

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.

VOLUME XX. NUMBER 28.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. GARRATT,
DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrel and Dairy Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Potatoes, Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, &c. &c. Opposite Railroad Depot, New Milford, Pa.
Feb 24, 1863. -17.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Wagon & Willow Ware, Iron, Nails, Saws & Tools, &c. &c. Fish, Flour and Salt, all of which they sell at the lowest prices.
Lathrop Brick Building, Montrose, Pa.
April 6, 1863. -7.

EVAN JENKINS,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.
Post Office address, Dundas, or South Gibson, Susquehanna Co., Pa. Feb. 3, 1863. -1760

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

MCCOLLUM & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

DR. H. SMITH & SON,
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, over the Bank. All Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.

JOHN SAUTTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop over N. Bullard's Grocery, on Main street. Thanking his past patrons, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, pledging himself to do all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.
Montrose, Pa. July 21, 1863. -17.

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phoenix Block, over store of Read, Watson & Foster. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop near the Spring Meeting House, on Turnpike street. All cutting operations will be performed in good style, and warranted to fit.

L. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Stewart's store, Montrose, Pa. Oct 27, 1862. -17.

W. W. SMITH,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURER—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa. aug 17

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, Pa. Shop over the store of A. J. Gerritson. All kinds of work made to order, and repaired done neatly. 1863. -7

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank. Montrose, Pa. aug 17

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,
HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa. will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at Todd's Hotel.
New Milford, July 11, 1863

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,
LATE GRADUATES OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF YALE COLLEGE, have formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and are prepared to attend to all business, medical and surgical, that may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate with the times.
Diseases and deformities of the EYE, surgical operations, and all artificial diseases, particularly attended to. Office over Webb's store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. All country produce taken in payment, at the highest prices, and cash not returned. Montrose, Pa. May 7th, 1863. -17

TAKE NOTICE!
Cash Paid for Hides, Furs, &c. A good assortment of Leather and Boots and shoes constantly on hand. Office, Tannery, & Shop on Main Street. A. F. & L. C. KEELER
Montrose, Feb. 5th.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Has Established an Agency in Montrose.

The Oldest Insurance Co. in the Union.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN \$500,000.
ASSETS OVER \$1,000,000.

THE rates are as low as those of any good company in New York, or elsewhere, and its Directors are among the first for honor and integrity.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS July 1st 1860. \$1,000,000.
LIABILITIES. 400,000.

J. Milton Smith, Secy. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John McGee, Asst. A. F. Williams, Vice.

Articles issued and renewed by the Underwriting Office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. Nov. 7. HILLINGSBROUGH, Agent.

EMIGRATIONS
To England, Ireland and Scotland.
BRANKIN BELL'S SON'S DRAPERY, in connection with a grand and upwards, payable in all the principal ports of England, Ireland and Scotland, for sale by the undersigned, at 207 N. 3rd St. & Co., Baltimore, Md. Montrose, Pa.

J. B. HAZLETON,
Ambrotype and Photographic Artist, Montrose, Pa.
Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, in the best style of the Art.

S. E. Pettigall & Co.,
NO. 27 PARK ROW, New York, and other places. These cards are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for us at our former residence.

Proceedings of the Susquehanna County Teachers' Association.

The Association, convened in the Universalist Church in Gibson, on the 28th and 29th days of June, 1863. The meeting was called to order by the President, Prof. M. L. Hawley, and R. G. Lamb appointed Secretary pro tem. Mr. D. Hannah, then conducted an exercise in Primary Reading. The remainder of the forenoon was occupied in discussing the best methods of teaching Primary Reading.

Adjourned to meet at half past one o'clock p. m.

Afternoon Session.—Meeting called to order by the President, when D. Hannah conducted an exercise in analysis of sentences; after which the Association, listened to singing by the choir. Mr. A. N. Bullard then conducted an exercise in Primary Grammar, which was followed by an exercise in punctuation by Prof. M. L. Hawley.

On motion, Mr. A. N. Bullard, Mr. D. Hannah, Miss Lizzie Sparks, and Miss O. D. Tuttle, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, relative to the death of some of the members of the Association. Mr. E. A. Weston, Mr. M. H. Pope, Miss Celia Abel and Miss C. M. Wellman were appointed to prepare an order of exercise for the next meeting of the Association. After singing Old Hundred the Association adjourned.

Evening Session.—After the reading of an essay on the subject of education by Miss L. E. Beardsley, the Rev. H. Pattengill delivered an address, which was highly interesting, very instructive, and from which, all present, we trust derived a lasting benefit.

Second day—Forenoon Session.—1st. Prayer by the Rev. L. Richardson. 2d. Sentiments. 3d. Singing by the choir. 4th. Discussion upon the best methods of teaching composition. 5th. The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted. In view of the effective dispensation of Divine Providence, who has recently removed by death, from the active labors in the cause of education, three of our members, we deem it due to the memory of the deceased, as well as to our own feelings, to give expression to our sorrow. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Miss C. L. Hall of Franklin, Miss E. G. Smith of Brooklyn, and Mr. R. H. Kent of the latter place, who died of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville, while bravely defending the flag of his country, we feel that we have lost three zealous friends and efficient co-laborers, that the youth have lost three affectionate and devoted instructors, and the community three of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we will cherish their memories, and show our respect for them, by emulating their examples in a thorough devotion to the interests of the rising generation.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Association be requested to furnish each of the families of the deceased teachers, with a copy of these resolutions, and also a copy for publication, with the minutes of this meeting.

The next half hour was spent in a discussion upon the Constitution of the United States. The following resolution was then adopted.

Resolved, That we gladly seek some fitting expression of the profound gratitude due the defenders of our country in this time of peril. That those members of this Association, who shall earnestly labor for the spread of knowledge and mental culture, and that general improvement which shall ameliorate manhood in all its conditions to do well; but that those members who are absent from us to day, devoting their energies to stem the tide that would overshadow our cherished government, the government that freely secures to us all the blessings for which we toil, those members who lie sick, wounded and suffering on rude beds of pain, or who have sacrificed their lives to save our loved land, merit a higher reward, which we trust will be meted to them in time or eternity.

Mr. E. A. Weston occupied the remainder of the forenoon in giving instruction relative to teaching.

Afternoon Session.—After a few remarks by E. A. Weston, were made an exercise in singing was conducted by S. W. Barrett, at the close of which the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That we approve of the introduction of singing into our common schools, and that we recommend the use of the Rural Singer by S. W. Barrett, copies of which may be had by addressing the Author, Binghamton N. Y., or Abby and Abbot, publishers, 119 Nassau street, N. Y. City. Rev. L. Richardson then occupied a few moments in addressing the Association, after which the committee reported the following programme of exercises for the meeting, which was adopted.

First day—Forenoon. 1st. Prayer. 2d. Reading conducted by Miss Rose Miller. 3d. Geography, conducted by Julius Tyler. 4th singing.

Afternoon Session.—1st. Phonetic spelling conducted by Miss N. M. Waldie. 2d. Physiology, conducted by W. Rainot. 3d. Discussion of questions from the box. 4th. Singing conducted by E. K. Richardson.

Evening Session—Essays by Daniel Hannah, Miss L. E. Baker, Miss W. L. Welman, E. R. Richardson, and Miss Ellen Williams. Lecture by Rev. Lyman Richardson.

2d Day—Forenoon. 1st. Intellectual Arithmetic conducted by M. L. Hall. 2d. Writing by F. Bryant. 3d. Topical and Oral composition by Prof. M. L. Hawley. 4th. Singing conducted by E. L. Barrett. **Afternoon.**—1st. Discussion of the question: How best to fix the attention, and retain the interest of Primary students. 2d. Miscellaneous business.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the families of this community, for their generous entertainment of the friends of education during its present session, in Gibson Hollow, and that this resolution be read in the pulpits on the morrow.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the trustees of this congregation that worship God in this place, for the use of their house, during this session of the Association, and that the Pastor be requested to read this resolution in his sermon from the pulpit on the coming Sabbath.

On motion, 5 votes of thanks, was tendered the Rev. E. Pattengill for his able address, also to Mr. S. W. Barrett, for the entertaining music with which he favored the Association.

The question of adjournment was then taken up, and it was decided that the next meeting be held at Dundas, in Clifford Township, Sept. 24th, and 25th, 1863. We trust that this people of Dundas will feel deeply interested in the meeting as they are becoming more and more interesting each time, and we earnestly request all teachers, and friends of education to be present.

E. L. BURRETT, Secretary.

The Opposition.

It is amusing as well as interesting to recall the names by which the opposition to the Democratic party have been known since the Revolution. We have prepared a list, but do not pretend to say that all the different parties that have attempted the overthrow of our Government are named therein, for like the color, platform and pretensions of the persons comprising them, they are innumerable. They were, in 1775, Loyalists or Loyal to King George, or Tories.

In 1780, Nova Scotia Cow-Boys and Tories.

In 1786, Convention Monarchists.

In 1789, Black Cockeders.

In 1808, Anti-Jefferson Improvement Men.

In 1811, British Bank Men.

In 1812, Peace and Submission Men.

In 1813, Blue Lights.

In 1814, Hartford Conventionists.

In 1816, Washington Society Men.

In 1818, No party Men.

In 1819, Federalists.

In 1820, Federal Republicans.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WILL BE HELD IN MONTROSE ON Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, 1863.

PREMIUM LIST.

CLASS I.—Stallions and Mares. Best draught stallion and one of his colts, diploma and \$5; 2d best, \$4; best stallion rooster, 5; 2d best, 4; best brood mare and colt, 5; 2d best, 4.

Judges.—Chester Bliss, Silver Lake; A. Lathrop, Montrose; Geo. Harrison, New Milford.

CLASS II.—Single and Matched Horses. Best single gelding, over 4 years old, raised in the county, \$3; 2d best, 2; best mare over 4 years old, raised in the county, 3; 2d best, 2; best pair matched horses over 3 years old, raised in the county, 5; 2d best, 2; do mare, 5; 2d best, 2; best pair matched horses owned in the county, not raised here, 3.

Judges.—Dr. J. B. Lathrop, Springville; F. E. Badger, New Milford; C. Stark, Bridgewater.

CLASS III.—Colts and Mules. Best pair 3 year old colts, \$3; best pair 2 year old colts, 2; best pair yearling colts, 2; best 3 year old colt, 2; best 2 year old colt, 2; best yearling colt, 1; best pair mules, 3; 2d best, 2; best jack, 2; 2d best, 1.

Judges.—H. P. Blanding, Harford; S. McInerney, Chocouton; Wm. T. Austin, Bridgewater.

DIVISION II.—CATTLE.

CLASS I.—Devons. Best devon bull, 3 years old and upwards, \$5; 2d best, 4; best do, between 1 and 2 years, 3; 2d best, 2; best devon cow, 3 years old or upwards, 4; 2d best, 3; best devon heifer, between 2 and 3 years old, 3; 2d best, 2; best do, between 1 and 2 years old, 2; 2d best, 1; best devon bull calf, 2; 2d do, 1.

Judges.—Harry Sherman, Jessup; Orrin Fritchard, Springville; S. W. Breed, Brooklyn.

CLASS II.—Grade Devons. Best bull, best cow over 3 years old, best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, best 4 yearling, and best 5 calves, each \$3; 2d do, each \$2.

Judges.—Rafus Smith, Franklin; G. Balcocock, Harford; S. B. Guile, Harford.

CLASS IV.—Grade Durhams. Best bull, best cow over 3 years old, best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, best 4 yearling, and best 5 calves, each \$3; 2d best do, each \$2.

Judges.—Warren Tingley, Lenox; Demosthenes Thomas, Springville; E. G. Babcock, Bridgewater.

CLASS VI.—Oxen & Steers. Best pair of working oxen, over 4 years old, raised in the county, \$5; 2d best, 4; best pair of steers between 2 and 4 years, raised in the county, 3; 2d best, 2; best pair of steers between 2 and 3 years old, raised in the county, 3; 2d best, 2; best yoke of fat cattle, 5; 2d best, 3; best single steer of cow, 4; 2d best, 2.

Judges.—James Gage, Silver Lake; S. W. Truesdell, Liberty; David Wakelee, Springville.

DIVISION III.

Swine. Best boar and best breeding sow, each \$3; 2d best, 2; best 4 spring pigs, 2; 2d best, 1; best 4 pigs, less than 10 weeks old, 2; 2d best, 1.

Judges.—S. Roberts, Jessup; J. S. Towne, Forest Lake; P. T. Ferguson, Bridgewater.

Sheep. Best fine woolled buck, best 3 do, ewes, each \$2; 2d best, 2; best 3 do, ewes, each \$1; 2d best, 1; best 3 do, lambs, 1; best middle woolled buck and best 3 do, ewes, each \$2; 2d best do, each \$1; best 3 do, lambs, 1; best buck lamb of each, 2; Lieceners, Bakewells, &c., are classed as coarse woolled; Saxony, Merinos, &c., as fine woolled; and South Downs, &c., as middle woolled.

Judges.—Joel Turrell, Forest Lake; John Tewksbury, Auburn; E. Ball, Forest Lake.

DIVISION IV.

Poultry. Best pair turkeys, cock and hen, best 6 fowls over 1 year old, best 6 spring chickens, and best 6 ducks, each \$2; 2d best, each \$1.

Judges.—S. D. Turrell, Liberty; C. Perkins, Brooklyn; S. T. Scott, Bridgewater.

DIVISION V.

Butter and Cheese. Best firkin or tub of

History of the Republican Party—No. 7.

The President has no power to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus. No words have been in more common use since this war commenced, than those of Habeas Corpus—and as many persons are ignorant of their true meaning, and the sacred nature of the writ, the following histories and definitions of that ancient law, are selected for their benefit, to show how deeply the people of these United States have been wronged by the party now holding the power over them.

Habeas Corpus is an ancient English writ, addressed to an officer, commanding him to have the body of the person named therein, at a certain place and time, and one of its purposes was to recover freedom which had been wrongfully taken away. Personal liberty was always asserted by the common law from the earliest ages, and it was always assailed by kings who would be tyrants—and that with an earnestness proportioned to their tyranny. Hence it became necessary to declare this principle in the most solemn manner in Magna Charta. It is there said that no man shall be taken and imprisoned, or by the law of the land, this writ was issued from the king's bench, and it was used to restore liberty by bringing the prisoner before the court, whose duty it was to order his immediate discharge, if he were not restrained of his liberty according to law. The English statute has been copied in the United States without essential change, unless it be to make it more stringent, and the security it gives to liberty more certain and available. The writ commands the sheriff to whom it is directed to have the body of the person who is said to be restrained of his liberty forthwith, before the justice issuing it, or some other tribunal, and to summon the person restraining the prisoner to be there also—and bring with him the cause of the restraint. The writ must be granted at any time, when prayed for, and the issuing of the writ by the magistrate applied to, and the prompt obedience to it by the officer to whom it is directed, are secured by heavy penalties. The vast importance of this law can be appreciated only by those who have studied the history of despotism, for whatever be the law, if there be a sovereign who may disregard it, and put in strict imprisonment those who would resist him, if he may substitute his own commands for law, and take away from society and from all power to resort to law those who do not obey him, it is perfectly obvious that there can be no resistance which is not rebellious if it be put down, or revolution if it succeed. The histories of France and England offer the most perfect illustration of this.

The very acts of the President which are sanctioned by the whole republican party are the acts of tyranny, which have always produced rebellion and revolution in France and England, and it is now solemnly asked if the fathers who framed our government, put it into the power of the president to suspend this sacred writ, and thus put it into his power to become the Despot which they themselves had fought against, and from whose power, and from all others like him, they intended to have freed themselves and their posterity forever. Has Abraham Lincoln the power in time of war to seize and imprison a man, and detain him in prison in defiance of the writ of habeas corpus? The Lexicons all answer no. The Cyclopaedia of Ripley and Dana, from which the above is taken, says "It has been solemnly decided that the habeas corpus act can be suspended only by a legislature, and that the proclamation of martial law by a military officer is not sufficient" as in the case of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, who had to pay a thousand dollars fine. Therefore, neither in his capacity as the highest civil officer of the government, or as commander in Chief of the Army, had Abraham Lincoln the least authority for thrusting into prison the five hundred respectable citizens of the United States who have been released without any trial whatever.

Leiber in his exposition of the powers of Congress, says "There are also certain restrictions upon the powers of Congress, the most material of which are, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." No intimation that the President has this power, but that it belongs solely to Congress or some Legislative body.

Blackstone says: The writ of Habeas Corpus is the most celebrated writ in the English law, and may not be denied to the man that is detained in prison—though the king himself hath committed him. Early in the reign of Charles 1st, the Court of Kings bench, relying on some arbitrary precedents, determined that they could not, upon a writ of habeas corpus, bail a prisoner, in case he was committed by the special command of the King, whereupon parliament enacted that no freeman hereafter shall be so imprisoned or detained. But when in the following year, some persons were committed by the special command of the King,

Wines, Canned Fruit and Jellies: Best grape wine, best currant wine, best blackberry wine, best elderberry wine, best cherry wine, best canned fruit, best oatmeal jelly, best apple jelly, best grape jelly, and best crab-apple jelly, each 50 cts.

Judges.—Mrs. L. C. Searle, Mrs. W. A. Crossman, Mrs. W. J. Malford, Wm. J. Turrell, Wm. M. Post, C. D. Lathrop.

Fruit and Vegetables: Best fall and winter apples, not less than one doz. of each, and at least three varieties, each \$2; 2d best do, \$1; best pears, not less than 1 peck, best quinces, and best and greatest variety of vegetables, each \$1.

Judges.—Elisha Tiffany, Dimock; M. L. Turrell, Forest Lake; E. R. Hoag, Silver Lake.

Vinegar, Honey and Sugar: Best cider vinegar, not less than 1 gallon, \$1; 2d do, 50 cts; best 10 lbs. maple sugar, and best 10 lbs. honey, each \$2; 2d do, each \$1.

Judges.—N. Mitchell, Bridgewater; J. H. Aney, Dimock; A. E. Webster, Chocouton.

Cabinet work and Carriages: Best bureau, best extension table, and best chamber set, each \$3; best double carriage, \$5; best single carriage and best single sleigh, each \$3. All articles in this division for competition must be entered by the manufacturer.

Judges.—De Walle, Gibson; I. Reckhow, Great Bend; J. Hosford, Friendsville.

Farm Implements and Blacksmithing: Best plow, \$3; best cultivator, best corn sheller, best straw cutter, best churn power, best three firkins, best horse rake, and best lot of 6 horse shoes, each \$2; 2d best lot of 6 horse shoes, \$1.

Judges.—R. F. Breed, Brooklyn; C. J. Hollister, Dimock; David Roe, Jessup.

Seeds: Best bushel of corn in the ear, best half bushel of white winter wheat, best half bushel of red winter wheat, best half bushel of spring wheat, best half bushel of rye, best quarter bushel of clover seed, best half bushel of timothy seed, and best half bushel of flax seed, each \$1.

Judges.—Amos Hollister, Brooklyn; J. Blanding, Harford; Philo Sherwood, Middletown.

Leather, &c.—Best 3 sides harness leather, \$2; 2d do, 1; best 3 sides upper leather, 2; 2d do, 1; best 3 sides harness, 2; 2d do, 1; best pair horse harness, 2; 2d do, 1; best pair fine boots, 2; best pair of coarse boots, 1.

Judges.—M. L. Handrick, Friendsville; Cyrus W. Bard, Springville; A. Moody, Dimock.

Domestic Manufactures: Best flannel, 10 yards, \$2; 2d do, 1; best filled cloth, 5 yards, 2; 2d do, 1; best woolen carpet, 15 yards, 3; 2d do, 2; best half dozen pairs woolen socks, 2; 2d do, 1; best 2 pairs woolen mittens, 1; 2d do, 50 cts; best piece linen cloth, 10 yards, 2; best piece cassimere, 15 yds. 2.

Judges.—L. F. Pich, Montrose; Mrs. H. C. Conklin, Dimock; Mrs. R. S. Birchard, Jessup; Mrs. N. P. Wheaton, Franklin.

Fine Arts, Ornamental Needlework, &c. Best dental work, \$2; 2d do, 1; best specimen of ambrotypes, 2; 2d do, 1; best patch work quilt, 3; 2d do, 2; 3d do, 1; best quilt of any other kind, 3; 2d do, 2; 3d do, 1; best bed spread, 2; 2d do, 1; best winter bonnet, 1; 2d do, 50 cts; best tidy chair cover, 50c.

Judges.—Miss Ellen Searle, Montrose; Mrs. G. W. Orange, Great Bend; Mrs. N. Y. Leet, Friendsville.

Hard of Cattle: Best herd of cattle, not less than 10, raised and exhibited by one man, \$5; 2d do, 2.

Judges.—A. Carpenter, Harford; Geo. Walker, Dimock; H. Drinker, Montrose.

Plowing Match. The Plowing Match will take place on Thursday, Sept. 24th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the farm of Daniel Hoag, in Jessup. Best plowing, \$5; 2d, \$4; 3d, \$3; 4th, \$2; 5th, \$1.

Judges.—F. A. Bunnell, Dimock; F. M. Williams, Bridgewater; W. C. Handrick, Jessup.

Price of Admission. Badge of Membership, which will admit all articles competing for Premiums, with family who are females and minor male children, \$1; Badge of Membership, which will admit family as above, without competing for Premiums, (except in Divisions 12 and 13,) 50 cts. Single admission, 10 cts. All egyptians and their families admitted free.

A. BALDWIN, J. C. MORRIS, F. H. HOLLISTER, Esq. Com.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

The President has no power to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus.

No words have been in more common use since this war commenced, than those of Habeas Corpus—and as many persons are ignorant of their true meaning, and the sacred nature of the writ, the following histories and definitions of that ancient law, are selected for their benefit, to show how deeply the people of these United States have been wronged by the party now holding the power over them.

Habeas Corpus is an ancient English writ, addressed to an officer, commanding him to have the body of the person named therein, at a certain place and time, and one of its purposes was to recover freedom which had been wrongfully taken away. Personal liberty was always asserted by the common law from the earliest ages, and it was always assailed by kings who would be tyrants—and that with an earnestness proportioned to their tyranny. Hence it became necessary to declare this principle in the most solemn manner in Magna Charta. It is there said that no man shall be taken and imprisoned, or by the law of the land, this writ was issued from the king's bench, and it was used to restore liberty by bringing the prisoner before the court, whose duty it was to order his immediate discharge, if he were not restrained of his liberty according to law. The English statute has been copied in the United States without essential change, unless it be to make it more stringent, and the security it gives to liberty more certain and available. The writ commands the sheriff to whom it is directed to have the body of the person who is said to be restrained of his liberty forthwith, before the justice issuing it, or some other tribunal, and to summon the person restraining the prisoner to be there also—and bring with him the cause of the restraint. The writ must be granted at any time, when prayed for, and the issuing of the writ by the magistrate applied to, and the prompt obedience to it by the officer to whom it is directed, are secured by heavy penalties. The vast importance of this law can be appreciated only by those who have studied the history of despotism, for whatever be the law, if there be a sovereign who may disregard it, and put in strict imprisonment those who would resist him, if he may substitute his own commands for law, and take away from society and from all power to resort to law those who do not obey him, it is perfectly obvious that there can be no resistance which is not rebellious if it be put down, or revolution if it succeed. The histories of France and England offer the most perfect illustration of this.

The very acts of the President which are sanctioned by the whole republican party are the acts of tyranny, which have always produced rebellion and revolution in France and England, and it is now solemnly asked if the fathers who framed our government, put it into the power of the president to suspend this sacred writ, and thus put it into his power to become the Despot which they themselves had fought against, and from whose power, and from all others like him, they intended to have freed themselves and their posterity forever. Has Abraham Lincoln the power in time of war to seize and imprison a man, and detain him in prison in defiance of the writ of habeas corpus? The Lexicons all answer