

the converts or disciples were first to relate their experience, or in other words to give a reason of their hope, and if approved of the church, the members of the church were to receive them. Secondly, in excluding refractory members. The churches are directed by the apostle, as said Paul "I command you in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, to withdraw from every brother that walketh disorderly." (2. Thes. 5-6.) Thirdly, in cases of individual offence, Jesus Christ, the law giver of his church, gave directions also in this case. (as laid down in Matthew 18th ch.) The offender or aggrieved brother is directed now to proceed, and in case he does not succeed in his first, nor in his second step of labor; then "tell it to the church." The church, the members of the church, are then directed how to dispose of the case. Again, in choosing officers, ministers, deacons &c. He that is great among you let him be your minister, (said the master.) Now the requisite qualifications of both ministers and deacons are specified in the new testament, and it is the business of the members of the church to decide in this matter, and even in the distribution of public charities. The apostle Paul called the multitude of the disciples unto him, and said: "look ye out seven men of honest report &c., whom ye may appoint over this business." (Acts 6 ch.) Again, it is the business of the people of the church also, to appoint and send forth "ministers" or "ambassadors" into parts far and near to preach the gospel, and thus to be the "servants" of the church or people for Jesus' sake. (2. Cor. 4-5.) Hence Paul said of Titus and Luke, that they were "chosen of the churches" to travel with him, that is to assist him in the ministry. (2. Cor. VIII.) "If our brethren be enquired of, (said Paul,) they are the messengers of the churches." The churches sent them out. 2. Cor. VIII.)

Now, Mr. Editor, all this looks very much like Webster's description of Democracy, that is, "a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively," "a government giving the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men."—Moreover we learn from the history of the very noted Thomas Jefferson, that he was one of the committee who was appointed to draft a declaration of independence, and that he was requested by the others to draw off the instrument, which he did (although a young man at that time,) and his draft was adopted with a very few valuable amendments on the 4th of July 1776. This circumstance, Mr. Editor, leads us right on the line of our subject, to notice the following statement, which was made by Dr. Fishback, of Lexington Ky. to the editor of "The Baptist Guardian," Richmond Va., some few years ago:

"The following circumstances which occurred in the State of Virginia, relative to Mr. Jefferson, was detailed to me by Eld. Andrew Tribble about six years ago, who since died when 93 years old. Andrew Tribble was the Pastor of a Baptist church which held its monthly meetings a short distance from Mr. Jefferson's house, eight or ten years before the American Revolution. Mr. Jefferson attended the meetings of the Church for several months in succession, and after one of them, asked Eld. Tribble to go home, and dine with him; with which he complied. Mr. Tribble asked Mr. Jefferson how he was pleased with the church government. Mr. Jefferson replied, that it had struck him with great force, and had interested him much. That he considered it the only form of pure democracy that there existed in the world, and had concluded that it would be the best plan of government for the American Colonies." Mr. Editor, I have thus briefly given you views of Democracy, as I trust in harmony with new testament church order, and have by the way took the liberty to quote the corroborating testimony of Dr. Moshien and Thomas Jefferson. However, in relation to national Politics, I would remark, I never have been identified with any political party. I profess to be engaged in business somewhat aside from those matters, yet as touching the doctrine of Democracy as laid down in the Books, I heartily concur with those principles. Therefore I have no indication to burn my Bible. It is my map, my compass and my chart, consequently I cannot cherish any fellowship for the ancient divines, unless he can give us a better reason for burning his bible. Finally, in summing up the whole matter with particular reference to him and his "short sermon," I have pretty much concluded that he intended to deal in sarcasm throughout—that he designed it for a mere burlesque. Whether that was his design or not, there is mischief concealed in his production aside from politics which he may not have fully apprehended. Perhaps he is now a member of a church where some of his brethren profess to believe in Democratic Principles and his object might have been to give them a thrust, or if a member of some religious body, he may have thought this to be a very good way to proselite and draw away disciples after him from some other religious bodies by the way of his political thread, or charitably to speak he might have had no worse design than self amusement, with the hope of adding to his stock of political capital. Be all this as it may, it is repre-

hensible, and it is dangerous every way for any man to make the Bible and the church a theatre for play and sport, or a scaffold to stand upon for the purpose of turning into ridicule the apprehended political or religious wrongs of his neighbors. The quoting of the scripture in a light and irreverent manner can do no good, but it is no doubt a very prolific source of much evil in the world. "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and yet it is to an alarming extent the "switch" of the age. Thomas Payne, when he wrote his book of "Common Sense," was admired, his work helped forward the American Revolution, but when he began to tamper with the Bible and with churches, turning all into ridicule as published in his "Age of Reason," (though at first, as he said, "all was for sport and amusement") alas! how soon, and how rapidly he sunk into infamy and contempt. The making light of the Bible and christianity, however unsuitably at first, is the common way that most men and women have taken, who afterwards have been noted for crime and infidelity, and finally, the history of the present age, goes to show that some of the most skeptical and heaving-daring, godless men of our times, were once professed preachers of the gospel, and for a while made a conspicuous figure in the world. The history of their fall commences with their making light of some portions of the Bible, and chose the churches for their race ground, for sport and derision.

Mr. Editor, if the presenting of this article to you for publication demands of me an apology, the only reason I have to render for so doing is that my subject being somewhat democratic, I concluded it would be expedient to have it published in your paper if you please. S. J. O'CONNOR.

Letters from the Army.

FROM P. HAYWARD.

BELLE PLAINS, Va. Feb. 20, 1863.

FRIEND GARDNER:—Being settled for a short time, I hasten to communicate some facts connected with our journey for your information.

We left Union Mills the 13th, and when about half-way to Fairfax station, the middle car, containing all the horses belonging to the regiment, (seventeen,) was thrown off the track and pitched down the bank. There were quite a number of soldiers on the top of the car at the time, but as the cars were moving quite slow, they all escaped without injury. The car containing the horses was soon torn to pieces, and the poor beasts extricated from their perilous situation to take it on foot to Fairfax station, where they again were placed on board. None of them were injured materially. We arrived in Alexandria about dusk—marched to the camp ground, about one mile distant, and there remained all night, without shelter. Saturday morning we pitched tents, and the same evening a storm of rain, hail and snow set in, which ceased not until Sunday evening. We left Alexandria in transports Sunday morning, and everything animate and inanimate wore the livery of gloom and sadness. We left the wharf at 9 a. m., and in a couple of hours we were steaming by Fort Washington and Mount Vernon, the only places of interest to my mind on the trip; and while the ramparts of the one were bristling with cannon and surrounded with the paraphernalia of war, the other presented a sad and sombre expression in keeping with the times and the occasion.

As we passed the resting place of the mortal remains of the Founder of the Republic, a general feeling of depression and sorrow seemed to take possession of all minds. I asked myself the question: can we succeed in restoring and perpetuating the unity and integrity of the government by running counter to his maxims of political wisdom? Does not the present aspect of affairs at home and abroad warn us of the dangers which we have incurred by their rejection? Do not the millions of treasure and thousands of lives spent with no material result, weaken our faith in its stability? And is there not another Washington to rise up—grasp the helm of state, pitch overboard the malign crew of desperadoes who are trying to wreck her on the shoals of abolition fanaticism, and pilot her into the harbor of the Union? A voice from the tomb of the illustrious dead seemed to answer, yes! Geo. B. McClellan must be your second deliverer. I told this to Lieut. Lusk, who went up immediately and apostrophized the eagle on the wheel-house. But I must proceed:

"Let the dead pass bury the dead, Heart within, and God overhead." Longfellow was right—so am I. We anchored at the mouth of Aquia creek about 5 p. m., remaining there all night. Morning came, and instead of going up the Aquia, we were sent on to come up the Potomac creek, on which Belle Plains is situated, where the living human cargoes were soon disposed of by the vessels. It was a beautiful morning. We formed into line after disembarking, and marched to our present place of encampment, about two miles from the landing. Never talk of mud, Lieut. You have no conception of the length, height,

breadth or depth of the institution as it exists in eastern Virginia to-day, and especially here. If I was called upon to pronounce judgment on her merits in this respect, I should award her the belt immediately. It is not alone in quantity that she excels, but its quality and finish assures you that it is a local institution, for home purposes.

We met on our road to camp, 12 miles attached to an empty wagon. They got into a slough, and I went completely out of sight with the exception of their ears. Going on, I saw some men with "mud-scows" on and long poles in their hands, with which they were stirring up the mud. I inquired what it was for? and was answered,—"they had found a cap there." I asked no more questions, but looked to see where I stepped. I counted 40 dead horses by the roadside.

In conversation with a cavalry picket yesterday, he told me that while on duty not long since, he was accosted by one from the opposite bank of the Rappahannock with the inquiry: "How does fighting Joe get along in the mud? Would he like to come over? If he would, we will give him a lift!" A few steps further brought him in sight of an effigy with the inscription, in large letters, "Fighting Joe Hooker stuck in the mud."

Corporal Stark comes in from picket duty while I write, having been out 48 hours. He says there has been a continued fire kept up with our pickets.

We have been transferred to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, and 1st army corps.

The division is commanded by Gen. Doubleday, and the corps by Gen. Reynolds. We are on the extreme left of Hooker's forces. Susquehanna is represented by four companies here. The 143d regiment, with Capt. Morris' company, came in yesterday. I saw him dining with the Major to-day. The 56th, 149th, and 1st Pa. cavalry, are also here. E. J. Warner, of Montrose, received his commission as Captain yesterday, and nobly does he deserve it. It is estimated that there are 180,000 troops here now. Every hill and valley, glen and cove, is filled with them. We are 8 miles from Fredericksburg.

Our company, as usual, left 4 or 5 in hospital at Alexandria. The balance are well and hearty.

Yours, Truly, P. HAYWARD.

Letter from Chas. R. Buckalew.

The Democracy of Lock Haven celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birthday on Monday, the 23d. Invitations had been sent to distinguished Democrats in different parts of the State—to Mr. Buckalew among others—and, during the proceedings, the following letter from that gentleman was read:

C. S. M'COMICK, Esq., Chairman Democratic Standing Committee of Clinton county:

SIR:—I have your favor inviting me to attend your meeting on the 23d inst. I shall not be able to be present, but will not deny myself the pleasure of writing a few lines which you may read to the meeting if you think proper.

The thorough organization of the Democratic party at this time, and the discussion on its behalf of public questions, must be regarded as most important to the public interests. The failure of the Republican party in the management of the war, and the measures of legislation and internal policy which it has brought forward, are most convincing proofs of its incapacity and unfitness for the possession of power. The land mourns, and wisdom and regard for the Constitution, seem to have departed from the halls of Congress and the chamber of the Executive.

Restore the Democratic party to power and the future will be hopeful, for it has capacity for the duties of government and is the only party known that can unite the States together in firm concord and preserve to us our system of constitutional rule unimpaired.

Let our State stand forward to redeem the country from calamity. Her voice is potent, and it may well be lifted this year for honest government, for the faithful observance of constitutional duties by our rulers, and against the fanaticism and folly in high places which are urging us onward to destruction. Yours, very respectfully, C. R. BUCKALEW.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 20, 1863.

Senator Clymer, who was one of the invited, declined to attend on account of "duties in the Senate," questions of grave importance to the country, which might at any moment be called up, being before that body.

—The steamer Delta, at Halifax, from St. Thomas and Bermuda, reports that on the 24th February, in lat. 24 deg., long. 65 deg., the pirate Florida captured and burned the ship Jacob Bell, bound from China for New York with a cargo of sixteen hundred tons of tea. Her passengers and crew were transferred to a Danish vessel and landed at St. Thomas. The Alabama (U. S.) had gone in pursuit of the Florida. The Columbia, after running the blockade at Wilmington, had arrived at St. George. A later dispatch states that the cargo of the Jacob Bell was valued at 1,500,000. The Vanderbilt and Shepherd Knapp also sailed in search of the pirate.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - Editor.

Tuesday, March 10th, 1863.

THE UNION AS IT WAS; Before abolition, secession, etc., disturbed its harmony. THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS; Enforced and respected in all sections of the country.

Young men desiring to attend a Commercial College at Binghamton, Pittsburgh, or at Philadelphia, New York, etc., can obtain information of practical pecuniary value by calling upon or addressing the editor of this paper.

LATEST NEWS.—A dispatch dated Nashville, March 5, reports a bad Union defeat in Tennessee. The rebels under Van Dorn attacked our forces, under Col. Copart, killing or capturing four of our regiments. The fight was a severe one. Unreliable reports have reached us within the last few days of the capture of Savannah, Geo. by our gun-boats, and the evacuation of Vicksburg by the rebels.

A terrible riot occurred at Detroit on Friday last, the result of an attempt to summarily punish a negro who had committed a fiendish outrage upon a young white girl. Some 12 or 15 persons were killed, and a large number injured.

PROMOTED.—We are pleased to learn that Wm. D. Lusk, volunteer from Great Bend, has been promoted to the position of 2d Lieut. in Co. C. 151st regiment, P. V. Success to him and the rest of our boys.

We have also learned that Lieut. Fred. R. Warner, from this place, has been promoted to the responsible post of Ordnance officer for the Ninth Army Corps, First Division.

E. R. Warner, 1st Lieut. 3d U. S. artillery, has received the brevet of Captain in his regiment, to date from May 4th, 1862, for meritorious services at the siege of Yorktown.

We notice that J. T. Lloyd, the notorious swindler, is still trying to gull the public in his map business, at 164 Broadway, New York city. Look out for him.

The abolition organs are publishing a string of political resolutions purporting to have been adopted by officers in the army, which advocate abolitionism and are laudatory of Lincoln, Curtin & Co. We know that, in some respects, they do not represent the sentiments of our brave soldiers, but that they grossly misrepresent a majority of them. These things are concocted at the North, and sent to the army, and little knots of political officers, speculators and sharks hold imaginary meetings, and pretend to pass them "according to order." The current of opinion in the army—always strong against abolition, a negro war, and negro equality—is increasing in intensity as the administration goes on its ruinous policy; and the day will come when all good men will mourn that an attempt was ever made to introduce politics and abolition into the Union Army.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

CAPITOL HILL, March 6.

The most important item of news we have here is the welcome intelligence that Congress adjourned, sine die, on the 4th; and although there is much to complain of during its existence, we have the consolation of knowing that the termination of such regretted existence was strictly constitutional—the only act of that kind, perhaps, that it performed. Like many noted characters that have blotted the page of history, the only great, virtuous act of its life, was its death. That its like may never again assemble, should be the heartfelt wish and expressed voice and vote of every freeman.

The "Lenox Road Law" has been extended to Franklin township. See pamphlet laws, 1847, for its details.

Our readers are already aware that a bill has passed the Legislature and been signed by the Governor, providing for the erection of a new county out of the northern townships of Luzerne county, to be called Laekawanna. Hons. Wm. Bigler, Henry S. Mott and James Pollock are named in the act as commissioners to run the lines and locate the county seat. In addition to the usual sections providing for the holding of courts, etc., the bill requires an election to be held on the 21st of July next, for the special purpose of submitting the measure directly to the

people, in accordance with a late amendment of the Constitution. The county will be comprised of the following townships: Carbondale, Fell, Greenfield, Benton, Abington, Newton, Ransom, Lackawanna, Provident, Scott, Blakely, Jefferson, Madison, Covington, Spring Brook and Buck; the City of Carbondale, and the boroughs of Seranton, Dunmore, Hyde Park, and Waverly.

A bill is pending for extending to Susquehanna county the provisions of the Luzerne law in reference to the printing of Sheriff's Sales. It gives attorneys the privilege of selecting any two papers in the county in which any certain parcel of real estate, over which they have control, shall be advertised. Eighteen members of the Bar of the County ask for its passage.

A remonstrance from 100 citizens of our county against the passage of an act prohibiting cattle from running in the roads, etc., has been presented in the House.

A petition from 52 citizens of Apolaccon asking for the repeal of the Little Meadows Boro' act of incorporation, and giving reasons for the same, has been read; and a bill to that effect has been referred in the House.

The restoration of the tonnage tax is now the great question; and the friends of the Pennsylvania railroad are making all possible efforts to prevent it. The matter was debated on Wednesday and Thursday, and the subject was finally made the special order for next Wednesday, when it is hoped the House will adopt the bill before it; but greenbacks are plenty, and if the bill is not defeated it will be because "bills" cannot do it. How your member will finally vote I do not positively know; but from what I can see and hear, I suspect that the railroad, and not your taxpayers, will be represented by him. If your late representative were only here now, the thing would be promptly opposed, as they should be. Mr. Frazier was not only an honest man, (aside from politics,) but on such questions as this, understood the rights and wishes of his constituents, and dared maintain them in spite of wire-pullers and purchasing agents.

Our State Committee are called to meet at Philadelphia, Saturday evening, Feb. 7. It is proposed to call our Convention at an earlier day than June 17th. Reasons, which are satisfactory to some, are given for this, but I cannot appreciate them, and shall oppose it, especially at a Saturday night meeting. A. J. G.

The Conscription Law.

We copy below the material portions of the Conscription act lately passed by Congress:

All able-bodied male citizens, and all persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, or have exercised the right of suffrage, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, constitute the National forces of the United States, and are liable to perform Military duty when called out by the President. The exemptions are those who are physically or mentally unfit, the Vice President, heads of executive Departments, United States Judges, Governors of States, only son of an indigent widow or infirm parent, or one such son where there are two or more to be selected by the parent, also the only brother of orphan children under twelve years, also the father of motherless children of the same age; and when two of a family are in service, the remainder of such family, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. No person convicted of felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve. The National forces not now in service are to be divided into two classes, the first class embracing all between 20 and 35 years of age, and all unmarried men between 35 and 45 years of age. The second class embraces all the others and will not be called into service until after the first class is exhausted. For convenience of enrollment, districts are made to correspond with the Congressional districts, in each of which the President appoints a provost marshal with rank and pay of Captain of cavalry, or he may detail an officer of similar rank who shall have a Bureau of the War Department, and shall make the needful rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act. These Marshals are to arrest deserters, report reasonable practices, detect spies, &c. In each district there is to be a board of enrollment, consisting of the Provost Marshals and two other persons appointed by the President, one of whom is to be a physician and surgeon. This board shall divide the district into convenient sub-districts and perfect enrollment lists by the first of April, each class to be enrolled separately. Persons thus enrolled are subject for two years to be called into service to serve for three years or during

the war, on the present volunteer's advance pay, bounty money, &c. included. When necessary to make a draft, the President shall indicate the number for each district, taking into consideration the number already furnished since the beginning of the war, so as to fairly equalize the burden; the enrolling officer shall then make the draft with 50 per cent in addition, and within ten days serve notice upon the drafted men. Substitutes may be furnished or commutation made not to exceed three hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Secretary of War. Any person drafted and failing to report, or furnish a substitute, or pay his commutation, shall be deemed a deserter, and subject to immediate arrest. The bill also provides for the proper surgical examination of drafted men, and the punishment of surgeons who receive bribes. When the draft is finished, all those who are not taken are allowed traveling pay to their homes. Those who furnish substitutes are exempt for the entire time of the draft, and the substitute has the same pay, &c., as though originally drafted.

The bill also provides that volunteers now in service who re-enlist for one year shall have a bounty of fifty dollars, one half paid down; those who enlist for two years receive \$25 of the regular \$100 bounty. There are also provisions for the consolidation of skeleton regiments; also that Generals in the field may execute court martial sentence against spies, deserters, mutineers, or murderers, without reference to the President. Courts martial may reduce absentee officers to the ranks. Clothing, arms, &c., shall not be sold, pledged, or given away, and may be taken whenever found in illegal hands; persons who entice soldiers to desert, or harbor them, or buy their arms or uniforms, and ship captains or railroad conductors who knowingly convey deserters may be fined \$500 and imprisonment for six months to two years. Any person who resists the draft or counsels others to do so, or dissuades them from performing military duty, shall be summarily arrested, locked up until after the draft is finished, then be tried by civil court, and fined \$500 or imprisoned two years or both. The President, on the passage of this act, shall issue a proclamation recalling absentees from the army, who may return without punishment within the time indicated, except the forfeiture of pay for the time of absence; those who do not return will be deserters. Officers absent with leave, except for sickness or wounds receive half pay; officers absent without leave, no pay at all. There are other provisions, but chiefly of details not particularly important.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Hiram Scott, late of Bridgeport, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them forthwith to ALFRED BALDWIN, Administrator. Bridgeport, Jan. 27, 1863.—6w.

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the distribution of the fund in the hands of the Administrator of G. C. Lymon, Sec'd. THE undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of the county of Susquehanna, an auditor of the said fund, will meet the said Court on Saturday the 7th day of March, 1863, at 1 o'clock p. m.; at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund will present them or be forever barred. J. B. McCOLLUM, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Susquehanna County to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator of Samuel Benjamin, dec'd, and to discharge the duties of his appointment, on Friday the 20th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon; at which time and place all persons interested will present their claims or be forever barred from coming in upon said fund. F. B. STREETER, Auditor. Feb. 14, 1863.

Auditor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned an Auditor appointed by the court of Common Pleas to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of Patrick Smullin, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of F. B. Streeter, Esq., in Montrose, on Friday the 20th day of March, 1863, at 1 o'clock p. m.; at which time and place all persons interested will present their claims or be forever barred from coming in upon said fund. A. O. WARREN, Auditor. Montrose, Feb. 16, 1863.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of S. W. BROWN, late of Broome county, N. Y., deceased, that the same must be presented to the undersigned for arrangement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Montrose, Feb. 4, 1863. C. L. BROWN, Adm'r.

Administrators' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MATHEW DUNMORE, late of Rush, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them forthwith to the undersigned for settlement. SARAH DUNMORE, Rush, Administrators. O. S. BERRY, Bridgeport, Administrators. Feb. 10th, 1863.—6w.

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of BERNARD KERNAN, late of Middletown, deceased, that the same must be presented to the undersigned for arrangement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. MICHAEL NOLAN, Apolaccon, Executors. JAMES TREDON, Middletown, Executors. Jan. 27, 1863. 6w.

Administratrix' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the estate of Michael Gallagher, late of Cheococ township, dec'd, that the same must be presented to the undersigned for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. MARY GALLAGHER, Ad'x. Cheococ, Feb. 2, 1863.

LIQUORS.

30 Different kinds of Wines and Liquors, comprising nearly every kind in any market, warranted pure. For sale as usual by ABEL TORRELL.