

We Never Can Forget.

Wig the party of \$1000 They ask us to forget that ever. War has cursed this favored land. Or that we have suffered never, By a proud invading band.

But can we blot from memory's table The things we've seen and felt for years ? As though it were a song or fable, And not a fact of blood and tears.

Too keenly have we felt the pain, They've left too sore a sting behind them, Never to think of them again.

With our home and fireside, Too clearly has the guilt been proven,

B're to think of them as brothers. Or to feel that they are friends. For we are, but, men like others.

We would forgive as we're forgiven And mercy show to fellow man, And thus obey the law of Heaven

[FOR THE DEMOURAT AND SCAR.] BT RAVES.

..

Too deeply have our hearts enshrined them,

Too clonely they've been interwoven, Of the men who did deride.

And, like others, need amends.

But to forget, we never can. But why thus ask, to forget them !

tain, and like a blue-tailed bottle-fly I strut-

interest, but it is not us bond-holders. Oh. ted about my native town. dear ! Suppose the people should REPUDI-Guess I wasn't old style, in white gloves ATE these bonds, as they surely will if they and stripes up my legs. Guess I didn't supare not taxed-what will become of me? I'll port the Government. Reckon I didn't get have to work the same as other men, or go trusted to little things at stores, and when a to the poor-house with liberated negroes for man wouldn't trust me, guess I wouldn't intax paying white men to support.-La cite mobs on such Copperheads. And I was Crosse Democrat. put in command of a hundred men. Egad !

## that was a joke. Why, Lord bless you, I What a Stranger Sees in Condidn't know as much about war as a dog gress on Saturdays.

knows of his great grandfather-but I had \* \* The hall is rather sombre, daylight political influence—could absorb vast quan, titles of whiskey, and could steal. Or like John Brown. Or like Butler. Or like any other house robber his seat before perceiving that a man is on his legs behind one of those little gingerbread And I went to war. And I hired corresdesks, haranguing the House. He can not pondents to mention my brave exploits in hear a word he says, partly because the man does not talk loud enough, but chiefly because

Republican papers. And I stole wines from hospitals, and treated my friends. And I no one is paying any attention to him. But read the army letters which I hired written few members are in their seats, and these are busy writing, an excercise that they vary and which poor fools printed to political with another that somewhat amazes our friend. friends. And I kept out of the way of hul-He tries vainly, and would like to eatch a lets and such-and I stole piles of household word or two of a speech that seems to elicit goods, from rat-traps to pianos, from silk elastic to linen intended for infants yet un-

The indictment in this case is founded upon the Act of 2d July 1839, knowe as the Election Law. It charges the defendants in the language of the 110th Section of that Act, with having used threats, practiced intimidations, and employed force and violence with design to influence unduly, overawe and prevent the prosecutor, James Peterman. qualified voter of Laporte township, in this county, from voting at the General Election held on the second Tuesday of October last. There are eight counts, charging different offences under the Act, but all arising from the same transaction.

On the part of the Commonwealth it is shown, that the prosecutor was a qualified voter as alleged in the indictment. Residence in the State and district, assessment and payment of taxes, as required by the Constitution and laws, have been clearly established by unquestioned testimony.

It is also alleged and proved, if the witnesses are believed, that while the prosecutor was in the act of offering his vote at the last election. he was seized by the defendents. T. J. Ingham, John H. Green and Richard Reynolds. Mr. Ingham challenging his vote. declaring that he arrested him as a deserter and commanding all persons present to assist him. His authority was called for. He showed a paper; but declined to read it. The vote of the prosecutor was taken from is hand by one of the Inst mon the table. Under the direction of Mr ngham the pressenter way then taken into the room where the Election ting and there held until his right to vote was decided. His vote was refused. He was then taken under guard to the house of Mr. Ingham, where he was kept for upwards of two hours and then

persons who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal ercinafter mentioned, shall be deemed to ve voluntarily relinquished and forfeited ir rights of citizenship and their rights o become citizens, and such deserters shall a forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States or of exercising any, rights of citizens thereof.

In constraing this Act we are not to con-sider it by itself, but as part of a system. The Act of 1806, 20th Article of War before mentioned, the 13th Section of the Act of 1863, and the Act of 1865, should be construed as though they were embodied in one Act; upon the well established rule of contruction, "That several Acts in pari mate ria and relating to the same subject are to be taken together, and compared, in the Rep. 182 construction of them ; because they are con-

idered as having one object in view and as cting upon one system. It is to be inferred that a code of statutes, relating to one subject was governed by one spirit and policy and was intended to be consistent in its sevral parts and provisions." 1 Kent, Com. 64. Dwarris on Statutes, 699.

Construed in the light of this just rule the Act of 1865 does not impose the senence of the law before conviction. Its pen-Ity is in addition to those already imposed upon the crime of desertion. The fact of

be no protection to the party anywhere ex-cept before another Court Martial. By the rules of the Common Law as well as by the within sixty days after the proclamation 67th Article of War, 1 Brightly 81, no offi-

> the same offence. If instead of holding a record of conviction to be the only evidence admissible to establish the guilt of the party whom it is sought to disfranchise, other proof can be heard, then he may be subjected to repeated trials, each tribunal, Magistrate or Election Board, deciding for itself. If they are permitted to inquire into the facts, they would not be bound by a decision of acquittal.

In every other case where it is alleged that a party has became infamous by the commission of a crime, not only the convicion, but the judgment of the Court must Any other rule applied to the Act of Con-

gress under consideration would lead to gross njustice, and be the means of punishing nany an innocent map. There is nothing the law itself which requires the extended instruction which is sometimes claimed for it. It is highly penal and should therefore be construed strictly.

## Jealous of the Ladies' Dresses.

A monument of vanity, made up of cotton.

linen, silk, steel, false hair, false flowers, false

complexion, false teeth-but I forbear. To

enumerate the many things it takes to make

mathematician. A wonderful composition

from the top of her flower-crowned head to

the hem of her trailing dust-covered robe !

To the hoop and the trail the ladies are

Patent Love Letters.

DEAR MISS --- After long consideration and

dization beyond all calculation of the joy

P. S.-I solicit your acceptation of the

love and approbation, and propose the an-

nexation of the lives and destination of Pe-

THE ANSWER.

ter H. Portation and Maria Moderation.

PETER H. PORTATION

and exultation of

s very jealous of the ladies' love of dresses,

latter is composed of men devoted to the and active sympathizers with the rebellion extensive as that of the editor of the Times. We have met a few men whose convictions Constitution, and of a consequent right of withdrawal on the part of the slave States, were fixed, but they were never active ; they understood too well the distinction between action, to mistake their duties as citizens. Therein lay the difference between them and both the brave Abolitionists like Garrison cer or soldier shall be tried a second time for and Phillips, and the speaking Abolitionists like Seward and Chandler. The Abolitionists were not content both with freedom of thought and freedom of speech ; not content with a Constitution which secured them

both. The bold called it a "covenant with hell;" the sneaks invented the "higher law." They were not content with the rapid growth of free States, insuring eventually a power constitutional amendment. They preached and they practiced resistance to it by physical force. It is a notorious fact that there be shown in order to disqualify. 14 John. was no part of the free States in which one clause of the Constitution was not practically made worthless to those it was intended

to protect. The leaders of the Republican party today are men who by every form of evasion ought to shirk their duties as citizens of the United States The men who accepted them as leaders and pushed them into power necessarily share the criminality, if it, A writer in the Macon (Georgia) Telegraph | were criminality, of their leaders. As a matter of course, they stole, and dir-

And why this antious troubles mies ! Does recollections good beset them f And drive them with a lightning rein.

Will recompense to them we double? Does conscience 'waken ugly fears ? Is this the cause of all their trouble ? As the day of retribution nears ?

Let them REPENT and change their manners And Vors for Law and Laborty, Let these inscribed upon their banners,

Show what they mean by being free. They then need fear no restitution Of the Democratic cause,

It's founded on the Constitution And strikes at none who love its laws.

Disposition of the People. A correspondent of the New York Times

writing from Georgia says: I have conversed freely with all classes of -with officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, with planters, with editors with professional men, traders and mechanics, and on all important points I have found a general concurrence of opinion. The first thing which struck me was the comparative ance of the people in regard to politstions. The doings of Congress, though so vitally affecting their interests. no excitement and little discussion. In the first place, they are too busy endcavorng, like sensible men, to mend their broken late lamented to go up and down the land ! fairs, and, in the second place, they feel that they have little to do but to submit to the requirements of the "powers that be," how-ever unjust, and "bide their time;" but

## AR THEY LOYAL?

My observations and inquiries have coned me that they are, with few excepis, entirely and sincerely so; but I depair of bringing forward any such evidence of this disposition as many people of the em to require. I have heard no of the old flag; no protestations of especial on and love for "the Yankees;" no very decided and zealous defence of the en's Bureau, as its affairs are generadministered; and little approval of the derous crusade for cotton and hegroes-the truction" policy of the ruling majority tix-payers to support. harles Samner and Thad. Stevens denounc-

ed in no measured terms; have listened to some, anything but complimentary, statements of the doings of corrupt agents of the govnent; and been a sured again and again that negro suffrage is uttarly distasteful to the Southern people. If these be evidences of disloyalty, then the case will, I fear, be out against the South Dur oaths of the neople faithful to their oaths of lling to abide by the results of determined to obey the Conlabor to promote the prosperity of the coun-try. They cherish no hostile feelings, plot no treason are not "ripe for another revolt," (as some seem to fear) and entertain no from tay bleeding country? To be sure

the National authorities in all our borders; it is not enough that the smalls have not only been undisturbed. t the recipients of courtesy, and often of e kindest hospitality; it is not enough at our soldiers have been faithful to their dowrment?

born, and so in the eyes of the late Administration proved my fitness for high position. And I was made a Brigadier-general. Big thing. Nearly every follin the army was a Brigadier-general. While brave menfought, I stole spoons and such. While other men were at war. I was punishing Domocrats, issuing petty orders, "taking toll" from Union farmers, and sending chairs, tables, beds and bedding, pictures, books, spoons, knives and forks, nut-crackers, glass and silverware. mirrors, sideboards, parlor ornaments, laces, silks and ladies' underclothes stolen from private drawers, trunks and bureaus, up North at Government expense, to let people

fy my home. Cunning cuss !

other house robber.

And I denounced Democrats, thereby winning promotion and good opinions from Republican papers. And I spent my salary for whisky, except what went for----noth--

ng now, not much at first ! And I went on in unscrupulous knave, intent only on mony. I was hired by the administration of the

trum ! And I sent Democrats to the front and they were shot down like dogs, or dragged back wounded to die in hospitals, or swear allegiance to Abraham. 'And I stuffed election returns-and I stole cotton wherever it could be found ; mules ditto ; corn ditto ; Government stores ditto, and other things ditto, till I became rich. And what a lot of men there were who believed we were fightjoke. 'Twas merely a pleasant little murcotton for the rich, the negroes for the poor

The war was a God send to me. It took me from the gutter, or a stool in some saloon, and made a great man of me. It lifted me by the waistbands right up alongside great men. And didn't I strut? And didn't I fall back on my dignity? And didn't I snub those whose servant I was-and win and the laws and like good citizens the contempt of every sensible man in the of a future separation from the Are we not asking too much of ature when we require more than conqured and despoiled people? not enough," one of them perti-ys, "that, since the surrender of our tere has not been, an overt set of style was the style that paid. That style kindly took her to his house, provided for has not been an evert act of And didn't I drive Southern roosters from Freedman's Bureau. It is thought that the watching the nest? And didn't I go into that business for them ? And didn't I go

not prolonged energy, at which litt pages spring about, running as if to relieve each surcharged member of his enthusiasin : and our friend gradually discovers that the hand-clapping is not applause, but a mode of summoning the pages.

He gazes in bewilderment on the Babel before him. The man is reading his speech. and does so from a printed copy, as if he were paid by the line for it. The pages skip about. The members clap their hands. People come in and look at the show with stoical apathy, and then go out again. The man ishes his reading and sits down. Another man gets up and commences the same performance. The members go out, until not over a dozen of them are left. The man is reading his speech. He does not do it very glibly; he does not do it as if he expected to know that I was saving my salary to heauti- | gain anything by it. Some humane friend comes to his rescue with a motion ; by par-

liamentary fiction his speech is considered delivered, and printed with the proceedings. and as many copies as the orator likes to pay for may be stuffed into the glory of a buff envelope and franked to a wondering conitnency in his "district. It may be a necessity in the economy of

the great parliamentary whale that it come raids, capturing imaginary bands of enomies, hup to the surface and blow off, and then go reported by the papers as real. And being down again. If it could be entirely restricted to the Saturdays it would be better ; one day in six is, after all, not a great deal to devote to parliamentary nonsense. Making a speech is considered the destiny of our politunes, to give much attention to public stumping the country for and in behalf of ticians. The member who should bet suc negroes-and Abolitionists-par nobile fra- | ceed in going through the operation just de cribed at least once in each session, and franking home many thousand dirty-looking ittle pamphlets as evidence, would be considered an utter failure-a fraud upon the public. It makes no difference that he has

nothing to say. It makes still less that no one wants to listen to him. At the close of his "catechism" some leader of the House may be kind enough to shake him by the hand and congratulate him on his "speech. but even the most verdant member is not unsophisticated enough to believe that it had any effect on any body. It is a very broad ing to subdue the rebellion. That was a good farce and a very shallow one. Each Satur-ioke. Twas merely a pleasant little mur-

## ..... Relapsing into Barbarism. A friend who resides about a mile below

at the spring, some distance from the house. a negro woman, and sometimes a negro man entirely destitute of clothing. He discredited the statement, but a few days since. upon its being repeated, he determined to ascertain the facts of the case. Upon rerepairing to the spring he discovered tracks cading thence into the woods. Pursuit was ly, 41. writhted, and at some distance an aged African woman was found seated upon the lescribed. Either from hunger or age her party tried is entitled to a copy thereof. mind was an utter wreck. The gentleman her wants, and finally delivered ber to the negro man, who is still at large, is insane, from the violence of his manner when seen. And this is what it comes to ! Houseless, homeless, starved and naked, the poor, inof- guilty

fensive African, once happy, is thrown out

suffered to go at large upon his promise not to trouble those who had arrested him. According to the testimony of Wm. L. Burke, a witness for the Commonwealth, and Benj. L. Cheeney, a witness for the delendents, Mr. Ingham declared in the afternoon before the arrest, that he would have the prosecutor arrested if he attempted to vote. Mr. Griffis testifies that Mr. Ingham declared after the arrest that he had so told the prosecutor before he offered his vote.

This is a brief outline of the evidence relied upon by the Commonwealth. On the part of the defendants it is alleged that the prosecutor had forfeited his rights as a citizen by deserting from the military service of the United States. In support of this allegation, they produce here an exemplified copy or extract from books in the War Department, which shows that James S. Peterman, of Laporte township, Sullivan county was drafted on the 18th of January, 1865. In one column of the extract is the word 'held." On the right of the word, and opposite the name, is the word "deserter.

It appears that in the latter part of Februtry or fore part of March, 1865, A. G. Wilour took Peterman to the Provost Marshall's Office, at Troy, in Bradford county, where he was examined and held to service. He escaped from the office," says Provost Marshal Manville, "and did not again come into my custody.

It appears generally from the evidence upon both sides that from the time of the draft to the time of offering his vote and since, the prosecutor has been at home, openly abcut his siness, and at no time in the service.

Does the Act of Congress of 3rd March 865, under these facts deprive the prosecutor of all rights as a citizen of the United States and disqualify him as an elector in the State of Pennsylvania?

In order to understand this Act it is neces ary to examine the statutes which preceded gard to desertion, which is now in force, is that of 1806. 1 Brightly's Dig. 75. I refer to State regulation. the city, in the vicinity of the fortifications, the 20th Article of War which is in these death or such other punishment as by senence of a Court Martial shall be inflicted. Before the sentence of a Court Martial can be executed it must be approved ; formerly by he Secretary of War, but now by the 21st ection of the Act of 3d March 1863, by the ommanding General in the field. 2d Bright-

The Judge Advocate officiating at any Court Martial is required by the 90th Article of War to transmit the original proceedings to round cating grass in the condition above the Secretary of War to be filed there The

> The laws upon the subject of desertion remained unchanged (except by the Act of of the indictment. 830, by which the death penalty was forbidthe Act of 1863. As I understand that statate, it merely made the fact of a person fail- not conflicting. ing to respond to a draft or notice, evidence upon which a Court Martial might find him

report after due service of notice, as herein from the time of the draft down to and on ucation by an odd enumeration or rather mul- battled the "higher law" doctrine in the

lesertion being established in the manner and sounds the tocsin against it thus. He rovided by law, forfeiture of citizenship nows as a consequence

It was never intended that a person against Gentlemen, it is time to fally; to sound those name upon the roll shall be written again the tocsin of war. We must defend the word "deserter," or against whom proof ourselves. Can we sit tamely by and see a may be made by witnesses, shall be allohis love of a bonnet," a "duck of a dress," and ife, upon all occasions, and in every alace, prepared to rebut what might seem to the "dearest hoops," take possession of the e a prima facia case against him, or else hearts that should be ours, in part at least? affer the severe penalty of disfranchisement Officers of elections derive their authority let us make a great effort to defeat the dry from the Constitution and laws of this Com-

goods. Talk not of peace when we are losmonwealth. Their duties are simple and clearly defined. If they are to perform the ing our treasures, our jewels. Where are ties now claimed for them, and to decide our women? mestions of desertion and citizenship under Acts of Congress, they ought to be subject to By Allah ! I would answer may hallenge, for cause, and to be sworn as requir Direct it and see. Take away the tiny, d in the case of Courts Martial. If they have beauteous, immortal part, and what remains?

he right to hear the accusation, they surely must also hear the defence. This sort of trial involves inquiry into the validity of the draft-of the notice given-of the non-reorting or other desertion-of inevitable acidents, sickness, insanity and other matters constituting a defence-all these matters in- up a fashionable lady is a task for a better colving a multitude of facts and nice quesions of law, would be heard and decided in his collateral manner, and the penalty of lisfranchisement inflicted without the aproyal of any officer in the Military service. I hold, and so instruct the Jury, that the too closely wedded to be moved toward re-

Judge and Inspectors of elections have not the form. We despair of moving them on this power to try questions of desertion-neither point. They are determined to occupy all pon a certificate from the War Departthe room possible, and to keep their feet hid nent, nor by the oaths of witnesses, nor any as long as there is a dollar left to buy hoops other evidence short of the record of coniction and sentence of a Court Martial, ap- and trails. proved as required by the Acts of Congress

After awhile we can throw away the old-Under this view of the law, the quesfashioned broom and let the petticoat do all tion as to the right of Congress to the sweeping. The trail around the feet is pass laws depriving the citizens of States of their rights as such, does not ne- dirty enough, but not to be compared with essarily arise. The only delegation of power that around the neck and down the back .w the States to the Federal Covernment Ladies, for years you have railed at the sight upon that subject is contained in that clause of a long beard, and we must either shave the Constitution which gives to Congress the authority "to establish an uniform rule of clean or keep well trimmed, lest we excite naturalization." The mention of this preyour disgust. You don't like the beard that ludes the idea of a general power over the nature puts on our faces, and we don't like ubject. It has never been held, nor I think heretofore understood, that the power now the beard that art puts on the back of your laimed, existed any where in the Constitu- neck. We beg you to begin to trim or shave The first Act passed by Congress, in re- tion of the United States. The right of your waterfails. Let them fall in reality. uffrage in the States is a matter entirely for

We hold that under the facts as proven informs us that for some time past the em- words: "All officers and soldiers who have the Act of Congress does not deprive ployees upon his farm have reported seeing received pay or have been duly enlisted in the the prosecutor of his rights as a citizen of much meditation upon the great reputation service of the United States and shall be con- this State, and that he was a qualified voter you possess in the nation, I have a strong inricted of having deserted, the same shall suffer at the time of making the threats and using clination to become your relation. If this he visionce complained of.

If you believe from the evidence, that the oblation is worthy of observation and can defendants, or any of them, threatened the obtain commisseration, it will be an aggranprosecutor to arrest him, in case he should offer his vote, and this threat was made for the purpose of preventing him from votingor if they seized his person, called him

leserter, and held him in custody while the omestion of his right to vote was under conderation by the officers of the election, for the purpose of intimidating, over-awing, undue influencing, or preventing him from voting, such of them as participated in these acts, are guilty, as charged in the first count

In deciding these questions the credit due den in time of peace) down to the passage of to the witnesses is entirely for the Jury. In regard to the main points the testimony is

You will take into consideration in settling upon your verdict, the fact, that the prose

cutor lived in the neighborhood, within five These are its words: "Any person failing to miles of the place of holding election-that sayings from ostentation to display your ed- at all possible that he, an old Democrat, who

tied in stealing, as gipsias the child of cleanliness, the name of the party which, under

Jefferson, fought the battle of the Constitution as its framers meant and the States, understood it. As a matter of course, they dropped the name as soon as they had made it odious, and took that of Union men .--Both names belonged to the Democratic We are about to be crowded off the stage- party. It was the original party of the Union when called Republican ; it is the party of the Union under its present name. It knew neither North nor South nor East nor West-it knew only the Constitution. When should a prophet say that form is made of living day | the Princess, Elizabeth was questioned upon her belief as to the real or the typical pres-

> ence, she answered : "Christ was the word that spake it, He took the bread and brake it, And what the word did make it, That I believe, and take it."

So, when the Democracy was asked any restion, it answered : "What does the Constitution say? That is our political Bible. If it authorizes anything, no matter how repugnant to our notion of what ought to be, we obey it." "No." said Seward & Co., "our notion of what ought to be is our law, and if we can get a majority with usit shall by your law."

Well, those highly educated, intelligent free States, which, upon the history and politics of the United States, were very much worse educated than the slave States, hose to receive the Seward standard and exposition of the Constitution as the correct me, and through the very doctrine of State llegiance, and overwhelming physical powor and enormous material resources, havesucceeded in making the Southern States submit to it. If the Republicans were content with power, the Democrats would submit without a word to the inevitable, and gird up their loins for the battles of the future, supporting any man who was doing the best in his power under the circumstances, and hailing every measure which promised advantage, irrespective of the election of one or of the offer of the other by political opponents. But they will not cease to be Democrats; they will not cease to cherish the doctrines of Jefferson as the true sources of prosperity to a Union.

When the United States constitute a nation ; when States become counties ; when the Union becomes an union of individuals, not of States-the Democratic party will have no principle of cohesion, and will be disbanded. But not till then.

We trust that the President understands that we support him as Democrats, without anything due to us on his part and without DEAR PETER .- I have perused your ora- anything due to him from us. We support tion with great deliberation, and a little con- him because he is doing the best in our sideration at the great infatuation of your opinion to get the country out of the scrape weak imagination to show such veneration into which the Republican party got us. If on so slight a foundation. After mature de- we know him, the consciousness of duty perliberation and serious contemplation I fear formed and praise earned, are, as they ought your proclamation is filled with adulation, or to be, the highest rewards. But if it were

