



EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION, AND THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR SENATOR, LEVI L. TATE, OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY, GEORGE D. JACKSON, OF SULLIVAN COUNTY.

JOHN C. ELLIS, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

PROTHONOTARY, JESSE COLEMAN, of Orange.

REGISTER & RECORDER, JOHN G. FREEZE, of Bloomsburg.

TREASURER, DAN'L. McHENRY, Fishing Creek.

COMMISSIONER, T. J. VANDERSLICE, Hemlock.

AUDITOR, JOHN R. YOHE, of Mifflin Twp.

CORNER, WM. T. SHUMAN, of Catawissa.

IF I INTEND, FOR ONE, TO REGARD AND MAINTAIN, AND CARRY OUT, TO THE FULLEST EXTENT, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH I HAVE SWORN TO SUPPORT IN ALL ITS PARTS AND ALL ITS PROVISIONS...

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS!

The following meetings will be held in Columbia County during the weeks following the September Court:—

- Buckhorn, Monday evening, Sept'ber 14th. Jerseytown, Tuesday afternoon, " 15th. Bloomsburg, Wednesday evening, " 16th. Orangeville, Thursday afternoon, " 17th. Berwick, Thursday evening, " 18th. Slabtown, Friday afternoon, " 18th. Catawissa, Friday evening, " 19th. Benton, Thursday afternoon, " 24th.

The afternoon meetings will be held at 1 o'clock, those in the evening at 7.

DANIEL EMBERTROUT, Esq., of Berks, and others will address the meetings.— COL. PROBERT of Bradford will speak at Orangeville. W. H. JACOBY, Chairman Dem. Stand. Com.

The Democracy of Columbia.

We have been an active participant in the movements of the Democratic Party of Columbia for over a quarter of a century, and never within all that time, did it present a more united and healthy organization, than was evinced on last Monday, in the General County Convention. The fact, that every nomination was made by acclamation, is a high endorsement of the candidates, and a strong guarantee of their triumphant election in next October.

Senatorial Conference.

FRIDAY NEXT, Sept. 11th, is named as the time for the meeting of the Democratic Senatorial Conference for the Thirteenth District, at Freeze's Hotel, in Danville, at 12 o'clock, M.

DR. PEE JOHN attempts to laud General Jackson, and denounces his uniform supporters, as we have been through life, as "torians." This is cool for a fellow who never gave a vote for Gen. Jackson in his life, neither did his father or father's father, but all united in "glorious harmony," in traducing the character of the Hero of New Orleans, and even persecuted both him and his wife to the grave.

GENERAL JACKSON says to Dr. John, and his abolition crew:—"Sir, the Abolition party is a DISLOYAL organization. Its pretended love for freedom means nothing more or less than CIVIL WAR AND A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. Honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their progress."—ANDREW JACKSON.

STEP into the Court House, to-day, and see the "animal show." An Abolition Meeting. Large premiums will be paid for political scape-goats to run the election gauntlet in October.

"BILLY BUTTON" of the Wyoming Niggerhead, in volunteering advice to the Democrats of Columbia, admonishes them to beware, lest "Dr. John's Parrot gun throws Greek-fire into their citadel." The advice of Mr. Button is not wholly without meaning. Those who know the effusion, used by those two worthies, would about as soon encounter Greek-fire as Skunk contamination.

Democratic County Ticket.

We present to-day, the Nominations made on last Monday, by the Democratic County Convention. The candidates will compare favorably, for character and qualifications, with any heretofore selected by the Democracy of Columbia. They are generally men of experience, ability and integrity and will make very efficient officers. The nominations were all made by acclamation.

Being a modest man and somewhat interested in the Senatorial nomination, we will only copy what the Editor of the Star of the North says on that subject:—"Hon. LEVI L. TATE, was recommended by the Convention as a candidate for State Senator from this county. Should he succeed in getting the Conference nomination his election in the District is sure, and he would make, with his legislative experience, an active and energetic member of the Senate."

Hon. JOHN C. ELLIS, of Montour, and Hon. GEO. D. JACKSON, of Sullivan, were nominated for Members of Assembly.—These gentlemen were members last year worthy, honest and competent—having served to the general satisfaction of their constituency. Their majority, in the District, cannot fall short of 3,000!

JESSE COLEMAN, Esq., received the nomination for Prothonotary and Clerk of the several Courts of Columbia county.—Mr. Coleman has proven himself a man of great popularity with the people, or he could not have secured the nomination over his competitor—Mr. Eyerly—who has discharged the duties of that office to general satisfaction for over thirty years. The new nominee is a good English and German scholar—socially and morally an excellent gentleman—and will no doubt prove an efficient officer.

[Mr. Eyerly's letter of declination to the Convention, is printed with the proceedings, and reflects credit upon the head and heart of the retiring veteran Prothonotary.]

Col. JOHN G. FREEZE, is the nominee for Register and Recorder. As he is also a somewhat modest man and connected with this paper, we copy again from the Editor of the Star. "JOHN G. FREEZE, Esq., received the nomination for Register and Recorder, which office he now fills as Deputy, without opposition. For this office no better selection could have been made, making the action of the Convention highly commendable. The people of the county can congratulate themselves on having an honest, upright and sound Democrat as their candidate for Register & Recorder—one who will attend punctually to the duties of the office. He will be a worthy successor of the present incumbent, DANIEL LEE. His election will be by not less than 1200 majority should he have an opponent on the Republican ticket."

DANIEL McHENRY, Esq., the candidate for Treasurer was nominated over a very worthy gentleman—Henry Bittenbender, Esq., who declined coming into the Convention—and this is tangible evidence of the estimation he is held with his fellow citizens; Mr. McHenry has all the elements of popularity and the requisite qualifications for an efficient officer. Young and active, polite, energetic, honest and a good accountant, he must make a first-rate County Treasurer. A descendant of the large and respectable stock of McHenry's (whose name is legion) and all sound democrats, his nomination will give great strength to our ticket.

THOMAS J. VANDERSLICE, Esq., the candidate for Commissioner, is a thrifty Farmer, a good Magistrate and an unwavering Democrat. He brings all the combined advantages of mature judgement, honesty of purpose and practical ability into the Board. Esqire Vanderslice will succeed WILLIAM LAMON, Esq., who has won the reputation of being one of the best Commissioners we ever had and we trust he will prove a suitable successor, to the retiring President of the Board.

JOHN R. YOHE, Esq., who lately retired from that office, has again been nominated for Auditor. With his past experience in his favor, and a high record as a democrat in whom there is no guile, the name of Mr. Yohe will add strength to our ticket and make the majority almost unmercifully great at the general Election. Woe to the "poor abolition nags" who may risk their lives and fortunes against the COLUMBIA DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

The "Smut Machine" this week, is quite derelict in duty. It fails to abuse the Democratic Ticket. Hope he won't attempt to praise any of the nominees—that would be worse than "Greek Fire."

JEFF. DAVIS, following the example of the Lincoln Administration, is about to call out 500,000 negroes for the rebel army. They are to have their freedom and 50 acres of land after the war.

Dr. Pee John is loud in his exposition of the ignorance of Democrats. He charges this upon the back townships, where he says they can only make their mark! Go it, Palamon.

We are indebted to Col. Freeze, for a very correct likeness of the next Governor of Pennsylvania. The Colonel has them for sale, at his office.

We are informed that the Draft for this District, is to take place at Troy, next week.

SOLDIER-SUFFRAGE.

BLOOMSBURG, Sept. 4, 1863.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of 22nd of August, in relation to Soldier-voting, I have prepared and now transmit you a Paper which contains the information requested.

I am, Dear Sir, Very truly yours, G. R. BUCKALEW, Hon. Geo. Scott, Catawissa.

An examination of the Statutes, Decision of the Supreme Court, and proposed Amendment to the Constitution, upon the subject of civil Suffrage by Citizens of Pennsylvania in Military Service.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed 29th March 1813, it was provided:—"That whenever any of the citizens of this commonwealth having a right to vote at a general election, shall be in actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or otherwise, on the days appointed by law for holding general elections within this commonwealth, each and every such citizen shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage at such place as may be prescribed by the commanding officer of the company, or troop, to which he or they shall respectively belong, as fully as if he or they were present at the usual place of election, any provision in any act or acts now in force to the contrary notwithstanding; provided however, that no such election shall be held if the company or troop to which such person or persons shall be attached, shall be within two miles of the usual place of holding elections, at the time of holding such election."

By the second section, "the captain or commanding officer of each company, or troop, shall act as Judge, and the first lieutenant or second officer in command, shall act as Inspector, at such election, so far as shall relate to the proper company or troop to which such officer shall belong." There are other sections regulating returns, &c.

This old statute was superseded by the forty-third and some of the following sections, of the general election law of 2nd July 1839. The 43d section of this law, reads as follows:—

"Whenever any of the citizens of this commonwealth, qualified as hereinbefore provided, shall be in any actual military service in any detachment of the militia or corps of volunteers, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this commonwealth, on the day of a general election as aforesaid, such citizens may exercise the right of suffrage at such place as may be appointed by the commanding officer of the troop or company to which they shall respectively belong, as fully as if they were present at the usual place of election: Provided, that no member of any such troop or company, shall be permitted to vote at the place so appointed, if at the time of such election he shall be within ten miles of the place at which he would be entitled to vote, if not in service as aforesaid."

The forty-fourth section is similar to the second one of the act of 1813 above mentioned, except in the new provision it contains, that in case of the neglect or refusal of the officers designated, to serve at such election, the officers "next in command" in companies or troops, shall act as judges and inspectors. The proceedings for conducting such elections shall, as far as practicable, be the same as those at ordinary general elections. By the forty-fifth section the manner in which the officers holding such elections shall be sworn, is directed. The forty-sixth expressly declares that all penalties upon officers and electors for violation of law at ordinary elections, shall extend to these provided for by the act. The four sections next following, relate to returns and to the enumeration of votes by return judges.

It is to be remarked, that all the returns directed to be made are to be transmitted through the mails.

Under these acts, or rather under that of 1839 which stands in place of the older statute, it is plain, that persons drawn for the military service of the United States under the conscription act of Congress of 3d March 1863, are not authorized to vote. For the act of 1839 applies only to "detachments of militia" and to "corps of volunteers" in service under State authority, or under a requisition upon the State from the President of the United States. In 1839, and always previously, conscription by the United States was quite unknown, and no provision was made for persons who might be drawn into service by it. Therefore, even if this law should be held valid, conscripts could not vote under it. They, like citizens in civil life, would be obliged to vote, if they voted at all, in their proper home election districts and not elsewhere.

Again, the act of 1839, following the example of the act of 1813, provides only for votes to be given at the general elections, which, by our Constitution are fixed on the second Tuesday of October of each year.

It follows, that there could be no voting under this law at Presidential elections, at the annual spring elections, or at municipal or special elections fixed at other times within the year than the second Tuesday of October. At none of these can the right of suffrage be exercised "on the day of the general election, as aforesaid," to which occasion the privileges conferred by the act are limited.

Nor does it seem contemplated, or reasonably possible, that elections should be

held under this act, except in companies or troops under complete state organization, with citizen officers. The commanding officer of the troop or company is to fix the place of election, and the officers are to hold it, to be sworn, and to make returns. Only citizens of the State, or persons owing allegiance to her laws, can be directed by her to perform such duties. Ground has already been shown for holding that citizens of this State who volunteer into companies raised by other States, or directly into the service of the United States, independent of State organization, cannot vote: For the same reason of exclusion applies to them that applies to United States conscripts, to wit: that they are not included in the terms of the act of 1839. But beyond this, where the officers of any troop or company, the members of which are qualified to vote, shall neglect or refuse to appoint, to hold, or to make return, of an election, the whole proceeding must fail; and where such officers are not citizens of this State (which may be often the case) they cannot be punished. There can be no pretence of power on behalf of our State to extend her laws civil or criminal over persons beyond her borders in United States service, and who owe her none of the duties of citizenship.

I assume that the act was intended to have operation and authorize voting as well beyond as within, the State limits. Notwithstanding respectable professional opinion to the contrary, this conclusion may be drawn from the following points:— 1st. That all the election returns are to be made through the United States mails which can convey them from remote points. 2nd. That military service rendered the United States by our citizens, will usually be service beyond the State boundary. 3rd. The practice under the act in 1847 during the Mexican war, and 1861. 4th. The inequality of allowing some qualified soldiers to vote and excluding others; the enjoyment of the right depending upon the circumstance of place at the time of the election over which the voter, being subject to military orders, can exercise no control. Lastly, may be considered, the situation of the State and country when the act of 29 March 1813 was passed. In the spring of that year the invasion of Canada was intended. Strong efforts were to be made to obtain control of the lakes and of the country beyond them; to retrieve the Hull disaster; to chastise the savages, and to secure ourselves against insult and danger along the entire border. Pennsylvania soldiers were then in the army of Gen. Harrison in Northern Ohio and at other places beyond the State lines, and the military operations in which they were to participate, were also to be conducted beyond them. Under these circumstances this act to authorize soldier-voting was passed. It was probably intended to encourage enlistments and volunteering, and to operate extra-territorially, at places outside the State, to which militia and volunteers were to be sent.

Having now shown the terms and extent of the law regulating suffrage by persons in military service, we may proceed to examine the question of its validity. For that has been assailed and judgment has gone against it in the highest court of the commonwealth. The statute is pronounced by that court to be no law and void, because it contradicts the first section of the third article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. That section reads:—

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

This is the fundamental law which excludes all other law inconsistent therewith. The man who falls within this exact description of an elector, has a complete right to vote of which no Legislature can deprive him, and upon the man who is deficient in any one particular here mentioned, no Legislature can confer the right. It is not in the power of Judge, or Governor, or Legislator, to change one hair-breadth the electoral requirements here recited, and they are each bound by solemn oath to support the Constitution which contains them.

Let the words relating to residence in an election district be taken according to their plain meaning, and as they must have been understood by the people when adopted by them as part of the Constitution, and what do they import? Clearly, in any given case, these three things; 1st, the existence of an election district; 2nd, residence therein for ten days, and 3rd, an offer to vote there. But the act of 1839 utterly disregards all these conditions upon which suffrage is made to depend, and attempts to authorize elections without them. It establishes no election districts; it adopts for its purposes none already formed; and it neither requires nor contemplates any fixed residence, or any offer to vote, within a district. The word district includes the ideas of territory and boundary, and the term election district, as used and perfectly familiar in this State, means a limited portion of territory within which the right of suffrage may be exercised by qualified residents thereof, and to which, as to them, that right is restrained.

The act of 1839 like that of 1813, authorizes "the commanding officer of the

troop or company" to appoint the place of election, but this has nothing to do with the formation of districts, and none are, in fact, to be formed or established. Fixing places of election—selecting the precise spots within districts where voting is to take place—is quite a different thing from establishing districts, and if it were not, the legislature could not delegate its powers for such purposes to a military officer.

But the non-requirement of a fixed residence of the voter at the place of voting, for the purpose of suffrage under this law, quite as clearly condemns it. "Having resided * * * ten days immediately preceding such election, &c.," he shall enjoy the rights of an elector;" so says the Constitution. "Being in actual military service on the day of election, he shall enjoy the right of suffrage, &c.," says the statute. No previous residence whatever is required at the place "where he offers to vote"—at the place "appointed by the commanding officer of the troop or company"—even if such place could, by some strange use of language, be called "an election district." He may see this place and the region about it, for the first time, on the very day or the very hour when he votes, and may leave it forever a moment after his vote is given.

But it may be said (and nothing else can be said), that he votes by virtue of his continued residence in his proper election district at home; that such constructive home residence fulfils the requirement of the Constitution, and enables him to vote at the "place" where he may happen to be. But this argument is utterly shattered and destroyed by citing against it the strong, clear words of the Constitution itself:—"resided"—"ten days"—"in the election district where he offers to vote!" Indubitably, by these words the place where a citizen may vote is constitutionally declared to be within the very election district of his residence, or, as said by the Supreme Court—"construing the words according to their plain and literal import * * * they mean, undoubtedly, that the citizen, possessing the other requisite qualifications, is to have a ten day's residence in an election district, and is to offer his ballot in that district."

This provision relating to the district residence of voters was not in existence when the act of 1813 was passed. It was one of the amendments made to the Constitution in 1838, prior to which time only a State residence of two years was required. An examination of the debates of the Convention which framed it, will show, that it was intended to secure elections against fraud, and to bear the construction now given, and which is required by its very language.

If persons having a district residence were allowed to vote beyond their districts—beyond the neighborhoods where they are known—and even (as in cases under this act of 1839) beyond the limits of the Commonwealth—the very frauds, irregularities and confusion which the amendment was intended to prevent, would come into existence, to degrade the elections and afflict the people. But if the act of 1839 were held to be good law, the legislature could authorize, not soldiers merely but other citizens, to vote outside their proper districts and at remote points, with all the evil consequences just stated.

Untenable, however, as is this position that home-residence may be made to support voting abroad—condemned as it may be by the fundamental law and by reason—it points to an important doctrine or principle of law which is next to be considered.

The citizens who compose the detachments of militia and corps of volunteers mentioned in the act of 1839, do not lose their claims to be considered residents of the State and of their respective election districts, by entering into military service, for temporary periods, and under the orders or at the instance of their State government. They are justly considered as temporarily absent upon the public business, without such surrender or waiver of their citizen-rights as would follow an ordinary removal of a citizen into another State or country. This most reasonable and just doctrine is completely supported by authority and stands sure.

Residence within the State or district does not require for its maintenance the constant bodily presence therein of the individual who claims it. He resides there if he have there his domicile, or (borrowing a good word from a Saxon instead of a Latin original) his permanent place of abode.

If he go forth at the command of his State, to breast in its behalf the shock of war, he does not loosen his grasp upon his home, and when he returns to that home, perhaps scarred and broken, he resumes the exercise of his electoral rights as if he had been always there corporally present.

This doctrine of home-voting resting upon home-residence, is supported by common usage at our elections, and by the very decision of the Supreme Court now under review. Hundreds or thousands of volunteers and militiamen have so voted in this State since the outbreak of the war, and thousands will so vote at the general election now approaching. But the clearness and certainty of this right tell with decisive effect against the lawfulness of voting abroad, and must oblige an advocate of the latter to maintain, that an elector can have two legal residences at

one time, or that he can vote at either of two different places of election on the same day.

It remains to say, in this place, that the Supreme Court has not decided that soldiers cannot vote, but simply that all citizens, whether soldiers or civilians, must vote in accordance with the Constitution of the Commonwealth. The opinion of the Court, which will be found in the 6th volume of Wright's Reports, page 403, is most full, forcible, and satisfactory, and should be read by any one who desires to form an intelligent and final opinion upon the subject to which it relates.

In consequence of the decision that soldier-voting, outside of proper districts, was unconstitutional, a Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution was brought forward at the last session of the Legislature, and was passed by an unanimous vote in both Houses. That proposition is as follows:

"There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:—

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

If this proposition should be again approved or passed by the next Legislature, it can then after a notice of three months, be submitted to a vote of the people for their adoption or rejection, and upon adoption by them would become a part of the Constitution.

It will be observed that this proposed amendment follows in part only the peculiar phraseology of the act of 1839, in designating the persons in military service to whom it extends. It speaks in the language of that act, of persons "in any actual military service," and then, dropping the words, "in any detachment of the militia or corps of volunteers," continues, "under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth." The effect of the suppression of the words stated, is not perfectly clear. The word "requisition" in the act of 1839, means a call or demand made by the President upon the State. If it is intended to have the same meaning in this amendment, perhaps there is no change of sense produced by the suppression, as such requisitions would at all events be filled by "detachments of militia or corps of volunteers." But the writer of the amendment may have intended to give this word "requisition" a more extensive meaning, so as to include any demand or order for troops from this State, whether directed to the State authorities or not. It is one of the imperfections of this amendment, that the meaning of this important part of it, should be open to dispute. If conscripts are to be included in the amendment, and to exercise the right of suffrage under it, it will be important to turn to the 34th Section of the Conscription act of 3d March 1863, which provides:—

"That all persons drafted under the provisions of this act, shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service, as the exigencies of the service may require."

How soldiers dispersed under this provision, scattered in all parts of the service, mingled with men and commanded by officers of other States and countries, can exercise the right of suffrage under the regulations of the act of 1839, or of any other State act of similar character, it is difficult to conceive.

The proposed amendment applies to "all elections by the citizens," and is not confined to "general elections" as are the acts of 1813 and 1839. It is comprehensive, and at Presidential elections it would doubtless be convenient and effective in aid of a President who desired a re-election, or desired to select his successor. As Commander-in-Chief of all in military service, he could control the whole proceeding, and the country would be relieved from all those harassing doubts and that vexatious uncertainty, as to results, which have heretofore characterized our Presidential elections.

When this amendment again comes up in the Legislature for action, it will be important to examine carefully its form, the signification of the word "requisition" which it contains, and its probable operation and effect in future Presidential elections: in short, whether its departures from the phraseology and provisions, of the act of 1839, are improvements or not. This is rendered particularly necessary by the introduction into the policy of the United States of the plan or system of conscription, which (as already stated,) dispenses with calls or requisitions upon the State government and acts upon the citizen, establishing an entirely new military relation between the citizens of the State and the government of the United States. It will be necessary that the amendment have such form that it will fairly accomplish its purpose and stand undisturbed and unperverted by contact with new plans of military action or policy adopted by the United States: Otherwise, it may possibly happen, that complete control over State elections will be transferred to the Federal Government, although such result is neither desired nor contemplated in amending the Constitution.

Appeals are now made to soldiers by party newspapers and orators, to oppose Judge Woodward at the coming election because, in the regular course of his duties, he was obliged to decide the question of the constitutionality of the act of 1839, and did decide it, along with other judges of the Supreme Court, honestly and truly.—Neither he nor his colleagues could change the Constitution. They were, as honest men, bound to declare it as they found it, and apply it to the case before them. That their decision was correct and stood upon sound, honest reasons, has been shown in the foregoing examination of it, and will still more clearly appear upon an examination of their published opinion. The conclusion is therefore clear, that instead of incurring censure, they may justly claim the confidence, respect and approval of every soldier who possesses that sense of honor, leading to the discharge of duty, which military service is calculated to inspire in any manly breast.

"Bully For Grant."

The Iowa Legislature passed a law allowing soldiers to vote, and the Governor has appointed a commission of forty black politicians to superintend the elections in the several regiments. Reasonable suspicions of foul play, the Democratic State Committee propose to send a Committee to watch and contract the partisan games of this commission; and as a preliminary step they addressed a letter to Gen. Grant, asking whether a free election would be held, and whether their Committee would be allowed proper privileges and facilities in the matter. To this letter, Gen. Grant, replies as follows:

In reply, I will state, that loyal citizens of Northern States will be allowed to visit the troops from their States, at any time. Electioneering, or any course calculated to arouse discordant feelings, will be prohibited. The volunteer soldiers of this army will be allowed to hold an election, if the law gives them the right to vote; and no power shall prevent them from voting the ticket of their choice.

That is fair and just, and all the Democrats ask. "Bully for Grant," we say, who is the only commanding General who has the courage or the disposition to act independently and to square his conduct by justice and the Constitution, in political matters.

A Capital Resolution.

At a recent meeting of the Democracy of Northampton, the following was among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That our Senators and members are hereby instructed to use every effort to repeal the charters of all incorporated companies of this Commonwealth which shall have at any time removed any of its employees on account of the political opinions they hold, or sought in any manner to restrain them in the expression of such opinions, and also of all companies which have at any time obstructed or prevented the sale or circulation of newspapers in their cars, depots or manufactories."

The Democracy of Northampton are evidently "loyal" to the Constitution—loyal to the elective franchise—loyal to the rights of American citizens. As one of many Democratic journals, whose rights have been violated by dishonest corporations, THE AGE offers its cordial thanks to the author of the resolution, and to the Democracy of good old Northampton for adopting it.—Philadelphia Age.

We are informed that there are several Reverend political brawlers through this county who habitually desecrate the Sabbath, disgrace their holy calling, and render themselves obnoxious to the people; by the use of the most unbecoming epithets and language in their so-called prayers and sermons. We have heard of declarations and expressions which have been used in the pulpit and on the Sabbath, and that too on the most solemn occasions that the commonest political stumpster would have too much sense and prudence to use upon the stump.

These fellows remind us of Samson's herd of foxes, turned loose with fire-brands to their tails to spread destruction throughout the country.

The Richmond Sentinel, of the 21st argues that the South has no cause yet to despair, and they can yet put eight hundred and eighty thousand men, between the ages of 18 and 45, in the field, and that according to Mr. De Bow, who has compiled the statistics, in no event during a long war can the Confederate strength be reduced under seven hundred thousand, if the people are in earnest. The male population between 18 and 45 is said to amount yet to one million one hundred and eighty thousand five hundred, and during the two years of war not less than one hundred and twenty thousand males having passed from under to over 18 years of age.

A COPPERHEAD.—President Lincoln

said in his Inaugural:—"Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach the audacity of denying any right plainly written in the Constitution. If, by mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution."

It is quite evident that President Lincoln, if he continued to hold the doctrine above expressed, would now be classed by his own friends as a Copperhead.

Major General John B. Floyd died at his residence in Abingdon, Va., on the 26th ultimo.