



THE CONSTITUTION—THE UNION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

VOLUME XIX, NO. 25. MILFANTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN.A. SEPTEMBER 27, 1865. WHOLE NUMBER, 961

DR. F. C. RUNDIG, of Patterson, Pa., wishes to inform his friends and patients that he has removed to the house on Bridge Street opposite Todd & Jordan's Store.

BEREMIAH LYONS, Attorney-at-Law, Millintown, Juniata County, Pa., Office on Main street South of Bridge str. et.

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WILLIAM M. ALLISON, Attorney at Law, and Notary Public, Will attend to all business entrusted to his care.

MILITARY CLAIMS, THE undersigned will promptly attend to the collection of claims against either the State or National Government, Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bursar Pay, and all other claims arising out of the present or any other war.

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NEW STORE IN THOMPSONTOWN. J. C. F. opened in the New Store Room under the Odd Fellows Hall, in Thompsonstown, Juniata county, Pa., a well selected and elegant assortment of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Such as Delaines, Whites, Laces, Alpaccas, all wool Delaines, Shopped Plaid Lawns, and a full assortment of Ladies' White and Fancy Goods, and a large assortment of Staple

DRY GOODS, Constantly on hand and for sale cheap for CASH, by R. H. WRIGHT.

Also, GENTLEMAN'S CLOTHING EMERUM in the same building. An elegant assortment of ready made Clothing for Men and Boys, consisting in part of Fancy Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Collars, Under-shirts, Handkerchiefs.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, And everything usually found in a first class Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

Groceries, Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery, Drugs, Oils, Paints, and all such articles as are usually found in a country store.

The highest prices paid for country produce. Goods sold at small profits, for Cash.

Call and examine my stock and see for yourself, as I am always ready to wait on customers, just above the Square at Wright's Cheap Cash Store and Clothing Emporium, Thompsonstown, Pa., Aug. 16, 1865.

OWN MAKE OF HOOP SKIRTS, HOPKINS

are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of the present season. They embrace a complete assortment of all the new and desirable Styles, Sizes and Length, for Ladies' Misses' and Children, and are superior to all others made in point of Symmetry, Finish and durability.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865-6. The Great Invention of the Age in HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

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The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenades and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and young Ladies they are superior to all others.

THE HOOPS are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as a Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rounds on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragged down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c. which they are constantly subject to when in use.

are made of the new and elegant Corrosion and are the best quality in every respect, giving the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the highest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

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SOLE IMPORTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES, J. W. BRADLEY & CARY, 97 CHAMBERS STREET, New-York.

(Democratic Record Continued) DENUNCIATION OF THE WAR.

The Democracy from the first having denounced the war as unconstitutional, unlawful, and hopeless, were not likely to soften their opposition to it as it progressed. If its fortunes were adverse, it afforded an opportunity of unlimited abuse of the Administration; if our arms were successful, it threatened to destroy their hopes of a pro-slavery reconstruction, and their bitterness was intensified; while the sacrifices entailed by the struggle formed an inexhaustible theme for appealing to the worst passions of the people.

At a great meeting of the party, held in Philadelphia, September, 1863, to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution, Mr. Joel Cook declared, and his remarks, according to the party organ, were received with great enthusiasm:

"I do not wish in these days to see the flow of blood, or hear the din of battle; to have my property seized for tax or to witness to secure an immense national debt, or to know that my friends or neighbors, or perhaps myself, can be dragged off by conscription laws to fight against their brethren. I cannot regard a great victory over my brethren as anything but food for melancholy reflection."

In the same mood, Mayor Gunther, the representative of New York, the great headquarters of the Democracy, in his message of September 29, 1864, vetoing the resolutions to illuminate in honor of Sheridan's victories in the Valley:

"I yield to no man in my attachment to the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, but as the President demands of the States, and people to abandon the rights which the Constitution confers, I do not see how those who have always held to the Federal Government have anything to do with the domestic insurrection of the States, can be expected to rejoice over victories which, whatever they may be, are not Union victories."

So, at the Syracuse Convention, held August 15, 1864, preliminary to that at Chicago, among the resolutions adopted denouncing the Administration, we find the following:

"It has, and is still waging a bloody and relentless war for the avowed purpose of exterminating eight millions of freemen from the homes of their fathers, and blotting out from the American constellation one-half of the States of the Union. It has sought to arouse and enflame the most wicked and malignant passions, reckless of all ends if it but subvert the existing Government and inaugurate American citizenship."

The Ashland, Ohio, Union, a paper warmly supported by the Democratic organization of its region, could scarcely find words too bitter to describe our arithmetic:

"Hired Hessians going to the sunny Southern soil to butcher by wholesale not foreigners, but good men, as exemplary Christians as any of our own men. This is a damned abolition war. We believe Abe Lincoln is as much of a traitor as Jefferson Davis."

In a speech before the Lansing (Michigan) Democratic Association, in March, 1863, Mr. George W. Peck declared:

"You black Republicans began this war. You have carried it on for two years. You have sent your hell hounds down South to devastate the country, and what have you done. You have not conquered the South; you never can conquer it. And why? Because they are our brethren."

A tract, extensively circulated by the Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania, in the canvass of 1864, thus addressed the citizens of the State:

"FARMERS—men of the rural regions! This abolition business has mortgaged your farms forever to the rich men of this country and Europe for every penny the lands are worth; and you will have to pay the interest of this mortgage annually, in the form of heavy and ever increasing taxes. This, in addition to the chance of being yourself or of having your sons or relatives dragged away by the war, to meet danger perhaps death on the battle-field. All to set loose upon the country a parcel of brutal Africans, who, for all they can ever hope, here or hereafter, are better off in their present homes than anywhere else in the world, or than they would be in Africa itself."

At the Chicago Convention, of course, this feeling found full and free expression. The Rev. C. Chauncey Burr exclaimed:

"We had no right to burn their wheat fields, steal their pianos, spoons or jewelry. Mr. Lincoln had stolen a good many thousand negroes, but for every negro he had thus stolen, he had stolen ten thousand spoons. It had been said that if the North would lay down their arms they would be received back into the Union. The South could not honorably lay down their arms, for she was fighting for her honor. Two millions of men had been sent down to the slaughter pens of the battle-field. All to set loose upon the country a parcel of brutal Africans, who, for all they can ever hope, here or hereafter, are better off in their present homes than anywhere else in the world, or than they would be in Africa itself."

And Mr. Henry Clay Dean:

"For over three years Lincoln had been calling for men, and they had been given. But with all the vast armies placed at his command he had failed! Failed! FAILED! Such a failure had never been

known. Such destruction of human life had never been known, since the destruction of Seneschah by the breath of the Almighty. Since the monster warper, traitor, and Republican party had shouted war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. Blood had flowed in torrents, and yet the thirst of the wicked war was not quenched. His cry was to be more blood."

Entertaining these views with respect to the war, of course the efforts of the party were directed to render it unpopular, and to oppose every measure necessary for its continuance and success. The Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, understood this when in an address to his constituents in April, 1861, he promised them:

"I say to you, my constituents, that as your representative, I will never vote one dollar, one man, or one gun to the Administration of Abraham Lincoln to make war upon the South."

In this, Mr. Voorhees merely gave expression to the received policy of his party as constantly recorded in the proceedings of Congress. It would require too much space to trace the opposition more or less disguised with which every financial and military measure was obstructed by Democratic members, and it will be sufficient to mention a test vote taken in the House of Representatives, December 17, 1863, on the following resolution of the Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky:

"That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the Government in the crushing out of the rebellion, and in bringing the leaders thereof to condign punishment."

On this simple proposition in a tall House, the vote on the Democratic side was three years to sixty-five days. And the pledge thus given for the party has been faithfully carried out in every detail.

OPPOSITION TO VOLUNTEERING. Thus, when the country depended upon volunteers to keep the ranks of the Union armies full, Democrats in their zeal constantly exposed themselves to the penalties of the law by discouraging and dissuading men from enlisting. Their arguments are well put by the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Engineer, in 1861.

"The Democrats and the South have no quarrel; why then should we be called upon to assault and murder our friends and despoil their lands? It seems unreasonable that sensible men should ask such a thing. If we remain passive in this contest, these Abolitionists ought to be satisfied. Again we say, Democrats ponder well before you enlist."

Even the smallest incidents were taken advantage of to keep Democrats from volunteering, both from opposition to the war and a desire to keep up the party strength at home. Thus the Philadelphia Age, of November 2, 1863, on learning that the defeat of Vandaligham in Ohio had caused rejoicing in Rosecrans' army, says:

"Every Democrat, therefore, who volunteers and happens to get into the Department of the Cumberland, must expect to join in three times three, whenever his party is defeated. We know that in this State we outnumber and outmatch them; but, although, they may be unable to cut off our throats, why see can commit suicide. Let us hasten to do it."

If these were the orthodox Democratic views on the subject of volunteering, it is easy to imagine how bitter were their

DENUNCIATIONS OF THE DRAFT. It might have thought that the New York Democratic draft riots, in July, 1863, in which Governor Seymour addressed the mob as his "noble hearted friends," would have proved a terrible warning of the results of thus working on the passions of the multitude. It would appear, however, as though their only influence was to excite regret at their prompt suppression, for they were immediately followed by a systematic process of again stimulating opposition to the point of resistance. Scarcely was the month out, when the "New York States' Rights Association" published a "Declaration" in which it took the ground that:

"The act commonly called the Conscription Act does invade the sovereignty and jurisdiction of this State, and usurps rights essential to its existence. We denounce it as contrary to the fundamental rights and liberties of the land, unequal in the distinction it makes between the rich and the poor, oppressive in its compulsory provisions, whereby the freemen of this State are illegally compelled to go out of the State to fight, being a forced military service never before demanded or claimed by the Federal Government. We denounce the whole Act in its general intent and purport, and its special provisions, as despotic, harsh, unjust and illegal. We therefore call upon the Governor to 'maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State,' and to protect the people in their rights and liberties from this most odious and intolerable oppression."

Under the pressure of the draft—and God bless the draft—it is the best argument that has ever been addressed to the American people. It proves that we have touched bottom, we have got a realizing sense that we have got nearly to the last ditch, the last man and the last dollar.

The Hon. H. S. Orton, of Wisconsin, however, admitted that he liked the draft on account of the political advantage it gave the Democracy.

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Governor Seymour was quite ready to go as far as he dared in response to this appeal. In his letter of August 9, 1863, to Mr. Lincoln, he says:

"It is believed by at least one-half of the people of the loyal States that the Conscription Act, which they are called upon to obey because it is on the Statute Book, is in itself a violation of the supreme constitutional law. There is a fear and suspicion that while they are threatened with the severest penalties of the law they are to be deprived of its protection."

Mr. William B. Reed, of course, was not behind hand in the endeavor to fender the law editors. In his Meadville speech, September 17, 1863, he remarked:

"Now what shall I say of the other Federal centralizing device, by which uniforms are forced on the backs of those who do not wish to fight, and a heavy tax is laid, not according to any principle of law or Constitution, but by law. This, it will be admitted, is a very imperial sort of decree, by which Mr. Lincoln declares every able bodied citizen of Pennsylvania, from eighteen to forty-five, a soldier in the army,—to be handcuffed, if he does not,—to be put in any regiment he chooses, and to be relieved from service only by paying into the treasury a tax of three hundred dollars."

No time was lost in getting a decision adverse to the Act, and on November 10, the Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Lowrie, Woodward, and Thompson, pronounced it unconstitutional. The use made of this judgment was promptly shown by the Philadelphia Age of November 12, which said of the Enrollment Act: "It ceases to be a law, and it becomes the duty of every good citizen to resist its enforcement." At that time, the draft was indicated for January 5, 1864, and lest the people under its pressure should endeavor to avert it by volunteering, the Age proceeded to argue that no danger of a collision with the authorities was however, to be feared, for

"Were there no better reason, it would be sufficient for the Washington authorities to know that those who should attempt to arrest men in this State, by virtue of the Conscription Act, would be mere trespassers, and to resist them would be every one's right and duty. It is not possible that such collisions will be provoked, and we conclude, therefore, that for the present the people of Pennsylvania are relieved from the terrors of the conscription."

And Congress was statelily organized before Mr. Philip Johnson, a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution requiring the President either to acquiesce in the decision of the State tribunal or to submit the question to the U. S. Supreme Court, then under Chief Justice Taney. For this obstructive measure the Democratic members, with the exception of four, voted in a solid body. What is known as the Columbia County Conspiracy, an armed and organized resistance to the law, was the natural result of these teachings.

The privilege of commutation had been the chief point of attack by the Democrats, but its removal only intensified their bitterness. At the Chicago Convention the draft was the subject of the most inflammatory appeals to the people. Thus, the Hon. James H. Reed, of Indiana, said:

"He advised open and above-board resistance to the draft. If Lincoln and his satraps attempted to enforce it, blood would flow in our streets, and it would be right if it should flow. Lincoln was already damned to all eternity, and he did not know if even this ignominious measure would materially affect the estimation in which the people held him. He advised his hearers to shoot down those who would enforce the draft; to resist to the bitter end the attempt to make the military power superior to the civil, and to openly arm themselves that they might be prepared for horrible contingencies."

Mr. Peine of Missouri, asked his hearers:

"Did the people want a draft? [No; by a loud shout.] Then they must upset the present government at Washington. This dynasty had already placed in the field 2,200,000 men, and now it offered upon the altar of the negro, and now it offered 600,000 more. If these are given there will be no finally, but only a prelude to fresh calls, all to elevate the fat-nosed, wooly headed, long-heeled, cursed of God, and damned of man, descendants of Africa."

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matter at one time to find an Abolitionist who would accept such a position, and the Administration had tried to bribe Democrats, but thank God, they had failed. But they should not go any further. They were about to be driven from the South by an indignant people. They talked about a rebellion down South, but a greater rebellion had been in progress in the North.

DEMOCRATIC ASSAULTS ON THE FINANCES. If the Democrats thus did all they could to prevent the government from getting men, they were not less eager to cut off its supplies of money, by attacking its credit, and keeping the prospects of repudiation before the people.

Nor have these persistent assaults upon the credit of the government ceased with the triumphant close of the war. That has vindicated itself, but the public debt is a thing as well of the present and the future, and the Democracy, who grudge the object for which it was created, still continue their attacks upon it. On May 24, 1865, the Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania pronounced the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional, and Mr. Edward Ingersoll, in his New York speech of April 13, 1865, attacked the very cornerstone of public faith and national credit, and boldly justified repudiation.

"I shall deal with this question politically, and inquire, for a moment, whether the existing and producing classes of America are, by our laws, or by our system of government, or by any code of honor, human or divine, bound to assume this burden. If, on the contrary, it is revolutionary, and has been created in violation and in overthrow of our institutions, our duty as conservative and honest citizens is to resist it and support these institutions. In short, sir, to put the argument in a word, this is the debt of Abolitionism. If Abolitionism has been false to American institutions, then are the laboring and producing classes of America under no obligation to its support."

This is not merely a sporadic manifestation of individual selfish dishonesty, but an indication of a deliberate, party policy, which shows itself elsewhere with more or less distinctness. The New York World occasionally experiments upon the patience of its readers with insidious comparisons between the Federal debt. The Cincinnati Enquirer, the organ of the party in the Central West, is more outspoken. In its issue of June 19, 1865, it says:

"As the good Mr. Sleek said of the Post-offices, we say of the public creditors, we hope they will get their money. We have always observed, that when some men begin to speak of paying their debts, providing things are thus and thus, it is not long before they begin to drop the contingency and go in for non-payment altogether."

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION was not intended to soothe the exacerbations of pro-slavery Democracy, and no surprise, therefore, can be felt at its calling forth denunciations in every degree of bitterness. Two examples will suffice to show the temper in which it was received. Thus the Age of November 13, '63, indulges in playful pleasantries:

"The original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is for sale at 10 cents, and one bid has been offered of twelve hundred dollars for it. Some Loyal League 'Hopes it may be secured for a loyal Historical Society.' Dick Turpin's career which he had on the highway, which this rebellious rascal had drawn up and forged the seal and signature to, recently sold in London for \$250,000, equals the price offered for the Emancipation Proclamation."

The Philadelphia Evening Journal of January 20, 1865, was, however, not disposed to regard the subject in so jocular a light. It quoted the following from Jefferson Davis, recent message concerning the Proclamation, and endorsed the remarks as being "truthfully spoken":

"It is also in effect an intimation to the North that they must prepare to submit to a separation. Humanity shudders at the appalling atrocities which are being daily multiplied under the sanction of those who have claimed temporary possession of the power in the United States, and who are fast making its once fair name a reproach among civilized men."

And the Journal proceeded to comment and enlarge upon this text:

"None of the great benefits predicted from the Emancipation Proclamation have been realized. The slaves have not risen and cut their master's throats, as the Abolitionists so fondly hoped. Well, the slaves have not risen, but it has been through the Providence of God, and not from the efforts of Mr. Lincoln to the contrary. He issued his incendiary edicts to them, inviting them to strike for freedom, but they have remained faithfully with their masters, except where they have been driven away at the point of the bayonet by Federal troops. The President has just as much right to declare the carriage dissolved in the South as the bond of master and servant. One is as much a military necessity as the other. Who, but a madman or a fool believes that the Union can be restored by such means."

[Continued on Second Page.]