

Democratic Watchman  
P. GRAY MEEK, Editor and Proprietor  
BELLEFONTE, PA.  
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1865.  
TERMS—\$2 per year in advance  
\$1.50 when not paid in advance, and \$3.00 when  
not paid before the expiration of the year.  
DEMOCRATIC STATE & CO. TICKET.

# The Democratic Watchman.

Vol. 10. BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1865. No. 38.

AUDITOR GENERAL  
COLONEL W. W. H. DAVIS.  
SURVEYOR GENERAL  
LEUT. COL. J. P. LINTON.  
ASSEMBLY,  
FREDERICK KURTZ,  
Treasurer,  
J. DUNLOP SHUGERT,  
Commissioner,  
JOSHUA POTTER,  
District Attorney,  
H. Y. STITZER,  
Auditor,  
JOHN B. THOMAS.

Under the above caption the chairman of the abolition standing committee of this county is circulating a large circular intended for a poster on election day.

The intention of this circular is, no doubt, to frighten men away from the polls. It is signed by John Cosens, chairman of the negro-suffrage State central committee, and is a production worthy of the man. Little John was selected to do the dirty work of the negro-suffrage party because he had no reputation, either as a lawyer, a statesman, or a citizen, to maintain, and, consequently, had nothing to lose in reputation or honor, and could therefore go down into the slime and filth of his party, and rake up and promulgate, over his official signature, the excesses of all the little minds for which his party is noted. Who else could have been found so fit for the work as little John? Certainly there is not a lawyer in the State, of any respectable legal attainments, we care not to which party he may belong, who would publish, over his own signature, such an argument as little John has published, to prove that men, who have, by desertion, evaded military service, have forfeited their rights as citizens, and are, therefore, not entitled to vote. He cites an act of Congress and Lincoln's proclamation in support of his position, when every school-boy who has read the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and that of the United States, knows that neither Congress nor the President has any right, either by act of Congress or by proclamation, to prescribe the qualifications of electors in the several States. The people of this State have done that in the Constitution of the State, in these words:

"In elections by citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

The Constitution of the United States contains no provisions which, even by implication, give the power to Congress or the President to declare who shall or who shall not be an elector of the several States. This is a question exclusively for the States, and the people of this State, having exercised this right which belongs to them, and having prescribed who shall be an elector in the Constitution, the fundamental law, there should be no one so ignorant as not to know that the law of Congress and the proclamation of the President declaring that deserters shall not vote, are unconstitutional.

The law of Congress and the proclamation of the President, which were issued for the purpose of inducing deserters to report themselves, who had failed to report, or who had deserted prior to the passage of the law itself. Suppose, then, that there was nothing in the State Constitution to prohibit Congress from acting in the premises, and conceding, for the sake of the argument, that the Constitution of the United States gives the power to Congress to legislate upon this subject, which it does not, would not the law be unconstitutional in another respect? The Constitution of the United States provides in section 9 "that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed." This law is both a bill of attainder and an ex post facto law, because it takes away from the unalienable rights of the citizen, and would inflict upon him a penalty when the offense was committed. It is, therefore, a violation of both the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Legislature of this State at its last session had before it a bill of the same character and in almost the same language, introduced by a republican member, Mr. Negley, of Butler county; the bill was brought up in the House on Friday, March 17th, 1865, upon which, Mr. Brown, the chairman of the committee of General Judiciary, the leading republican lawyer of the House spoke as follows:

much as I would like to punish these deserters by disfranchising them, I do not see how we can do so under the provision of the Constitution. I believe that our safety is in adhering to constitutional law.

Mr. Brown is a lawyer who has a reputation to sustain, and he decides the law to be unconstitutional.

A. K. McClure, another Republican leader in the House, opposed the bill as follows:

"I had no knowledge of this bill until it was presented here this morning; my attention has never been called to it; but I must say that notwithstanding the earnestness, with which it is pressed by some of my friends on this side of the House, it is a bill to which I cannot give my assent, and the passage of which I must resist. It is possible to make a bill clearly and unequivocally unconstitutional, this bill is not. It is in direct violation of the language and the entire spirit of the Constitution. I ask the majority of this House, to pause before putting upon the statute a law which the courts of this State, I care not how construed, must set aside, as an infraction of the organic law of the Commonwealth. The Constitution of the State defines the qualification of an elector. This bill proposes to disqualify an elector, in direct opposition to the terms of the Constitution."

The bill was defeated by nearly a unanimous vote.

Here, then, is the opinion of two Republican leaders in the House of Representatives, who distinctly say that such a law is unconstitutional. Nobody but little John Cosens would say otherwise. As far as we are concerned, politically, we care nothing about Mr. Cosens or his circulars, for we are satisfied that in this county more than one half of the electors are Republicans, and that if the election boards should reject the votes of such we would be the gainers by it; but we are in favor of fair play and opposed to disfranchising any man when the Constitution of our State recognizes as an elector, he be Republican or Democrat.

And we have this further to say, that if any election board refuses any votes upon the strength of the Cosens circular, on this ground, if such persons are refused will come here, we will see that such election boards are duly prosecuted and made to pay the full penalty of the law.

Democrats, remember next Tuesday, and be out in all your strength. Down with NEGRO EQUALITY, for that is the issue.

### AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

#### The Right of Suffrage.

We publish below a circular from the District Attorney of Columbia county, which we hope will receive the careful consideration of every election officer and citizen in this county. Although not addressed to them, it is just as applicable here as in the district where it is circulated. We know that the attempt will be made to prevent those persons who left their homes on account of the draft, from exercising the election franchise, and it is for the benefit of the men who would thus deny their neighbor the right of suffrage that we find place for the following. By it they can see the penalties to be incurred, and they can rest assured, that in Centre as in Columbia county, they will be enforced to the utmost extent of the law.

To the Officers of Election and Citizens of Columbia county:

As District Attorney of this county, charged as such with the duty of prosecuting in its courts offenders against the laws of the Commonwealth, I think it timely and proper to call your attention to a question concerning the right of voting at the approaching election; to the end that the laws may be kept and the legal rights of electors maintained.

The qualifications of an elector (beside naturalization in case of foreign birth) are few in number, and are plainly set forth in the Constitution of the State; and so long as that Constitution remains unchanged no power whatever can add to or subtract from them. They are recited in the general election laws, and these laws are thus made to present the only questions which arise as to the electoral qualifications of our people.

It has been alleged recently that non-reporting persons under the United States drafts, and others who left their districts to avoid being drafted, are not entitled to vote at State elections, and that boards of election should reject their votes. But election boards have no right to reject the votes of such persons, and no power to try or determine the question whether they are in fault or not under United States laws. The absurdity of stopping elections to try draft questions, is manifest at first blush; and there is no law conferring such power on election officers, or regulating its exercise. On the contrary, there is most express law, upon this point, to prevent any such departure from official duty by them.

By the 102d section of the General Election Law of 23 July, 1863, it is provided, that:

"If any inspector or judge of an election shall knowingly reject the vote of any qualified citizen, \* \* \* each of the persons so offending shall, on conviction, be punished in the manner prescribed in the 107th section of this act, (i. e. by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.)"

By the 67th section of the same law, it is provided, that:

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof (if required) of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township ward or district in which he shall reside."

And by the 10th section of the same law, an Inspector's oath is prescribed, which is in part as follows: " \* \* \* and I will not receive any ticket of vote from any person other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law; nor will I intentionally delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid." &c.

Thus appears, that the vote of a person qualified under the State Constitution and laws must be received, that its rejection is an indictable offense, and that the inspectors are expressly sworn not to reject such vote, nor even to intentionally delay the voter in giving it.

There is also ample provision of law to protect the voter from annoyance, intimidation, or violence from any person whatsoever in the exercise of his right to vote.

By section 110 of the Election Law above mentioned, it is provided, that:

"If any person \* \* \* shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months."

By this section a severe punishment can be inflicted on any person who attempts to deter an elector from voting by threatening him with a prosecution or arrest, or using any other intimidation or any force with such object.

The pretense that Congress has prohibited non-reporting men from voting at State elections is not true in point of fact, and such prohibition could have no effect if it were enacted. Congress cannot determine who shall or shall not vote at a State election, simply because the question is wholly outside of its jurisdiction and beyond its powers. It has no power in connection with, or relating to State suffrage or citizenship, except the power conferred upon it by the States to pass uniform laws of naturalization for persons born abroad. Each State fixes exclusively and conclusively, by its own Constitution, the qualifications of suffrage at elections within its borders.

I have thus called the attention of election officers and citizens to this subject, as introductory, to the notice which I now give, that for any violations of the laws securing the full and complete exercise of the right of suffrage to the electors of this county, prosecution will be promptly instituted and due punishment inflicted. Neither the rejection of legal votes nor intimidation of voters will be permitted to go unpunished. The laws are in force in Columbia county, and they shall be executed.

E. H. LITTLE,  
District Attorney of Columbia county,  
Bloomsburg, September 27, 1865.

### General Hartranft, the Republican Candidate for Auditor General.

With Major General Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Auditor General, we have been on intimate personal terms for sixteen years past—personal from his boyhood—and against his personal animosity or his military record, we have not one word to say. There is one of his, however, that we cannot reconcile with the acts of his past life—and that is, his superintending the hanging of a woman—Mrs. Surratt. His officious in the capacity of chief hangman, a business which, General Sherman very appropriately says, belongs to sheriffs and not to soldiers, might not be considered a wrong, were it not for the fact that in this case he publicly declared, over his own signature, that he believed the victim innocent. How a man with his high sense of duty and exalted rank in the army could so degrade himself as to assist in hanging a woman for a crime of which he says he believed her innocent, we cannot imagine. Had this proposition been presented to him before he became contaminated with the influences of the shoddy party and its doctrine of negro equality, we are sure he would have resented it with indignity, and would have resigned a thousand commissions, did he possess them, rather than do what he believed to be wrong. But such is the result of his political affiliations, and we leave him to settle matters with his own conscience. Reader, is a man who will hang a woman, who he believed to be innocent, a fit person to receive your votes for a high and responsible civil position? We ask the question, from you must come the answer.

### Be Vigilant.

Democrats! Friends of the white race and opponents of negro equality, BE VIGILANT! Do not let any one persuade you to vote for any name from our ticket. It is composed of good and true men, who are all opposed to NEGRO EQUALITY. BE VIGILANT, and see that no one is deceived.

The New York Tribune of a recent date laid down the whole Republican platform in the following significant sentence: "When the colored people of the South shall be allowed there will be eight hundred thousand votes given for the Republican Union ticket, as not one black in a hundred could be coaxed into voting the Copperhead ticket."

The President's signature has been engraved, and over three hundred pardons are reported to have been stamped with it at the White House on Wednesday last. We "more to amend" by sticking a Government stamp between the shoulder blades of every recipient of Executive clemency. We respectfully call the attention of our venerable fellow citizens, the chairmen of the House Committee of Ways and Means, to this plan for increasing the Internal Revenue and reducing the public debt.

### Debt, Debt.

Debt is death, living death, whereby a man sells his body, if not his soul, to his creditors. Debt is a mortgage on one's arm, one's head, one's hands, one's feet, one's muscles, one's body, one's life to the mortgagee. Debt, thus, is slavery and a curse, not only upon one's self, but if a national debt, upon one's posterity. A national debt mortgages a hitherto free people to capital, masters and owners of a nation.

We are bond men and bond women and children, and our children's children become bond men and bond women.

Every pound of bread we eat, every point of beef on our table, every garment upon our bodies, everything we touch, taste or handle, are bonded to pay the interest on this debt to capital. We work for life to pay interest to capital.

These statements are not overdrawn, or fanciful. They command themselves to the understanding of every one of experience. How extremely sad must be the reflection of the people of the United States, that the national indebtedness as now ascertained, is estimated at \$3,000,000,000, and that when it is fully liquidated and paid, it will be at least double that sum. And that the expenditures of the Government now exceed by far the receipts. That instead of lessening the indebtedness, it is accumulating annually.

That they, and their children's children, for unborn generations, while the government exists, must undergo this "living death." And how consoling it must be to them to reflect that the dominant party, the party of "reconciliation and reform," the party styling itself "Republican, Union," &c., is claiming that this "living death" is a national blessing and is endearing, and will, if it have the power, to fasten it upon the people as a stroke of policy.

If the vagaries of this dominant party have thrown upon us this "living death," and we and our posterity are doomed thus to suffer, it should be borne by all equally, and not inflicted on the millions while the thousands are favored and exempt. Does it occur to the people that those who have been fortunate with this world's goods, and are able to take of this national indebtedness—Government Bonds—are entirely exempt for the amount, from national and local taxation? And further, does it occur to the people, that these bond holders are favored in the amount and manner of payment of interest paid them by the Government on their investment? And further, does it occur to the people that these bond holders are further favored with their investments? They are allowed to make it the basis for banking institutions driving out of existence all State and other institutions of this character, flooding the country with national currency, and upon which they are enabled to make large gains and profits.

Does it occur to the people that this policy is driving from circulation the recognized money of the world, and giving us an inflated, unhealthy, unsteady currency, that is doomed like all of its kind to failure, carrying down with it business and prospect and causing want and ruin throughout the country? Does it occur to the people that this policy, with its ingenious devices, is arraying in compact organizations, the capital of the country, in the hands of the few, to grind down and oppress labor, and make slaves of the toiling millions?

Does it occur to the people that capital is simply fastening its insidious coils upon, and will monopolize the produce, the bone and sinew of the country, direct its efforts, swallow up its rewards, rule with an iron hand, sport in grandeur and laugh with scorn at the stupidity and equal misery of its victims?

Do we think rightly and seriously? And if we do, we act accordingly? Does it occur to the people that they have the power, of control, and if by any want of action or understanding, they permit themselves to be bound hand and foot, body and soul now and forever; that they alone are responsible? Now is the time to think, now is the time to act, and in their might and with all their power, let us:

People rise, and with a united effort brand with eternal infamy this policy that favors the few and oppresses the many; this policy of the Union party, so called, that does violence to that great principle of government, "the greatest good to the greatest number."—Sensu Advertiser.

The Sullivan county Republican Convention resolved, that: "The Republican party was organized to secure and perpetuate the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence, and that its work is not done until equal political privileges are extended to ALL men." There's negro suffrage in all its length and breadth. The same Convention resolved that the "resolutions of the Union State Convention meet and deserve our hearty approbation." They are all in the same boat—heavily freighted with wool.—E.

The President's signature has been engraved, and over three hundred pardons are reported to have been stamped with it at the White House on Wednesday last. We "more to amend" by sticking a Government stamp between the shoulder blades of every recipient of Executive clemency. We respectfully call the attention of our venerable fellow citizens, the chairmen of the House Committee of Ways and Means, to this plan for increasing the Internal Revenue and reducing the public debt.

### The Abolition Legislature of 1864.

In our last we noticed the extraordinary liberality of the last Legislature in helping themselves to an additional pay of \$300, for fifty one working days, or about eleven hundred dollars for fifty one working days, while they refused to allow jurors two dollars per day.

We have taken another peep into the appropriation bill of last session, and find that they have been lavish of the people's money, to others as well as themselves. In 1864, under Democratic rule, we find the five judges of the Supreme Court, got fifteen thousand two hundred dollars for their salaries. In 1865, an Abolition Legislature increased their pay to TWENTY THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, being an increase over Democratic rule of SEVEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS.

In good old Democratic times, the law judges of the several judicial districts of this State each received on thousand six hundred dollars, and fifteen cents per mile, circular, for traveling. In 1865 an Abolition Legislature raised their pay to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS and mileage, being an increase of one thousand four hundred dollars to each Judge.

By reference to the appropriation bill of 1854, it appears that the law judges of Allegheny county received, in the aggregate \$4,400. The Abolition Legislature of 1865 voted them nineteen thousand five hundred dollars. Difference in the expenses of the law judges of Allegheny county, in favor of Democratic rule, fifteen thousand one hundred dollars.

In 1854 the appropriation for all the law judges outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, was forty three thousand dollars. In 1865, under Abolition rule it is eighty six thousand dollars. Difference in favor of Democratic management and against Abolition mismanagement forty three thousand dollars, or exactly one half less.

In 1864 the appropriation for the salaries of the Associate Judges of the several counties of this Commonwealth, was \$16,600.

In 1865, under Abolition management, \$50,000!

Difference in favor of Democratic times, \$33,400!

Now every body knows that a President's judgment was always sought after in Democratic times as well as Abolition times, and always commanded men of ability and integrity. We look in vain to Abolition times for any increase of legal ability, integrity or business capacity. The increase is simply a lavish waste of the people's money. First they are liberal to themselves—then to the judiciary and every other department.

Voters! Tax payers! With all deference we would ask, whether this Abolition party has not been long enough tried, and found wanting? Voters, tax payers, is it not high time that you awake to your true interests, and displace your unfaithful, profligate servants, and return to Democratic principles and Democratic men as your agents. Surely the response will be, ay! Then vote the whole Democratic ticket, on Tuesday the 10th of October.—Greenburg Argus.

### Military Interference in New Jersey.

A GOVERNOR WITH A BACKBONE.—The printing of the legislative documents of New Jersey brings to light a correspondence which reflects great credit on the intrepidity and firmness of Governor PARKER. We give a part of this correspondence elsewhere. It appears that, last Autumn, Secretary BRAXTON, having fortified himself with the supercilious opinion of his man Friday, Holt of the "Bureau of Military Justice," demanded of Governor PARKER the surrender, for military trial, of a person under indictment by a grand jury of New Jersey, for the crime of murder. Stanton supported his demand by the example of the governors of other States (all Republican, of course), who had yielded obedience to similar mandates. Governor Parker told him, in respectful but firm official language, that he should do nothing of the kind; that the prisoner was in the legal custody of the sheriff, subject to the action of the court, and that all concerned must await and abide that action. With such governors as Mr. Parker in all the States, a summary end would be put to military interference with the regular course of justice in the State tribunals.—E.

### Complex Relationships.

A correspondent of Harper's Monthly is involved in domestic perplexities. He writes:

"I got acquainted with a young widow, who lived with her step-daughter in the same house. I married the widow; my father, shortly after, fell in love with the step-daughter of my wife and married her. My wife became the daughter-in-law and also the mother-in-law of my own father. My wife's step-daughter is my step-mother, and I am the step-father of my mother-in-law. My step-mother, who is the step-daughter of my wife, has a boy; he is naturally my step-brother, but because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter, so is my wife the grandmother of the little boy, and I am the grandfather of my step-brother. My wife has also a boy; my step-mother is consequently the step-sister of my boy, and is also his grandmother, because he is the child of her step-son; and my father is the brother-in-law of my wife, because he has got his step-daughter for a wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is the son of my step-mother; and the brother-in-law of my father, my wife is the aunt of her own son, my own step-grandson of my father, and I am my own step-father."

### Yankee Preachers again on the War Path.

Reverend Henry Ward Beecher opened the political campaign in the State of New York, on last Sunday night, by making a stump speech from his pulpit in Plymouth Church in favor of the Republican candidates. A good part of his harangue was devoted to the leading theory of his political friends—negro suffrage. He claimed suffrage as a right of the negro, although he might ask it even on other grounds. He was for universal suffrage, and would give a vote to every man that hands on the shores. At the same time he believed that the four millions of Africans now here could be better treated with the ballot than the Irishmen and foreigners that swarm here from the old countries. He believed, too, that in withholding the ballot from women we were not acting up to the spirit of American free institutions. She should have every civil right that belongs to the man.

Speaking of negro suffrage, again, Mr. Beecher said: "God abhors, and is false to his attributes; if there is peace before you settle that question of right?" He continued to speak of the duty of the party of the strong to protect the weak. One of three things must happen to the freedmen—his masters must take care of them, or we must take care of them, or they must take care of themselves. The voice of the people, speaking as the voice of God, has decided that their old masters shall take care of them no longer, and it is our duty to give them all the rights of citizenship, that they may be able to take care of themselves.

The utterances of Beecher, and of the fanatical religious bodies of the North, are the watchwords of the real leaders of the Republican party. They only seem to be a little in advance of the main body of that organization, because they speak out more boldly. It is only a few days since the New York State Congressional Association adopted, among other resolutions, one which declares that all distinction of color or race in the apportionment of civil privileges and political franchises should be swept away, and that the negro ought to be fully recognized as the equal of the white man, both in his right to vote and in regard to his testimony before the courts.

Similar resolutions, some of them decidedly more offensive in tone than the above, have been adopted by several Conferences of the Methodist Church, and by other religious bodies. The Yankee preachers and their imitators are again on the war path. If the white men of Pennsylvania would save themselves from being degraded to a level with the negro, they must put their feet down firmly at once. If the Republican party triumphs in the coming election in this State, the triumph will be hailed as an endorsement of the doctrine of negro suffrage, for the very good reason that it is covertly endorsed by the platform. Let every white man who has any pride of race about him remember this when he goes to the polls to deposit his vote.—Examiner-Intelligencer, 28th ult.

STEALING PRINTING OFFICES.—"Brick Popover," of the La Cross Democrat, has the following item concerning a couple of his Abolition contemporaries. He says: "The press and type on which the Fourth La Commonwealth, a Republican paper, is printed, was stolen from a printing office at Columbia, Tennessee, by its present holder, the editor of the Commonwealth. There is a prospect of the 'loyal' confederates coming to grief over it. A Republican printing office in this city has lately received a lot of second-hand type won down South when the owner was away. We admire a fighting rebel more than a meddling patriot, and are not afraid to say so. If these Southern printing office dealers could have stolen a few brains at the same time they would have been better off than now. What a pity this cruel war is over. O! loyalty, what a blessing."

### Are You Ready?

Let each voter who is opposed to NEGRO EQUALITY ask himself this question, and at once see that he is properly qualified to vote in October. Citizens! don't underestimate the importance of this contest, for if Hartranft and the abolition ticket are successful in October, it is the first step towards splitting the old order of things and making the NEGRO your SOCIAL and POLITICAL EQUAL.

### Organize! Work! Vote!!!

Our friends must remember that there is no victory without a fight. We must be at work every day, between this and election day. Let not one moment be lost. If every Democrat in the county does his duty, victory is certain. Our opponents are leaving no stone unturned, and we must be equally diligent. Let every Democratic voter be at the polls early.

The Chicago Tribune, a leading Republican paper, denounces the policy of President Johnson.

More than two-thirds of the Republican papers in Wisconsin have also declared themselves in opposition to President Johnson's policy. A Wisconsin Democrat has said: "I am a Democrat, and I am in favor of the Union, but I am not in favor of the policy of President Johnson. I am in favor of the policy of the Union party, and I am in favor of the policy of the Union party."

The Chicago Tribune, a leading Republican paper, denounces the policy of President Johnson.

More than two-thirds of the Republican papers in Wisconsin have also declared themselves in opposition to President Johnson's policy. A Wisconsin Democrat has said: "I am a Democrat, and I am in favor of the Union, but I am not in favor of the policy of President Johnson. I am in favor of the policy of the Union party, and I am in favor of the policy of the Union party."

The Chicago Tribune, a leading Republican paper, denounces the policy of President Johnson.

More than two-thirds of the Republican papers in Wisconsin have also declared themselves in opposition to President Johnson's policy. A Wisconsin Democrat has said: "I am a Democrat, and I am in favor of the Union, but I am not in favor of the policy of President Johnson. I am in favor of the policy of the Union party, and I am in favor of the policy of the Union party."

### Against State Secession.

Dear Sir: I return you thanks for the copy of your late very powerful speech in the Senate of the United States. It is a masterpiece of eloquence. But this is not the blow by which the claim to secede will be with the light of freedom from all able oppression.

The former answers itself, being a violation, without cause, of a faith solemnly pledged. The latter is another name only for revolution, about which there is no theoretic controversy. Its double aspect, however, with the strenuous resistance on certain quarters, is giving it a peculiar currency here which may influence the approaching elections, both for Congress and the State Legislatures. It has gained some advantage also by mixing itself with the question, whether the Constitution of the United States was formed by the people of the States, now under a theoretic discussion by animated partisans. It is fortunate when disputed theories can be decided by undisputed facts. And here the undisputed fact is that the Constitution was made by the people, but as embodied in the several States who were parties to it, and therefore made by the States in their highest authoritative capacity.

They might, by the same authority and by the same process, have converted the confederacy into a mere league or treaty, or continued it with enlarged or bridged powers, or have annulled the people of their respective States into one people, without sovereignty; or as they did, by a mixed form, make them one people, nation, or sovereignty for certain purposes, and not so for others.

The Constitution of the United States being established by a competent authority by that of the people, the several States who were the parties to it—it remains only to inquire what the Constitution is; and here it appears that it is a government in its usual legislative, executive, and judicial departments, invests it with specified powers, leaving others to the parties to the Constitution. It makes the Government to operate directly on the people, places at its command the needful physical means of executing its powers, and finally proclaims its supremacy, and that of the laws made in pursuance of it, over the constitution and laws of the States, the powers of the Government being exercised as in other elective and responsible governments, under the control of its constituents—the people and Legislatures of the States—and subject to the revolutionary rights of the people in extreme cases.

Such is the Constitution of the United States de jure and de facto, and the name, whatever it be, that may be given to it, make it nothing more or less than what it actually is.

### Qualified "Loyalty."

During the last four years the shoddy press and patriots (!) have prated so piously and loudly about what they term "loyalty," which they defined as consisting of an unqualified support of the administration, that it is somewhat puzzling to tell what language like the following means, which is no more nor less than the resolutions of the Luzerne county negro-suffrage convention:

"Resolved, that we will give Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, our hearty and hearty support so long as he adheres to the principles under which he was elected, and which he advocated and promulgated at the Seat of the United States Senate."

The abolition party have always been a disunion party, and their professions of love for the Union have been a transparent sham against which the Democratic press have ever waged their duped. They now show their hand, and Theodore Stanton, the representative man of the abolition party in Pennsylvania, in a speech a few days since at Lancaster, said:

"The only expression of loyal Republican party depends upon the rebel States being kept out of the Union for a while. Their abolition souls are now more earnest than ever Democracy interests."

The abolitionists are opposed to the Union! Mr. Stanton says so, and the meaning of the resolution quoted above is that if Andrew Johnson will keep the southern States out of the Union, they will support him, but should he depart from his policy of restoring the Union they will "express his adjustment." The abolitionists of Luzerne are "scooped up" by their own definition of the word. If not, will some of them tell us upon what "loyalty" rests their "loyalty."—American Patriot.

Importance of a Full Vote.—We would especially impress upon the mind of every Democrat in this State, the acknowledged and admitted fact that if that is needed to insure a glorious triumph for the Democracy at the coming election, it is the polling of our full votes. Let this be done and our majority will be so "mighty" that no mongrel political or religious faction can ever so triflingly work the states' election with the smallest success in New England.

There are some statesmen and statesmen who are in this State, and who are very many. The abundance of our Democracy voters in each of these counties, be a large one of those thousands who will vote for the Union.

Let every Democrat, who is in the thick of it, and who is in the thick of it, see to it that every vote is polled. Let the vote and persuasion be a success.

Let every Democrat, who is in the thick of it, and who is in the thick of it, see to it that every vote is polled. Let the vote and persuasion be a success.