

of eloquence, and what is the most marvellous of all, against the very acts of the President, which Henry Clay has declared against, and warned the people not to sanction so many years before. While the President has studied and copied Jackson, Vallandigham, it would seem as though Clay, and chosen him for his model.

Jackson and Clay, in 1816, were personal friends of the same political principles, both being Democrats of the school of Jefferson, but Clay had such a reverence for the Constitution, that he refused to tolerate the least infraction of that sacred instrument, by the greatest military conqueror. He depicted in dark and gloomy colors, the dangers that spring from the powers of military chieftains, appearing at their authority, and leaving their bloody foot-prints upon a broken constitution. Recall to your recollection (said he) the free nations that have gone before us: Where are they now? And how have they lost their liberties? If we could go back to the ages, when Greece and Rome flourished in their greatest prosperity, and mingling in the throng, should ask a Grecian if he did not fear that some daring military chieftain, covered with glory, would one day overthrow the liberties of his country. The indignant Grecian would exclaim: No! Our liberties will be eternal: If a Roman citizen had been asked if he did not fear that the conqueror of Gaul might establish a home on the ruins of public liberty, he would have replied: The institution of Greece has fallen; Caesar passed the Rubicon, and the patriotic arm, even of Brutus, could not preserve the liberties of this devoted country. To you belongs the high privilege of transmitting unimpaired to posterity, the fair character and liberty of our country. Do you expect to extend this high trust by trampling, or suffering to be trampled down, law, justice, the constitution, and the rights of the people? Beware how you give a fatal sanction, in this infant Republic, to military insubordination. Remember that Greece had her Alexander, Rome her Caesar, England her Cromwell, and France her Bonaparte, and that if we would eschew their errors, I hope gentlemen will deliberately survey the awful abysses in which we stand. They may carry Gen. Jackson triumphantly through this house, and prevent the passage of his resolutions of censure, but if they do, in my humble judgment, it will be a triumph of the military over the civil authority, and a triumph over the constitution of the land. And I pray most devoutly to Heaven, that it may not prove, in its ultimate effects and consequences, a triumph over the liberties of the people. This is what the Democrats, the guardians of Liberty are now striving to avert. Barton, in his life of Horace Greely, says that Henry Clay was one of the heroes of his boyhood's admiration, and had long set his heart upon his election to the Presidency, believing that the policy identified with his name was the true policy of the government. He travelled far and wide, speaking and writing on the cause, and wrote on an average four columns a day for the Tribune. Hear him pleading for his election in the following strain: "Henry Clay was an original democrat, and continued on down to the present time—but he holds slaves, and therefore some say he is unfit to be a President of the United States. Is this the way to preserve the Union? If a noble and lofty statesman can be hunted down on such grounds as these, is not the Union in essence dissolved? How shall we ask the South to support a northern man for President, or submit to the rule of one, if the bare fact that the candidate is a southern man, is to exclude him from the honors of the Republic."

(Now to be a Democrat, or a slaveholder, is cause in the eyes of Horace to be hunted down, and off from the face of the earth. "No co-operation with slaveholders in politics. No fellowship with them in religion; no affiliation with them in society"—was the doctrine of Helper, and he was endorsed by the whole Republican party, and this by Greely's own logic, they in essence dissolved the Union. He also says: "The standing army of the country could be increased by an act of Congress, and the subdivision referred to, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." And Article II of the amendments provides: "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." And for the purpose of using this militia force, the President is not only made the Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, but also of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. And, therefore, as this conscription law, does not make the force it creates a militia force of the States, nor is it part of the standing armies of the United States, it is clearly not authorized by the Constitution. The standing army of the country could be increased by an act of Congress, and the subdivision referred to, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions. And Article II of the amendments provides: "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." And for the purpose of using this militia force, the President is not only made the Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, but also of the militia of the several States, when called upon. The Judge deeply regretted that the people had not had patience and patriotism enough, under the operation of the conscription law, to wait until the courts had fully determined this question; that the courts were able and equal to the duty of sustaining the rights of the citizen; and it was through the courts alone that their rights and safety in the end were fully and properly protected.

Stephens was held to bail in the sum of \$2,000.

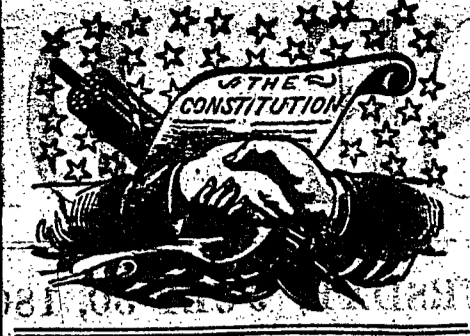
THE GERMANS AND THE CONSCRIPTION.
A German writer in the New York World says of the conscription: "The opposition to the Conscription law, founded upon a conviction that it is unconstitutional, and at war with State rights, is universal and deep seated among the Germans of Democratic faith, and nowhere is this case more thoroughly than in those very wards which were noted for their quiet during the riots of last week. The conscriptions, if they can be so termed, of the German States, have no feature in common with our odious and oppressive statute. They fall almost exclusively on young unmarried men, at the time of life when they have not yet established themselves, and when a few years of military service do not throw the soldier's family upon public charity for support, nor interfere with his business prospects and career for life. The Prussian system presents this Democratic feature, that all must serve, without regard to wealth or station, and that neither substitutes nor commutations are received."

as it may, there will be an end of the Union. The constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive power confided to the Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people, and security it gives to life, liberty, and property in every quarter of the country and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another (mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other.) Now is not that carrying the olive branch with the sword—if the sword is used at all? Greely says, Jackson was hardly bent on slaughter, the people of South Carolina, but the life of Gen. Scott, who was the officer sent to garrison the forts of that State, says that "the plan of Gen. Scott's measures, received from Gen. Jackson, was not, in any fair sense, directed against the people, or the soil of South Carolina. Gen. Scott thought that the first drop of blood shed in civil war between the United States, and one of the States, would prove an immediate wound which would end in a change of our institutions." Gen. Jackson said "the execution of the laws will be enforced through the civil authority, and by the mode pointed out by Congress." The object of the troops was to be in readiness to act in concert with the civil authorities of the United States, and compel all vessels from abroad to make the same strict, at the Charleston custom house, as at every other port of entry. The point selected for this operation (Fort Moultrie) being distant and isolated, it seems that the possibility of a collision with citizens, taking into view all the means of prevention, both moral and physical, was about entirely excluded. At length, Congress passed the celebrated Compromise Act. The S. Carolina convention rescinded the ordinance of nullification. The troops and ships returned to their ordinary stations, and every officer and man departed, rejoicing in his heart, that not a drop of blood had been spilled." And this, through the patriotic efforts of both Gen. Jackson and Henry Clay.

The Conscription Law Declared Unconstitutional.

A case was brought before Judge McCann, in New York, growing out of a complaint against William L. Stephens, an enrolling officer, who arrested Henry Bissell for an alleged resistance to the draft, in refusing to give his name to the draft enrolling officer. On Tuesday Judge McCann rendered his decision, declaring that the entire conscription act is clearly unconstitutional, for it not only violates the rights of the people and creates a distinction among our citizens, but it is in direct contravention of the 14th and 15th subdivisions of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution authorizing Congress "to raise and support armies," provides only for the standing armies of the country, and not for the volunteer and temporary forces which any emergency may demand, because the 14th subdivision of the 8th Section of Article I, authorizes Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." And Article II of the amendments provides: "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." And for the purpose of using this militia force, the President is not only made the Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, but also of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. And, therefore, as this conscription law, does not make the force it creates a militia force of the States, nor is it part of the standing armies of the United States, it is clearly not authorized by the Constitution. The standing army of the country could be increased by an act of Congress, and the subdivision referred to, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions. And Article II of the amendments provides: "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." And for the purpose of using this militia force, the President is not only made the Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, but also of the militia of the several States, when called upon. The Judge deeply regretted that the people had not had patience and patriotism enough, under the operation of the conscription law, to wait until the courts had fully determined this question; that the courts were able and equal to the duty of sustaining the rights of the citizen; and it was through the courts alone that their rights and safety in the end were fully and properly protected.

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Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

Thursday, July 30th, 1863.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD,
OF LIVERNE CO.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGANY CO.

Election, Tuesday, October 13.

Democratic State Central Committee.

- Hon. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.
1st. dist. Theo. Cuyler, R. J. Hemphill,
John Fullerton Jr., Isaac Leach, Phila.
2d. John B. Evans, Chester.
3d. Wm. H. Witte, Montgomery.
4th. William T. Rogers, Bucks.
5th. Thos. Heckman, Northampton.
6th. Heister Glymer, Bucks.
7th. William Randall, Schuylkill.
8th. Asa Pecker, Carbon.
9th. Michael Meyler, Sullivan.
10th. S. S. Winchester, Luzerne.
11th. Mortimer F. Elliot, Tioga.
12th. John H. Humes, Lycoming.
13th. Wm. Elliot, Northumberland.
14th. Sam'l Hepburn, Cumberland.
15th. William M. Breslin, Lebanon.
16th. Geo. Sanderson, Jas. Patterson,
Lancaster.
17th. John F. Spangler, York.
18th. Henry G. Smith, Fulton.
19th. J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon.
20th. William Bigler, Clearfield.
21st. Thomas B. Seagriff, Fayette.
22d. W. T. H. Fahey, Greene.
23d. Geo. W. Cansy, James P. Barr, Allegheny.
24th. James Campbell, Butler.
25th. David S. Morris, Lawrence.
26th. Thos. W. Grayson, Crawford.
27th. Kennedy L. Blood, Jefferson.

Latest News.

A late arrival at New York announces that Mexico has been proclaimed an Empire, and Maximilian, an Austrian prince, proclaimed Emperor. Our neighbor Republic has thus become a province of France. It is believed to be the first step toward a war between the U. S. and France.

The emergency men are being paid off and mustered out as fast as possible. Several nine months regiments have also returned to Harrisburg to be mustered out. The two companies of militia from this village, under Capt. Post and Capt. Halsey, will probably reach home on Friday of Saturday this week. The nine months volunteers, under Capt. Crandall, and Capt. Stone, will also return in a few days.

No prizes drawn yet in the U. S. Lottery at Scranton. A gentleman from Scranton informs us that Maj. Bradford, the Provost Marshal, had received the order for the draft, with the quota for the district.

Word from General Meade's army represents our cavalry as holding the line of the Rappahannock on Saturday, between Kelley's Ford and Waterloo. Great numbers of horses have been gathered up by our troops in the gorges of the mountains, and made useful to the United States service.

A Fact Easily Observed.

Whenever you find a newspaper continually denouncing Democrats as traitors and copperheads, you can set the editor down as a coward and a fool. It is a sure sign. An honorable, high-minded man never resorts to such low slang and abuse. He thinks more of his character as a Christian and a patriot than to be caught in such dirty work. He knows that Democrats and Republicans fill one common grave on the battlefield, and that if ever this rebellion is put down it must be done by the united strength of both parties, and instead of attempting to inaugurate civil war between Democrats and Republicans in the North, he urges them to unite their strength and crush out this gigantic rebellion. Fools, however, talk differently. Such men are a gathering curse to the community in which they reside, and are great barriers in the way of uniting public sentiment. Doge's town Democrat.

Treatment of the Rebels.

It is well known (says the New York Express) that there is a radical difference in the Cabinet upon the proper treatment of the rebels and the future of the Government and the Union. Messrs. Bates, Seward and Blair favor mild measures, and Messrs. Chase and Stanton violent ones, with a strong leaning the same way on the part of Mr. Welles. Mr. Upshur, the Secretary of the Interior, usually goes with the President, and it is not quite certain where Mr. Lincoln stands, as he is lacking in a just appreciation of the real condition of the country and in backbone. A Washington letter in the New York Herald reports Mr. Seward "in favor of at once tendering, in some official form, to the Southern people, this privilege of coming back to the Union, with all their rights, including the right to their slave property, the same as if no rebellion had existed. Personally he would even be willing, as he has stated to M. Merquier unofficially, to meet his old associates, Jeff. Davis and the rest, in the Senate Chamber. The really statesmanlike and magnanimous scheme of Mr. Seward is not likely to be appreciated by the bigoted and fanatical faction, backed by the army snickers and contractors, who now rule the roost at Washington."

Mr. Seward's proposition is vehemently denounced in Republican circles. He is called a traitor. Stanton insists upon war to the bitter end, and is backed by the violent abolitionists, and the enormous contracting interests, who of course do not wish to see the great source of their profits swept away. They are all powerful in all the departments, and especially in the Navy, War and Treasury departments. Hence it is supposed that Welles, Stanton and Chase will strongly oppose all means looking towards an early peace.

Unconstitutionality of Conscription.

In 1814-15 the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts gave it as their opinion on a conscription proposed by Congress, that the Governors of the states alone, as commanders-in-chief of the militia in their respective States are the judges of the occasion in which the President may exercise the power of calling the militia into the service. And the militia when called into service, is still to be commanded by State officers, until the President alone.

Chief Justice Daggert, of Connecticut, the greatest lawyer of his State, said of the same conscription act, which differed from the present one only in immaterial particulars, and was the same in principle: "Sir, this whole doctrine is unconstitutional; it is an outrage upon its face and its principles and provisions, upon the undoubted rights of freemen, and upon the charter of our liberties."

Some of the Abolition journals have positively denied the statement, that at the battle of Gettysburg, the Federal troops fought under the impression they were led by General McClellan. But the evidence of the fact accumulates, and we now have still further verification of it in the following from the correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser, a paper whose Republicanism will not be questioned by the most radical.

Previous to the battle a report was received to the effect that General McClellan had put himself at the head of the new militia force, and was hastening to their support at Gettysburg. There was a grand outburst of delight at the news, which contributed not a little to the stubborn defence subsequently made by the men.

The fact is indisputable that if the advice of the Democratic party had been followed there would have been no war; the Crittenden compromise would have been adopted; secession would have found its game blocked; the country would have been united and in peace; hundreds of thousands of precious lives would have been saved; and thousands of millions of debt would have been avoided. The only hope for re-uniting the people of this country, and of restoring the Union, is through a strict adherence to the maxims of the Democracy party.

The Democratic Editorial Convention met pursuant to adjournment, at Lancaster City, July 16, and adjourned to meet at the Merchants Hotel, Philadelphia, on Tuesday Aug. 11. No other business was transacted.

From a Wounded Volunteer.

Annapolis Md., July 23, 1863.
DEAR FRIENDS:—After a long and weary march of about 200 miles, and a hard battle in which I took part, and got the worst of it, I am laid on the shelf here much against my wish.

My Bradford friends made arrangements to have the wounded from that County sent home as fast as they were able to go. Mr. H. took me from the field Hospital to Gettysburg. He started in the morning with the body of Wm. Chamberlin, and I was to go in the afternoon for Harrisburg, but I was shipped for Baltimore, and we laid there all day. I was sick enough to die; in fact I did not care much what they did with me. Just at night we were put aboard a Steamer, and arrived here same night. I was sick, and so disappointed that I assure you I did not feel very comfortable. I was wounded in the thigh by a Minnie ball. I laid all night on the battle field, when I fell in the hands of the rebels. In the morning they took me back to the rear to their Hospital. I fared as the rest did—pretty hard. It was the most horrible sight I ever beheld. Hundreds of human beings mangled and mutilated in all possible manner. Cart loads of arms and legs were taken off by their surgeons, and the horrors of war were depicted there in fearful realities. I hope never to witness the like again, but I have become so used to such scenes that nothing moves me. I can see a man all cut to pieces if necessary. I was with the rebels two days. They were days of interest to me. Freedom of speech was allowed to the fullest extent. They were very confident of success and were going to teach the Northern Yankees something about the horrors of war. They thought this battle would close up the war.

They thought our Government would be glad to sue for peace on their own terms. I told them I could not see it in that light. That old Lee had got himself into a scrape by coming into Pennsylvania; that he might think himself lucky if he got out with his head on. They laughed at me when I told them that Vicksburg must fall. Oh! they said, it could not be possible; it was the Gibraltar of the South. But it has fallen, and yet others will soon follow. You get all the news, and understand how it goes.

I was in hope old Lee would not be permitted to cross the Potomac so successfully with his army. I wanted to see them all captured; then I could afford to be here all summer, or any where else, even if I had to suffer a good deal. But he has left a portion of them behind, who will never take up arms again.

Perhaps you have heard the particulars of our Regt. (141st) brought its colors off the field, and that was about all. Col. Madill escaped uninjured, and about 50 of the men; so you may be sure we were in a hot place. Maj. Spaulding has lost a leg. He was found several days after the battle among the rebels. Our Lieut. was wounded, four of our Co. killed, two wounded, and a number missing. Wm. Chamberlin was mortally wounded by my side, he lived 2 or 3 days. The word goes home that he was wounded, and I was killed. Mr. H. came after me with a box, but I did not have to go in that style this time; but perhaps I may have to if I ever do go.

There were lots of Bradford friends here to look after the wants of our Boys. Elder Landis was one of the first that came to see us. I tell you we were right glad to see him, for he took right hold, and did what he could for us. He went out and got bread and other things to eat, for before the relief societies got to us we had liked to have starved. The rebels left the Hospital where I was, and all the wounded that could not travel. Our ambulances came and removed us to our own hospital.

The fourth of July I was a prisoner and laid in a barr yard all day and fasted, but it was a memorable day for all that in the history of the great rebellion. I was paroled and given up the fifth. Mr. Guernsey was a great friend to me on my journey to Baltimore, for he waited on me, and did all he could for me; many a soldier will attest to his kindness in bringing water, and in doing many acts of kindness while he was with us. Truly a friend under such circumstances I can never forget. I think I wrote to P. never on the march. I am anxious to hear from you all. Do write. E. A. BARNETT.

The office of the Provost Marshal for the Bradford District, was entered on Saturday evening last, and all the books and papers carried off. Entrance was effected through a back window, by means of a ladder. No recovery of the papers, no trace of the robbers has been made.

Morgan, the daring rebel most trooper, was captured last week, with his entire command.

Mr. Stephens' Mission.
A Washington correspondent of the New York News, under date of July 26, makes the following startling statements: "Since the return of Vice President Stephens to Richmond, several facts have been brought to light calculated to make people think that his mission was not simply confined to the topics contained in Jeff. Davis' instructions, but had a far more important object in view."

A gentleman connected with the State Department tells me to-day, that independently of his public and ostensible mission, Mr. Stephens had been intrusted by the President of the Confederacy with a secret one—that the first was only a cloak to conceal the second, and that relations of the greatest importance were at the bottom of the diplomatic transactions intrusted to his care.

This, it appears, has been discovered since the return of Mr. Stephens to Richmond, where his arrival was immediately followed by a Cabinet Council, and by the sending of a bearer of dispatches to London and Paris by Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The bearer of dispatches carries with him, I am told, a proposition of alliance to Louis Napoleon, in which the Confederate government proposes to the Emperor of the French, to acknowledge forever the right of France to a pretecture upon Mexico, and upon the Republic of Central America; and the offer of free trade with the South for the term of twenty-five years.

At the same time Jeff. Davis, in compliance with the well-known spirit of antagonism existing in Europe on the question of slavery, proposes to modify that institution in a manner consistent with the requirements of civilization and humanity.

In exchange, the President of the Confederacy demands the recognition of the South, and the raising of the blockade; and should this measure cause a war between the Northern states and France, all that the Confederate government requires in such a case is the co-operation of her navy. Neither a man nor a musket is needed from Europe, but simply vessels of war and a few iron-clad ships.

Who are Disloyal?

Thurloe Weed writes a letter, published in the Albany Evening Journal, which concludes as follows:

"There is a cause, however, for the hatred of the negro and the indignities to which he is subjected, that should be remembered and reprobated. The daily and offensive obtrusions of the New York Tribune, with its frequent and even offensive obtrusions of Wendell Phillips, feed and foster popular prejudices against the people of color. But recently this traitor or fanatic—traitor and fanatic—exhibited a mulatto girl to a sympathetic auditory, for the purpose of saying that neither peace nor prosperity could return to our country until, by a general amalgamation, its blood, universally demoralized, should become thus mingled. And such teachings, with its approval, are scattered broadcast among the people by the Tribune, exciting general disgust, and aggravating the existing prejudices against an unfortunate race.

Defestable as was the course of Vallandigham, in and out of Congress, I would have allowed him to rail on. But inasmuch as he was arrested, the President did quite right in sending him into rebellion, where he belongs. But he did not do his whole duty. Phillips should have gone with the Ohio disunionist, for both were disloyal, the Massachusetts man being the most mischievous. Had both been sent into Dixie, there would have been no lamentations here or elsewhere that any honest man should regret."

THEIR OWN WEED.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.
President Lincoln, in a proclamation appointing a day of thanksgiving and prayer, in acknowledgment of the recent successes of the National arms, says:

"It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people; and to vouchsafe to the Army and the Navy of the United States victories on land and on the sea so signal and so effective, as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of the States will be sustained, their Constitution preserved, and peace and prosperity permanently restored."

What does Mr. Lincoln mean when he talks of "the Union of the States?" Does he forget, so soon, his recent refusal to slay the State of Louisiana to resume her position in the Union, under her established constitution?

No Draft in New Jersey.

Trenton, July 27.—Governor Parker has just issued a proclamation stating that no draft has as yet been ordered in New Jersey; that 30 days would be allowed for the purpose of raising the required number of men by volunteering; that whatever number may be raised in that time will be credited should a draft be ordered; and that there will be no draft for the old deficiency claimed to be due from the State. The proclamation closed by calling on the people to aid in raising the quota for the State so as to avoid any necessity for a draft.

The editor of the Baltimore American says he has heard, from a respectable witness, that Gen. Hooker in his parting address to his officers there, said, "that the Army of the Potomac fought with the rebels two hours, out of the twenty-four, and with the government at Washington the other twenty-two."

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will meet in the city of Reading on the 4th 5th and 6th of August next.