

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. - Your poem is received and will appear in our next.

J. P. - Mr. H. is only Assistant Provost Marshal for this county - not for the district.

J. W. - Judge Woodward will administer the State. It is noble soul would not stoop to seek an office.

CHARLES - We suppose the political contest will commence as soon as the draft is over. Of course, the State will be stung by both parties.

THE LOW - The "River of Time," to which you allude, was written by B. F. Taylor, and is one of the most beautiful poems we have ever read.

TRAVELER - There are four good hotels in town, namely: The "Pennsylvania House," the "Commons House," "Garman's Hotel" and the "Conrad Hotel."

ARRIVE - Nothing is ever gained by staidening one's neighbors. The best way is always to pay no attention to such notions, and they will eventually blow themselves out.

HARRIS - It is best to not always believe what the young men tell you. They are apt to flatter, although there may be some among your acquaintances who are perfectly sincere.

FRANK - There are some things which even an editor cannot be expected to know, although he is generally supposed to possess an inexhaustible fund of information. Your proposition is one of those things which we do not happen to know anything about, consequently, we are not able to enlighten you.

ROBERT - No. General Hunter was removed, and Gen. Gilmore now commands our forces at Charleston. We see it announced, however, that North and South Carolina have united in one department under the command of Maj. Gen. G. Foster. In this case, we suppose, Foster will succeed Gilmore.

F. H. M. - We cannot inform you. We never give the names of our correspondents, and if we were to tell you who "Elie" and "Bertha" are, you would then know as much as we do ourselves. Besides, we would be violating the confidence which these correspondents have reposed in us. You must curb your curiosity.

Facts of Lincolnism.

In his inaugural address Lincoln said:

"While the people retain virtue and intelligence, no administration is so wicked and corrupt as that which is imposed upon the government in the short space of four years."

Now, were you to believe that the people have ceased to retain virtue and intelligence? But we are forced to do that or to conclude that the old insidious doctrine is still in vogue; for one thing is certain, but a little over two years of his administration have been submitted to, and the extreme wickedness and folly that has marked his course, has ruined the government - ruined it in the eyes of the people. It has destroyed the confidence of the people in the government, and has closed up the channels of our commerce, and stopped our trade, and has done all this with an enormous public debt - it has butchered our friends and taken up our substance with taxes - it has ruined our cities and desolated our valleys - it has trampled under foot our Constitution and trampled under foot our laws - it has seized and imprisoned our citizens without cause and rendered our courts powerless - it has seized State Legislatures, and prevented, at the point of the bayonet, the holding of elections - it has hung citizens for speaking against the violation of the Constitution, and exiled them for exercising the rights of freemen - it has prohibited the freedom of speech, and it has denied the right of trial by jury. These are only a few of the things which have been done in the name of the Union. What more can his "wickedness and folly," ignorance and imbecility, accomplish? It is the belief of his true friends that he will answer.

We would call the attention of our readers to the excellent speech of the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, published on the outside of to-day's paper. Had we of had such men as Judge Woodward at the head of affairs when this war broke out, in the place of the disunion Abolitionist, there would be no war now; all would be peace and quiet, the Union would still exist, not occasioned with blood, but bound by the affection of the people.

We notice that the "loyal leaguers" in some parts of the State are dispersing because of their failure to procure members. The trouble with the one in this place is there is nobody to disperse.

The draft in this District, will not take place for at least ten days.

What They Prove.

The terrible plots of the past few days, which have destroyed millions of dollars worth of property and crimsoned the streets of Northern cities with the blood of their inhabitants, are but the natural result of the teachings of Abraham Lincoln and his fanatical followers. They set the example to the people by violating the Constitution and trampling law and order under foot. They taught them to murder, pillage and burn, when butchering their own children on the battle-fields of the South - when pillaging the plantations of Southern Union men and despoiling the fairest portions of our country with fire and sword. Ever since they succeeded in getting into power, they have done nothing but murder, pillage and destroy, and why should they wonder at the people for following in their footsteps? Upon their heads is the blood of the innocent victims shed by the fury of excited mobs - upon their souls are the stains that will never be washed away.

Had Abraham Lincoln, on taking his seat as President of the United States, taken up the Chicago Platform and determined to carry out the provisions of the Federal Constitution in accordance with the decisions of our Supreme Court, all would to day be quiet, peaceful and prosperous: the Union of our fathers would still exist, and our government would be honored and respected by every land and people: no mob would disgrace our cities and villages - no lawless ruffians would endanger the lives of our citizens - the land flames would not leap to heaven from the palaces and warehouses of our business men, lighting up scenes of desolation and death. But when those who are bound by oaths registered in Heaven, to see that the laws are executed and enforced, - those whom the people have entrusted to administer the affairs of government, - do knowingly and purposely violate the plainest and most sacred provisions of the law, in order to promote their own partisan or personal warfare, is it to be wondered at that the masses of the people rise up to resist an enactment which they believe to be unconstitutional and unnecessary, and which they know jeopardizes their lives, robs them of their rights and impoverishes their families?

The lesson which these riots throughout the North teaches those in power, should be heeded. It shows them the fearful danger by which they are threatened, and the imperative necessity of immediately changing their course. It was no trifling cause that produced these demonstrations but overgrown evils and outrages that have been submitted to until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. For over two years have the people supported the Administration with men and money to carry on the war for the "restoration of the Union" - they have deprived themselves of comforts - denied their families many of the necessities of life - foregone their business - submitted time and again to usurpations of their rights on account of "military necessity" - sent their sons, their brothers and fathers to the bloody field to sustain Abraham Lincoln in the fatal course he had marked out; and now, when they gaze at the graves of their friends, when they remember the hundreds of millions of dollars which have been expended, and then look at what has been accomplished, they naturally turn, with loathing and disgust, from a war that has deprived them of their rights, robbed them of their friends, swallowed up their earnings, destroyed their government, and now seeks to drag them from their families and leave their wives and little ones to perish with want.

That the war has become unpopular with the people, is proved by the very fact of having to force them into the service; and that the laboring classes, especially in the cities, are bitterly opposed to it, is shown plainly by the resistance which they offer to the conscription act and that those in power can expect to carry on the war successfully when the feelings of the people are against it, is madness and folly to assert. What has been accomplished thus far, with a large majority willing to contribute anything with their power to its support? How much of the Union has been restored by the hundreds of thousands of brave men who honestly believed they were battling for the preservation of the government? Look at the boundaries of the Confederacy to-day, and then tell us whether it is not foolish to expect an army of conscripts, forced into a service that is disgusting to them, knowing that they are to fight, not for the restoration of the Union or the re-establishment of the government, but for the freedom of the negro, and the enslavement of themselves, to accomplish anything like a victory over those who are battling for their rights.

We earnestly hope that the terrible resistance which their unconstitutional acts have been met already, will open the eyes of Abraham and his followers to the certain results that are sure to flow from the continued attempt to force the people of the North into this crusade against the institutions of the South. The bitter cup has already been drained almost to the dregs, and we believe that it would force the people to drink still deeper. The settled and fixed determination of the masses is that this war must stop, and those in power heed it.

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But Two Parties.

Notwithstanding the assertions of men that they are not abolitionists and do not belong to the abolition party, yet we may mark down every man that does not act with the good old democratic party, as its opponent, and those who are opponents of the principles of democracy are enemies to the government of our fathers, no matter what name they may assume or to what organization they may claim to belong. "He that is not for us is against us," and the man who rails against "party politics" and denounces the efforts made by the democracy to place men who will administer the affairs of the government according to democratic ideas, in power, cannot be looked upon as a friend of the Constitution or as a lover of liberty. Whatever parties may have existed prior to the campaign of 1860, were swallowed up in that struggle, and to-day there are but two organizations, the one Democratic, in favor of Republican government; the other, Abolition, in favor of Monarchy and negro equalization. With one or the other of these two parties, men must act, and he who casts his vote other than for a democratic candidate, can rest assured that his influence and support have been given to the men who are now violating law and trampling the Constitution under foot for the sake of abolitionism. It is no honor for a man to stand up and denounce Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley and others of that ilk, while, at the same time, he is laboring to sustain Abraham Lincoln in a crusade against slavery, under the specious pretext of "restoring the Union." Abraham Lincoln is as much of an abolitionist as either of the others can be; only he has not the courage or the manliness to acknowledge it as such, nor the ability to defend his position that they possess. We have heard hundreds of persons say that they are not abolitionists, and at the same time take particular pains to inform us that they do not believe in democratic doctrine, but that they still are Republicans, no-party men or something of that kind.

Now, we have only to say that such persons are either willfully blind or contemptibly ignorant. The Chicago Platform is the creed of those who are opposed to democracy, and the man who supports that platform or the man who has been elected upon it, and denies being an abolitionist, is the meanest and most contemptible of beings. And in the present crisis, when the issue is plainly set between the two parties, he who falters or fails to support democratic principles, cannot be otherwise than an abolitionist.

Between these two parties, then, no lover of his country - no admirer of the principles that sustained our fathers in the dark days of the Revolution - no honest patriotic citizen, can, for a moment, hesitate. The history of the democratic party is written in the race and progress of our once happy republic. The peace, happiness and prosperity that blessed the people of the United States up to the time of the election of an abolition President, were but the natural consequences arising from the administration of the government, on democratic principles, and until that party again gets control of the Federal and State governments, we can expect nothing but war, anarchy and death - we can look for nothing else, and hope for nothing better. Abolitionism has ever been the enemy of our free institutions - it has ever labored to elevate the negro at the expense of the white man - its great object has been the dissolution of the Union, and every act of the leaders of that party has pointed directly to that end. Its history is but an account of the attempts of wicked and designing men to destroy our republic, and the acts of its administration are written in blood on the green soil of our country.

We have but little war news of importance to chronicle the present week. The general impression among the war element is that the "black bone" of the "Rebellion" is broken, and we entertain the idea that it will take considerable work yet before the job is accomplished. Lee is on his way to the entrenchment at Fredericksburg, from whence Gen. Mead will find trouble to drive him. The attack on Charleston is not meeting with the success that many believed it would. Much of the news of the "glorious victories" heralded over the country, the past two weeks is all "boosh" gotten up for special purposes.

The fall of Vicksburg on the 4th inst., the surrender of Fort Hudson, the retreat of Gregg, and other events of the past week does not in our estimation end the war by a great deal, those who imagine it will, need but remember the position of the confederate armies, in July 1861, and compare the prospects. The riots in New York have been quelled for the present, the authorities of the city indeed paying the \$300 for each man drafted who is not able to do so himself. Several of the counties throughout the State are following the example.

DISUNION OR ABOLITION. - The Evening Post thus bluntly and honestly declares for Abolition or disunion:

"There is but one alternative, we repeat, in the case; either the North and South must separate, or the single cause of all their past and present calamities must be removed." Now we ask every candid man, be he Democrat, Republican, or Old Line Whig, whether the idea embodied in the above is not constantly acted out by this Administration? How then can any Democrat give it his support? The overthrow of so-called slavery - the destruction of the present relation of the races, is the great end and object of the party in power. The Union is to them a matter of secondary importance. Could it be such a Union as they want, they have no objection to it; but the old Union - the Government as our fathers formed it - they hate most intensely, and mean to destroy it. Some of their bolder leaders have said so, and those who do not say it, think it. Now we who are called "separatists," "traitors," and other epithets names, denounce those doctrines, and go in for the Government as it has always existed. It is their feeling that every man in favor of the Constitution is a traitor; while those who advocate its overthrow are patriots. Surely the times are sadly out of joint - Caucasian.

Chief Justice Lewis.

As our readers will perceive, we have placed this gentleman's name at the head of our columns as a candidate for re-election. In this expressing our choice, we have reasons far higher than any debilitated by mere politics, reasons which lead us to prefer him beyond any man whom any party could place in nomination. He was the first Judge in Pennsylvania, and so far as we know, the first in the country, who, since the war began, gave his name to the judicial protection which the Constitution prescribes. He was the first judge to raise his voice against the torrent of intolerance and error which was sweeping away our liberties. For this reason we favor his re-election, and for this reason we think every newspaper editor of the State, who values his right of free discussion, should advocate Chief Justice Lewis's claims to the judicial crown.

In August 1861 the United States Marshal of this district, seized and confiscated a newspaper printed at West Chester, called the Jeffersonian. Its crime was that it was one of the very few Pennsylvania journals in which it was adhered to the doctrines inculcated by the great man whose name it bore. It was held for nearly two months when, on charges being submitted at its trial, it was released, and its publication recommenced. The editor of the Jeffersonian, indignant at the outrage of the government officials, at once commenced suit against them, which was pending for some time, when the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, held by Chief Justice Lewis.

William B. Reed, and George W. Biddle were the champions of the Jeffersonian, and well did they perform their trust. As soon as the suit became known, it was the signal for all the great, and little whelps of the Administration, to howl, and bark, and squeal at the two courageous lawyers, who were determined to vindicate that freedom, which had been rudely taken from one of their fellow-citizens. Newspaper after newspaper poured out its venomous spleen, upon Mr. Reed, and Mr. Biddle. The very editors who might be the next victims of the Administration, were the first to denounce them. No words were too bitter, no facts too bad for the two men who dared to do what was right. The cry spread through out the country. Every newspaper paid by the Government added its little squeak or heavy howl to the cries of the Philadelphia pack, Tribune and Press, and Bulletin and Times, and every other paper of the kind, and foamed, and raved, and threatened at the judge who would have manliness enough to give the justice the two lawyers asked.

The uproar had little effect. Mr. Reed watered his flowers at Ch. and Hill, and Mr. Biddle greeted his friends in Philadelphia, as usual, and cordially as if there was no such thing as a harsh word in the English language. They prepared their case and bided their time, and in due course the great Jeffersonian case came on for trial. It occupied two days, and the little Nisi Prius court room was crowded with suffocation. In spite of intolerance and threats the trial had its course. The intelligent jury was selected, and all the witnesses, and all the lawyers were heard until each was satisfied, and each was willing to leave it to the judge and jury. Chief Justice Lewis was equal to the occasion. He soared above the prejudices of the hour, and addressed the jury in language such as no court in the country had for almost two years known. In his address he made the most masterly and judicious use of the law, and his words were great, and his reasoning was profound. He showed the great excitement of the hour, no newspaper could be suppressed for criticizing the acts of the Government. The Jeffersonian had been wronged; free speech had been suppressed, free discussion had been denied it; newspaper editor who had criticized the Administration, were the first to be seized and his livelihood taken from him. In ordinary times all men would have blamed the officials who dared to commit these outrages, but now it was different. Social proscription awaited the judge, or jury, or lawyer, who would dare even to think such outrages wrong. But Justice Lewis, in his address, showed the wrong; and in calm, earnest, dignified words he told the jury that the Jeffersonian must be vindicated. It was vindicated, and Mr. Reed and Mr. Biddle, after a year of toil and contumely, had the satisfaction of knowing that they with Chief Justice Lewis, had placed the first obstacle in the way of Federal despotism.

Since then the country has been roused. A vast party has rallied with the handful of last year. William B. Reed and George W. Biddle find millions arrayed by their sides all eager in advocating the liberties of their country, and Chief Justice Lewis, for the first time, is a man of the people. He is a consistent member of the Episcopal church, and a model Christian gentleman. In conversation, a few days since, with an intelligent gentleman of the county, who had been engaged in some legal transactions in the county of Huntingdon, during the time Judge Woodward presided over the courts of that district, he related an incident which shows both the good practical sense and the firmly fixed religious principles of our candidate for the office of Governor.

In Huntingdon county it has been customary to summon the jurors to assemble at 10 o'clock on Monday morning of Court week. As the county was large this obliged many of them to travel on the Sabbath day. Before discharging the grand jury at the first court he held, Judge Woodward alluded to this fact in fitting words, remarking on the duty of a strict observance of the Sabbath, and giving it as his opinion that no public business, except that of the most urgent character, could justify public officials in requiring men to leave their homes and travel on the Sabbath. He notified those present and the court officials that he would be in the county on Monday morning, and this rule he established and adhered to in all the counties of his district. By a proper arrangement of business - all the time of Monday was fully taken up with other matters, and on Tuesday morning the jurors were present and the court ready to proceed with the trial list without interruption. Our informant added that the propriety of the court never seemed to be carried on so smoothly, and so rapidly as when under the direction of this able Christian Judge. In the hands of such a man all the best interests of the Commonwealth will be eminently safe. - Fulton Democrat.

The Court Mar. King used to keep what was called a "court fool." President Lincoln, more prudent and sagacious, keeps a court wiper. It is publicly known that Gen. Lee escaped with his army, guns, ammunition and plunder in perfect order, and at his own leisure. But the Secretary of War, who was certainly aware of these facts, wrote as follows to Major Duple, New York: "The reports under me tend to return to New York. The retreat of Lee now becomes a war, with his army broken and his horses killed and wounded, and his baggage captured, and a large force for the restoration of order in New York."

How will all these glaring official lies look in history? Posterity must conclude that systematic lying was a part of the business of the Government, and that a special Abolitionist was appointed to perform that very honorable office. - Sunday Mercury.

contribution of the fourteenth and fifteenth subdivisions of section eight, of article one, of the constitution of the United States. - The Constitution authorizing Congress to raise and support armies, provides only for the standing armies of the country, and not for the volunteer and temporary forces which any emergency may demand, because the fourteenth subdivision of the eighth section of article 1, authorizes Congress to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." And article 11, of the amendments provides: "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." And for the purpose of using this militia force the President is not only made the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, but also of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. And, therefore, as this Constitution law does not make the force it creates a militia force of the States, nor is it part of the standing armies of the United States, it is clearly not authorized by the Constitution. The standing army of the country could be increased by an act of Congress, and the subdivision referred to authorizes Congress to provide the means for raising it; but Congress having neglected to do this, the only force the President is authorized to use, exclusive of the regular army and navy, is the militia and not the force created by the Constitution. The President is clearly not authorized by the Constitution to increase the standing army of the country, and the subdivision referred to authorizes Congress to provide the means for raising it; but Congress having neglected to do this, the only force the President is authorized to use, exclusive of the regular army and navy, is the militia and not the force created by the Constitution. 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