranquility previous to the war, or of their equally marvelous energy, presistency, resources and bravery all through it-who will not exult in the event, and more or less eagerly take advantage of it, should the loyal and patriotic citizens of Ohio be overborne by the disunionists and traitors. who, in the name of State-rights and Habeas Corpus, strain every nerve to perof heart, considered it his duty to expose. plex and shackle the National Govern-Picture to yourselves the transports of ment, still further shake and dislocate

Nor is this all. The election of Mr. alled since the butcheries of the Septem-ment. In the best of times; in times doesn't.

brists and the Noyades of Lyons-must when the noble sentiment-One Country, have sprung from the deepest abyss of One Flag, One Desting-was the per-Picture to yourselves the trans- vading and supreme sentiment of the peoports of these delicate and chivalrous gen- | ple, and the peace, which equal laws and tlemen when the news reaches them that an impartial prosperity secured, seemed their persistent champion—who from the | to be a blessing specially reserved for this outset of the war has done everything in great Commonwealth; even in such times his power to aid the insurrection, while he it was held by the wisest and loftiest of has left no stone unturned that could em our public teachers, that the more intibarrass and incapacitate the National mate the relations existing between the Government-has triumphed in his dis- State and Federal authorities, the hapaffection and disloyalty, becoming invest- pier, the stronger, the more enterprising of that Good Being who has watched over us ed with magisterial functions that will and successful would the Nation be, the more defiantly, all the more mischievous its character abroad, the better assured ly, to resume the line of conduct that would be the splendors of its future, the nore illustrious the example with which it would enrich and illuminate hu. God, and therefore, that all reasons drawn from our material interests, for favoring or The South, be assured of it, will inter- man liberty. If in such fortunate times as pret his election in its direct bearing and these referred to here, the necessity for full significance. They will recognize in this thorough harmony and identification and condemnation, the power and predomi | must it be when war supersedes peace, | must succumb, be ridden over and tramdence in the Administration, instigating pled out, unless it be unreservedly, with an intense sincerity, energy and pride-sustained. Elect Mr. Vallandigham, and of theirs to see to; and by every other least of it will flow toward Richmond and that any such law has ever been revealed. deepen there, instead of flowing into Canada and England than in South Caro- and perpetuate, undivided and unim-

> tance of the American people. Elect Mr. action of the Government at Washington; brium of your State, to the eminent ad-Are you, the citizens of Ohio, to per

ing lines of glory through the storm that shook the earth at Murfreesboro-is it possible you will now desert the Army of the Mississippi, the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Potomae, and those ships and batteries, which, under the unerring guidance of a young mind, as indomitable as it is fruitful, now rain upon the delinquent city of Charleston a just chastisement, as I have said, for her initiatory

boldness in this Rebellion? From the outset of the war, Mr. Val landigham has been emphatically and vehemently opposed to it. There has been nothing evasive, nothing temporizing, nothing cowardly in his opposition to it. He has not, like most of his disciples in New-York, declared for hostilities when war was the popular rage, and, after aiding in the equipment of Volunteers, and fanning the martial fire, twirled or sneaked depression or caprice, when the National vity of a sanctimonious swindler-

"\_\_\_\_the mildest mannered man That ever scutcled ship or cut a throat"stuck the white feather in his hat, and, bidding his memory and conscience defiance, started with a villainous equanimity as a preacher of the new Gospel of Peace. However strongly we may deprecate his opinions and public conduct; however strongly we may condemn and repudiate him as a perverted citizen, and invoke against him the judgement of the people, whose patriotism and heroism find in him no vibratory cord-we must admit that Mr. Vallandigham has been consistent. from first to last. In this attitude you find him; in this attitude you must deal with him. Persisting in it, Ohio will determine, by an overwhelming majority, lations of ever true Jacksonian Domocrat.

I have the honor to be, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. Fo J. J. JANNEW, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer Union Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio.

neam Jim Giles was considered a hard case, but during a time of revival became converted from his evil ways, and was an enthusiastic exhorter and an active member of the church. In progress of time Jim was tempted to a few drinks of that which had for many years been his favorite beverage; and, true to his habit, wended his way to the conference meeting .-A favorable opportunity occurring, Jim favored his brethren with the following exhortation:

"Brethren, I've been thinking of that beautiful scriptural passage which says. "If you only have faith like a mountain, you can tip over a mustard seed-hicmost any time!"

A man's boots and shoes got tight

Southern Slavery and the Christian

On the 13th December, 1860, Judge Woodward, the present Democratic Copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered a speech in Philadelphia, in which, arguing that the world cannot and will not live without cutton, and that cotton can be raised only by negroes in a state of slavery, he went so far as to say:

"And thus it happens that the providence as to make Negro Slavery an incalculable

abetting it, must go for nothing. If it be sin, I agree there is an end to my argument. But what right has the Abolitionist to prot, the defeat and condemnation of the of the State with the Federal authorities | nounce it a sin? I say Abolitionist, because National Government, and in this defeat | was so imperative, how much more so | the paster of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, in a sermon preached within a nence of the conspiracy which fosters and and a condition of affairs presents itself, holds that Slavery is a sin. I accept the defifacilitates Secession, voting down supplies in which the central power of the nation nition, and according to it, many of our best Christian people must be accounted Abelitionists; for it is astonishing how extensively the religious mind of the North has admitted into itself that suspicion, not to say conviction, from the field to enforce the obedience sou will have a State Government, the is a violation of some Divine law; for sin is current of whose sympathies, to say the the transgression of the law. Now I deny "The burden of showing it is on him who safety, doing its best to sap and par- Washington, and bearing thence on a shall rule out all that has been said or can be alyze the good, great cause it lacks the generous tide the sacred pledge of Ohio, said for a Union founded on slavery. I bind courage to rear its head against, and with that, come what may, she will stand, in myself never to raise my voice again in bethe plenitude of her resources and heroic half of such a Union. But so far from any heart, by the Government of the United such law being found plainly written for our States in its determination to maintain and Levitical institutions will see the principle of human bondage and of property in man devinely paired, in the fullness of its freedom and sanctioned, if divinely ordained; and in all the nate in celebration of the event, and give the glory of its vast growth, the inheri- sayings of our Saviour we hear no injunction for the suppression of a slavery which existed Vallandigham, and you will have a flow under His eyes, whilst He delivered many ernment in Columbus, the policy and action of which will essentially, violently, tion. So do the writings of Paul abound fatally, be in conflict with the policy and with regulations of the relation, but not with

injunctions for its suppression.

"If we go to the most accredited commen shall fail to find a law which, fairly interpret ed and applied, justifies any man in asserting, in or out of the pulpit, that the negro slavery of the United States is sinful. What right then, I ask again, has the Abolitionist to cheat mit these inglorious and disastrous results to take place? After all you have done—tion on which our Union is founded in part? done so liberally and done so bravely—to sustain the National Government, will sustain the National Government, will you now descri that Government, pulling not submit to its extension, nor assist to redown the pillars on which it has securely store the fugitive to his master Such people

tions to them of the flower of your man- It appears that Judge Woodward's teaching and staggering costliness, all on the hood, the beauty and pride of which are has not been without effect. His pre ent supimperishably blended with the beams that porters maintain his false doctrines and pro-Fort Donnelson, and traveled in unwaver. The following letter on this subject from Mr. Stroud, well known by his valuable work on "The Law of Slavery," appears in the Phila delphia North American & U. S. Gazette, and will "enable every one to judge for himself" concerning this new issue in party politics:

"From several pamphlets recently published and extensively circulated, it has become evident that a new issue in Pennsylvania party politics has been inaugurated, viz. : Whether negro slavery, as it is maintained in the Southern States now in rebellion against the national government, is consistent with the Christian religion?

"I deem it proper, therefore in order that every one may be enabled to judge for himself on this important subject, to give a very brief summary of the legal incidents of Southern slavery. Every part and parcel of this summary may be authenticated by the statutes of one or other of those States, and reported decisions of their highest courts of judicature.

"It is a fundamental principle of negro about to the rear, in a season of public slavery that a slave is a thing—a chattel wholly under the dominion of his master, subcause was under a cloud, and with the gra- ject to be bought and sold precisely as if he were a horse or a mule. He may be fed and clothed much or little as his master may prescribe-may be compelled to labor as well on one day as another, and as hard and as long as his master may direct.

The slave has no legal right whatevercannot own anything, may be forbidden all society with his fellows, may be kept in the most abject ignorance, is not allowed to be instructed to read, is without any legal provision for acquiring a knowledge of his religious duties, incapable of a lawful marriage, denied all authority over those who are admitted to be his natural offspring, liable to have them at any age torn from him, without the slightest consultation or defer-Mr. Vallandigham has been consistent, ence to his judgment or his feelings, and intrepid, uncompromising, and implacable liable bimself to be torn from them and from their mother, with whom he has been premitted and encouraged to cohabit as his wife. He may be thus ruthlessly carried to a returnless distance, not only from his children and their mother, but from all else that he

cowskin, in chaining him, putting him irons, compelling him to wear pronged iron collars, confining him in prison, hunting him with dogs, and when outlawed, as he may be for running away, he may be killed by a: y one to whom he may refuse to surrender. "The whole of this summary I pledge myself to maintain in its literal and full extent, according to the law of one or another of the Southern Slaveholding States.

GEO. M. STROUD." Риплания, Sept. 15, 1863.

AMERICA. - An Irishman in describ

ing America, said:
"I am told that ye might roll England thru it, an' it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's fresh water occans inside that ye might dround old Ireland in . an' as for Scotland, ye might stick it in a corner, an' ye'd niver be able to find it out except it might be by the smell o' whiskey."

Mrs. Partington, when she heard the minister say there would be a nave by imbibing water-but the man himself in the new church, observed that "she knew very well who the party was." Maria garagist & Star

After showing that the entire spirit and let-

tened together with irous, in a room not ven tilated, and all this in a sultry climate. The ished in the voyage. Others starve them-selves to death. President Edwards computation is that 20,000 annually perished in exporting them to America. Mr Edward's exported, 60,000 were captives taken in war, and ten persons were killed in the capture of one. 60,000 then in the time of Mr. Edwards were slain in battle, 50,000 de troyed on the voyage in the season, making an annual destruction of 100,000 men, women and children in order to procure 60,000 slaves.

The stealing of colored people, the manner

marriage relation! An in institution disregarding the parental and filial relations! An institution utterly improverishing its victims! An institution authorizing the violation of the most solemn contracts! An institution leav ing its victims a prev to unchecked avarice! An institution that exposes its victims to the fury of unrestrained passion! An institution subjecting its victims to uncontrolled and ir responsible tyranny! An institution the root of great national trouble—see its workings in our nation crusing quarrels, duels, canings, thefts, lastly rebellion, and a dreadful war, causing the most profuse bloodshed, and loss of life and property! An institution for which God punished Zedekiah, and is now scourging us as a nation! and yet claim that it is an institution in nocent in its nature!! Astounding! Could blindness be greater

than this? out the nation is wrong," say some. Is this true? No. Inasmuch as it is one of the itation is the best means of ridding ourselves abolished slavery in 1808—then in 1824 they passed a law declaring the trade to be piracy. Portugal in 1823, France in 1815, Spain in 1820, Netherlands in 1818, Sweden in 1818 Brazil in 1830. Denmark in 1803, and thank God, last of all the United States in 1863 .-So much for agitation! Thank God this prog-

Why is it that good men oppose the eman cipation of the enslaved? Certainly it is wicked system. Is it not because of party politics? The enslaved have prayed for free dom-good people have prayed for it-God is dom-good people have prayed for it—Good is answering it and in his own good time free dom is being enjoyed. Amen. I have de-sired it—I have prayed for it—I long for it. God hasten the time when all may be free, and have free access to schools, the gospel im-munities. Is it possible that any one can be so destitute of human feelings as to claim that the arrangement is right and just? I trow

that Mr. Vallandigham shall be kept dismay hold dear.

"The law also expressly sanctions his being granted, he rose and gave the together "Honest men and bonny lasses." the room.

> WANTED .- A fifer and drummer to beat time for the "march of intellect;" pair of snuffers to to trim the 'light of other days;" a ring that will fit the "finger of scorn;" a loose pully to run on the shaft of envy," and a new cushion for

snarly old Benedict at our elbow suggest! 

An honest man is the noblest

AMERICAN SLAVERY. We make the following extracts from an aricle on American Slavery in the Church Advecate, from the pen of the Rev. R. H. BALTON. ter of the Bible is against the institution of

ew years ere the discovery of America. In 1434 a Portuguese captain named, Alonza onzales stole some colored lads and sold them to advantage in the south of Spain .-Portugal and Spain had large numbers of negroes imported to America, after a discovery of the gold mines. In 1611 Spain's king au-thorized large numbers to be imported to America. Thus the traffic was introduced, and it is a candid fact that for about three centuries nearly the whole Christian world centuries nearly the whole Christian world was engaged in plundering Africa's heathen shore of its inhabitants, and speculating in their bodies and souls. See the slave ship their bodies and with human beings—having survivors. Col. McLane, who was originally survivors. Col. McLane, who was originally scarcely room to lie down or sit erect, fasresult is, that most dangerous and fatal discases are soon bred among them, whereby vast numbers exported from Africa have per-AND HE PULFILLED HIS WORD, FOR HE DIED AT THE HEAD OF HIS REGIMENT. The command was then assumed by Colonel Strong Vincent, one of the most accomplished young men in Pennsylvania in all respects. He fell at computed that of the 100,000 slives annually GETTEYSBURG."

in which they are transported to America, and then their subsequent claver is awful. — The extent of this deep-toned wickedness can not be known till the judgment. Then will the ocean heave forth her thousands who were smothered in the prisons that floated over her bosom, and of the multiplied thousands who were famished and buried in her deeps. The sea also, and Africa, wet with tears and blood, will have a doleful tale to tell in the judge-ment. And yet this is claimed "to be an in nocent system" What I an institution that destroys multiplied thousands of lives when t best flourishes! An institution that vioates the most sacred, natural, universal, in dienable, god given and dearest rights of human nature! An institution that refuses the first rights of manhood," life, liberty, and a right to pursue happiness—degrading hu-man beings to the level of brutes and things -turns human flesh, bones, blood, sinews, muscles, nerves into articles of common merchandize, and sets a price on souls, morals, religion and the sacred image of Almighty God himself! An institution wiolating the Golden Rule! An institution denying an edto the army."

ucation! An institution not recognizing the

"Agitation of the slavery question through most complicated iniquities in the nation, agof the evil. Through agitation Great Britian

SHARP PRACTICE -- Many years ago, at a dinner-party in Glasgow, there was present a lawyer of very sharp practice, fond of giving toasts or sentiments. Af ter the cloth was removed, and the bottle had gone round once or twice, the ladies withdrew to the higher pleasures of the drawing-room, all but a very plain old maid. She remained behind, and as the conversation began to be a little masculine, our friend of the long robe was anx ious to ged rid of the "ancient," and for this purpose rather prematurely asked The toast was drank with all honor, when the dame who sitting near the lawver rose from her seat, gave the lawyer a poke in the ribs with the end of her finger, and after having said, "Mr ----, the toast applies neither to you nor me," left

the "seat of government.

What part of a soldier's duty would the ladies take the most delight in? We wrote, "present arms," but a "dress parade." We wouldn't stand in his shoes if his wife should find him out

suggests a satirical writer. the the transfer of the second of the second

Incidents of the Campaign. Col. Forney, of the Press, recently accompanied Gov. Curtin in a tour though the northwestern counties of the State, and contributes

a long letter to his paper detailing many incidents showing the devotion of the people to the great cause of the country. At Erie, wh.le Governor Curtin was speaking, the fol-lowing scene occurred:" "The Governor discussed the various ques-

"The Governor discussed the various questions with signal ability, leaving no doubt as to his orthorodoxy and patriotism. No part of his speech was more warmly welcomed than his magnanimous and striking vindication of the policy of Mr. Liucoln and his Administration. But it was when he called the attention of the audience to the fact that he carbed their support because his election world asked their support because his election would be a tribute to the army and navy, and some slight recognition of the self sacrificing bra-very of the soldiers of Pennsylvania, that he awakened the greatest enthusiasm. Without assaulting his competitor, he drew attention to the fact that Judge Woodward was the author of the opinion disfranchising the soldiers, and that he was running on a platform framed slavery, as it exists in this country, the writer says:

Let us for a moment look at the origin of African slavery. From the "Encyclopedia Americana" we learn that it commenced a flav years are the discovery of American are the discovery of Americana. near the spot where Governor Curtin was standing was an old sailor, the only sur-vivor of the crew the of flag-ship of Commodore Perry, (and Governor Curtin spoke on the anniversary of Perry's victory,) and when the Governor took the old man by the hand, and rai-ed him to his side, so that all could behold him, cheers made the welkin ring, and new emotions excited and thrilled the crowd. The name of this sailor hero was Ben. Flemming. A more affecting incident, if possible, in command of the Regiment, was a captain in the Mexican war. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was Sheriff of Eric county, and was tendered, by Gov. Curtin, the position of Commissary General of the State, which he declined in a letter, declaring that in this war he "would stand by the guns."—

Col. Forney gives another touching scene

in the following: "Walking along the streets of Erie, we met a young fellow who had lost an arm in battle, and who was presented to me as Lieut. Col. Huydekeeper. Senator Lowry explained to me that the mother of this young man, with the true devotion of a noble heart. upon hearing of his severe wounds, had gone to the hospital to seek him out; a hospital listant five hundred miles from the place of her residence. The Senator was present when she found her soldier son. You can well imagine the affecting-scene which followed-the gladness of the wounded soldier to see his mother, and her own agony at meeting her mutilated boy. Lowry, who is one of the most sensitive of men, stood by and witnessed this scene with flowing tears, and he turned to the mother and said, "Oh, madam, is this not terrible?" Her reply is worthy of all that we hear of the Roman matrons of early days. Straightening her-sell, and brushing her tears from her eyes, she answered, "It is very sad, it is very hor rible, Mr. Lowry, but it is not half so sad nor half so horrible as human slavery."— And, would you believe it, that when I met this youngster, at Meadville, he had the audacity to tell me that he intended to return

Man A MONG the Sunday-school children gathered from the highways of our cities at the John street church, N. Y., was a poor little fellow from Fulton street. He couldn't tell his teacher the number of the house in which he lived, and he was charged, when he next came to school, he was asked if he had brought the number. "No. sir," said he : "it is nailed on the door so tight, that I couldn't get the thing off?"

A STOCK SERMON -A young man, on the eve of going to Australia, heard his father preach from the text, "Adam, where art thou?" On his return, after a long absence, he went on the first Sunday, as was proper, to his father's church, when the old gentleman read out the same text, "Adam, where art thou?" Mother," said the son, who was something of a wag, has father not found Adam yet?'

A gentleman while riding through Syndenham saw a board with "This Cottage for Sail" painted on it. As he was always ready for a pleasant joke, and secng a woman in front of the house, he stopped and asked her, very politely, "when the Cottage was to sail?" "Just as soon as the man comes who can raise the wind," was the quiet reply.

A Western Editor was recently requested to send his paper to a distant patron, provided he would take his payin At the end of the year he found 'trade.' his new subscriber was a coffin maker.

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man " Have I not offered you every advantage?" said a doting father to his son. "Oh, yes," replied the youth; but I could not think of taking advantage of my own father."

A paragraph has been going the rounds, of an old lady who has a moustache on her lip. It is not uncommon for young ladies in this vicinity to have moustaches on their lips.

"Patrick, where's Bridget?"-'Inda de, ma'am, she's fast asleep looking at the 'bread baking."

In what case is it absolutely impossible to be slow and sure? In the case of a watch.

A single woman has generally but a single purpose, and we all know what

Never marry a man because he is handsome. He will think too much of his own beauty to take an interest in vours.

Why is a laborer who is overworked by a mean imployer, like an ocean steamer? Because he is propelled by a screw.

A young woman may get her lover upon his knees if she can, but she abould never let him get her upon them. A country editor comes to the conclu-

sion that there were two things that were made to be lost, sinners and ur brellas. "Out of darkness cometh light," as the

work of God, but the edition is small, printer's devil said when he looked into an ink keg.