

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY AUG. 5, 1863.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, 37 PARK ROW New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the "DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL," and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada.

Democratic Ticket. Governor, GEO. W. WOODWARD of Luzerne Co. Judge of the Supreme Court, WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny Co. Assembly, CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Johnstown.

Register and Recorder, JAMES GRIFFIN, of Johnstown. Treasurer, ISAAC WIKE, of Wilmore. Commissioner, E. GLASS, of Erensburg. Coroner, WM. FLATTERY, of Johnstown. Auditor, F. P. TIERNEY, of Canbria Tp. Poor House Director, GEO. McCULLOUGH, of Munster Tp.

COUNTY COMMITTEE. WILLIAM KITTELL, Chairman. M. McGuire, John Smith, John Ferguson, John McBride, Thomas McKerran, Wm. P. Buck, Joseph Cole, Montgomery Douglass, Joseph Gill, E. R. Dunnegan, John Campbell, Michael Berry, Richard Sanderson, William Murray, William Kittell, Thomas M'Green, Irvin Rutledge, William M'Kee, John A. Barns, James F. Campbell, A. Kennedy, P. H. Shields, James M'Coyle, John Stull, Peter Dougherty, George W. Stalb, Joseph A. Dmond, William M'Gough, George Walters, John M'Colgan, George Wasburn.

Democratic State Central Committee. The following is the State Central Committee as appointed by Hon. FINLAY PATTERSON, of Washington county, who, as President of the late Democratic Convention, was authorized by a resolution of the body to announce the Committee. It consists of a Chairman, and Representatives of the several Senatorial Districts into which the State is divided: HOS. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman. 1st Theodore Cuyler, Robert J. Hempell, John Fullerton, Jr., Isaac Lech, Philadelphia. 2d John D. Evans, Chester county. 3d Wm. H. Witte, Montgomery county. 4th Wm. T. Rogers, Bucks county. 5th Thos. Heckman, Northampton co'ty. 6th Hiester Clymer, Berks county. 7th William Randall, Schuylkill county. 8th Asa Packer, Carbon county. 9th Michael Myler, Sullivan county. 10th Stephen S. Winchester, Luzerne co'ty. 11th Mortimer F. Elliot, Tioga county. 12th John H. Hulmes, Lycoming county. 13th Wm. Elliot, Northumberland county. 14th Sam'l Hopburn, Cumberland county. 15th Wm. M. Brislin, Lebanon county. 16th George Sande sen, James Patterson, Lancaster county. 17th John F. Spangler, York county. 18th Henry Smith, Fulton county. 19th J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon co. 20th William Bigler, Clearfield county. 21st Hugh Weir, Indiana county. 22d Thomas B. Searight, Fayette county. 23d W. T. H. Panley, Greene county. 24th George W. Cass, James P. Barr, Allegheny county. 25th James G. Campbell, Butler county. 26th David S. Morris, Lawrence county. 27th Thos. W. Grayson, Crawford county. 28th Kennedy L. Blood, Jefferson county.

State Editorial Convention. LANCASTER, Pa., July 16, 1863. The Democratic Editorial Convention met, according to the call of the President, in the room of the Democratic Central Club of Lancaster City at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Convention was called to order by the President, and, on motion of J. M. LAIRD, Esq., of the Greensburg Argus, J. ALEX. FULTON, Esq., of the Kittanning Mentor, was appointed Secretary. A. E. LEWIS, Esq., of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, offered the following resolution which was adopted. Resolved, That the Democratic editors of the State of Pennsylvania be recommended to meet in counsel upon the same day, and at the same place with the first meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee. Col. JOHN HOBBS, of the West Chester

Jeffersonian, offered the following, which was also adopted: Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to confer with the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee with reference to the time and place of holding said meetings. The Convention then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL CONVENTION. Agreeably to the resolution passed at the meeting of the 16th inst., the Democratic Editorial Convention will meet at the Merchant's Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 11th of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. GEO. SANDERSON, President. LANCASTER, July 21, 1863.

Notice. The State Central Committee are requested to meet at the Merchant's Hotel in the City of Philadelphia on Tuesday the 11th of August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. CHAS. J. BIDDLE, Chairman. PHILADELPHIA, July 18 1863.

Notice. The several County Committees of Superintendence are requested to communicate the names and Post Office address of their members to the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Editors of Democratic papers in Pennsylvania are requested to forward copies to him. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 22, 1863.

Democratic Club. The Club met last Monday night, and was eloquently addressed by Mr. James Easley.

Thomas P. Fenlon, Esq., is selected to address the Club on the 17th inst. We were sorry to see so few in attendance; however, in the bustle of harvest there is reasonable excuse for the absence of many; but we hope in future to see a full attendance and that the members will not grow weary of the good work they have so earnestly undertaken. It must be remembered, that in this way alone, we can preserve our liberties; it is by promulgating sound Democratic principles, and through the ballot box we must meet the enemies of free government. We frequently hear persons, enjoying a kind of political lethargy, say that when oppression comes to this and to that, they will no longer stand it; but will shoulder a weapon and die before they will submit. But this will not do; the ever present shield be the watchword and the time for a free and intelligent people to act. Although forbearance be a virtue, there is a time when that beautiful ceases and forbearance becomes a vice; yet it is useless for the condemned culprit, after the rope has been placed around his neck, to say "I won't hang." So it will be with us if we act not promptly, wisely and in concert. If we wait till the darkest days of oppression shall have environed us, the time for action will have gone by, and instead of striking for liberty, we shall be forced to submit to the dictates of tyranny. "The night cometh when no man can work," and if we pass the noonday of opportunity in idleness, we shall ere long awake to the terrible reality, that our hands are tied and our liberties blasted. We speak not for this club alone; but for others where a falling off of a general apathy prevails. We cannot speak too earnestly of this matter; and we sincerely hope that our word of warning will not go unheeded. Although we feel very sanguine of a Democratic triumph this fall, yet it behooves every Democrat to be at his post, lest the subtleness of a crafty enemy succeed in plunging us into a political damnation of the worst species of slavery that ever cursed the hopes of civilized man.

The desperation with which this Administration is now maddened, must be apparent to all; and if we tamely relinquish our rights, one by one, we may be deprived of the only privilege wherewith we can defeat the enemy, the right of suffrage. Evil times are upon us, and we must prepare for the worst. Already is the Federal bayonet being brought to bear at the ballot-box. In Kentucky a Democrat is not allowed to vote! None but the "loyal" Lincoln-cringing wight is allowed that privilege. The election for Congressmen, State and County officers, came off in the beginning of the week, but we entertain no hopes for Democrats; Kentucky is already too much under the bell of Seward. Although she has always proved true to our cause, and furnished as many volunteers as any other State, yet her sons were this week disfranchised; and none but those whom the shoulder-strapped hirelings of Abe Lincoln had decided to be "loyal citizens," were allowed to vote, as will be seen by

the following despotism of Burnside: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 31. GENERAL ORDER NO. 120.

Whereas the State of Kentucky is invaded by a rebel force with the avowed intention of overawing the judges of elections of intimidating the loyal voters, keeping them from the polls and forcing the elections of disloyal candidates at the election on the 3d of August, and, whereas, the military power of the Government is the only force that can defeat this attempt, the State of Kentucky, is hereby declared under martial law, and all military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in the support of the laws and of the purity of suffrage, as defined in the late proclamation of his Excellency, Gov. Robinson.

As it is not the intention of the Commanding General to interfere with the proper expression of public opinion, all discretion in the conduct of the election will be as usual in the hands of the legally appointed judges at the polls, who will be held strictly responsible that no disloyal person be allowed to vote, and to this end the military power is ordered to give them its utmost support. The civil authority, civil courts, and business will not be suspended by this order. It is for the purpose only of protecting, if necessary, the rights of loyal citizens, and the freedom of election. By command of Major General Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G. [Official] R. H. L. GODDARD, A. A. G.

The Draft—On Whom It Falls. We learn from the Chief Provost Marshal, that there will be no enforcement of the draft in any of the States west and north of the Ohio river. The draft in New York has been suspended; New Jersey will not likely be troubled with provost marshals, cheese-boxes &c.; but Pennsylvania, because she has no Governor, (or as good as none) must stand the blunt of Abolition tyranny. Alas, for the sovereignty of the old Keystone State! Why is it, that her citizens are drafted and compelled by the operation of that hateful Conscription Act, to enter the army side by side with her ebony "equals"? Because in Pennsylvania we have a weak kneed Governor who is afraid to stand by our rights or say aught against the wishes of this Administration; because in Ohio, as in some other States, they wish to carry the elections, and are cunning enough not to try their obnoxious conscription till after the fall elections; because in New York, where they have a Governor, the people will not submit to Lincolnian tyranny; and the Administration very wisely desist from raffling for blood money in that State. These are some of the workings of this deceitful Administration, which now begins to quake at the thoughts of an approaching tribulation which will inevitably come, unless, indeed, the people are tired of liberty and are ready to submit to the yoke of tyranny and all the wrongs which the morbid fancies of Abolitionism can invent.

Behold the Consequences! By reference to our first page, it will be seen by an article from the Huntingdon Monitor, that the office of that journal was again attacked and partially "guttled," by some of the soldiers quartered in that vicinity. Thus mob law and its fearful consequences are coming nearer home to us. Although we might have expected better things from those whose supposed mission is to restore order and preserve the peace, yet we cannot expect other results to flow from Abolition doctrine. Mob law and rapine would seem to be the legitimate offspring of such teachings. Since the reign of Abolitionism, we have witnessed little else than mob law, arbitrary arrests and a systematized plunder of the people's taxes and private property, which the Constitution says "shall not be taken for public use without just compensation," and until the advent of the Democratic party into power—until the people shake off the apathy through which they now indifferently view the degeneracy and dissolution of our Government, we shall neither have peace, security for our persons nor a single guarantee that our rights, civil or religious, will ever be respected. The ballot-box, then, peace and order loving friends, is your safe retreat—your better alternative; and fail not to avail yourselves at the approaching election, of that powerful weapon yet left you. Remember that eternal vigilance and your own franchise will alone save you from the destiny which now threatens to envelop you in the worst species of slavery.

Merchant's Hotel. The Democratic State Central Convention meet at the Merchant's Hotel, in Philadelphia, on the 11th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming campaign.

We are pleased that this popular and well known house has been selected. Chambers McKibben, Esq., the proprietor, is a landlord of the first class, and we are assured that every convenience and accommodation will be had. We hope our editorial friends throughout the State will make a general turnout; that having fixed principles, we may have also a concert of action, as a surer guarantee of victory, at the approaching election.

We intend exhibiting, at the same time and place, a little invention, or device for printing subscriber's names on newspapers, from common printer's type. The patent was only granted to us a couple of weeks ago, but we have used it in our own office for upwards of a year; and we feel confident that it will supersede all others now in use. It is simple, very cheap and prints the names and directs the packages with great rapidity and accuracy. Its cost is so trifling that it comes within the reach of every newspaper publisher; a thing that has long been needed.

Love's Labor. "And yonder lattice, where thick with vine-leaves Are canopy, a maiden leans—she has caught A shadow—and see'st a well known form Amid those trees, and, with her hair flung back, She listens to his song—"The song she loves."

On last Friday night, several hours after the sombre shades of twilight had been dispelled by the "mild effulgence of lunar light," and animated nature seemed dead to the gorgeous scene that mantled the hemisphere, a small party of youthful serenaders animated, no doubt, by vagaries, similar to those which nerved the fabulous Quixotte to perform so many gymnastic feats of lofty tumbling, sallied forth to vent the burden of their hearts beneath the trellised porticoes of their respective dwellings. The party had secured a position beneath the lintel of a certain domicile, and had already broken the silence of midnight by the tremulous strains of vocal music and the sonorous chime of tinkle-tinkles, when alas for human hopes! just as the upper window was seen to open and their expectations about to be realized, a wag who had, unobserved, concealed himself in some bushes close by, sprang forth on all fours and with a dog-like snarl, resembling that of a huge mastiff, frightened the young knights, causing them to skedaddle, much to the damage of some cabbage plants and other culinary germs vegetating in the neighboring soil.

Circulate The Age. The people of Pennsylvania are now beginning the most important political campaign that ever occurred in the State. In order to understand the full scope of the great issues involved, the circulation of Democratic newspapers must be general among the people. Having established a journal that has so far proven, and which we hope will continue to be acceptable to the Democratic and conservative masses, the publishers of THE AGE call attention to the reasonable terms upon which it is furnished to the public. The extraordinary expense attending the publication of a daily paper, at the present time, requires us to appeal to the party in the State for a generous support and a continuance of the confidence already reposed in this journal. The terms of the daily, to mail subscribers, are \$6.00 per annum; \$3.00 for six months, and \$1.50 for three months. The terms of the Weekly are, \$2.00 per annum; \$1.00 for six months; and fifty cents for three months. Payments required invariably in advance. Great inducements are held out to clubs, as ten copies of the Weekly are furnished to one address for \$17.50; twenty copies for \$32.50; and thirty copies for \$45.00. Let our friends everywhere immediately go to work, form clubs, and send in their orders. We will endeavor to place in their hands a journal worthy of their support, and one that will be accessible to all classes of our citizens. We call the attention of the traveling public, to the facilities of Messrs. Ryan & Durbin, of Loretto. For particulars, see their card in another column.

OBEY THE LAWS.—The Borough Fathers passed an ordinance some time ago, against loose hogs running the streets, which has not been very generally observed. At a subsequent meeting, however, the Fathers resolved to enforce the law; and John Rodgers, Jr., has been appointed street commissioner and will arrest all hogs found loose within the precincts of the Borough.

THREE CENTS PAID FOR RAGS.—We will pay for woollen rags, old or new, three cents per pound, in merchandise at our store on Main street. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this chance will do well to bring their rags in soon.

We have now on hands a complete assortment of all kinds of goods; such as calicoes, delaines, silks, muslins, cloths, ready made clothing, hats, caps, boots shoes, groceries &c., &c. E. J. MILLS & Co.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is the perfection of effective mechanism and a marvel of beauty in model and finish.—Literary Journal.

The above Machines are for sale by R. A. O. KERR, Altoona, Pa. The steam saw, and grist mill, at Chest Springs, was, one day last week, entirely destroyed by fire.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts upon the Proposed Conscription Act by Congress in 1814-15.

It will be remembered that in 1814-15, it was proposed in both Houses of Congress to pass a sort of Conscription Law, in some respects dependent upon the States. The opinion of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts was asked upon the principle involved in that proposed act, and the following is the reply of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts to the Governor:

To his Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: The undersigned Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court have considered the several questions proposed by your Excellency and Honors for their opinion. By the Constitution of this State the authority of commanding the militia of the Commonwealth is vested exclusively in the Governor, who has all the powers incident to the office of Commander-in-Chief, and is to exercise them personally, or by subordinate officers under his command, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Constitution and laws of the land.

While the Governor of the Commonwealth remained in exercise of those powers, the Federal Constitution was ratified, by which was vested in the Congress a power for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and quell insurrections; and to provide for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers. The Federal Constitution further provides that the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. On the construction of the Federal and State Constitutions must depend the answers to the several questions proposed. As the militia of the several States may be employed in the service of the United States for the three specific purposes of executing the laws of the Union, of suppressing insurrections and repelling invasions, the opinion of the judges is requested, whether the commanders-in-chief of the militia of the several States have a right to determine whether any of the exigencies aforesaid exist, so as to require them to place the militia, or any part of it, in the service of the United States, at the request of the President, to be commanded by him pursuant to acts of Congress.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that when either of these exigencies exist, the militia may be employed, pursuant to some act of Congress, in the service of the United States; but no power is given either to the President or Congress to determine that either of the said exigencies does in fact exist. As this power is not delegated to the United States by the Federal Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, it is reserved to the States respectively; and from the nature of the power, it must be exercised by those with whom the States have respectfully entrusted the chief command of the militia.

It is the duty of these commanders to execute the important trust agreeable to the laws of their several States respectively, without reference to the laws or officers of the United States, in all cases except those specially provided for in the Federal Constitution. They must therefore, determine when either of the special causes exists obliging them to relinquish the execution of this trust, and to render themselves and the militia subject to the command of the President. A different construction, giving to Congress the right to determine when those special causes exist, authorizing them to

call forth the whole of the militia, and taking them from the commanders-in-chief of the several States and subjecting them to the command of the President, would place all the militia in effect at the will of Congress, and produce a military concentration of the States, without any constitutional remedy against the intrusion of the people when ratifying the Federal Constitution. Indeed since the passage of the act of Congress of February 15, 1795, vesting in the President the power of calling forth the militia, when the exigencies mentioned in the Constitution shall exist; if the President has the power of determining when those exigencies exist, the militia of the several States is in fact at his command, and subject to his control. No inconveniences can reasonably be presumed to result from the construction which vests in the commanders-in-chief of the militia in the several States the rights of determining when the exigencies exist obliging them to place the militia in the service of the United States. The exigencies are of such a nature that the existence of them can be easily ascertained, and made known to the commanders-in-chief of the militia; when ascertained, the public interest induces a prompt obedience to the act of Congress. Another question proposed for consideration of the justices is, whether when either of the exigencies exist, authorizing the employment of the militia in the service of the United States, the militia thus employed can be lawfully commanded by any officer but of the militia, except by the President of the United States. The Federal Constitution declares that the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States. He may undoubtedly, exercise the command by officers of the United States, by him commissioned according to law. The President is also declared to be Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service of the United States. The officers of the militia are to be appointed by the States; and the President may exercise his command of the militia by officers of the militia duly appointed. But we know of no constitutional provision, authorizing any officer of the militia, or any officer of the militia to command the army of the United States. The Congress may provide laws for the government of the militia, when in actual service; but to extend this power to the placing them under command of an officer not of the militia, except the President, would render nugatory the provision, that the militia are to be appointed by the States. The union of the militia in the actual service of the United States, so as to form one army, seems to be a case not contemplated or comprehended in the Constitution. It is not, therefore, in our opinion, to determine on whom the command devolve in such an emergency, in the absence of the President. Whether one officer, either of the militia or of the army of the United States, be appointed according to military rule, should command the whole; whether the command be commanded by their respective officers, acting in concert as allied forces; or whether other expedient should be adopted—these questions to be answered by others.

The undersigned regret that the distance of the other Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court renders it impracticable to obtain their opinions seasonably upon the questions submitted. THEOPH. PARSONS, SAMUEL SEWALL, ISAAC PARKER. [Signed] These are among the most eminent legal names in Massachusetts Law History. Pending the discussion in Congress, Daniel Webster and the great lawyer Mason, both of New Hampshire, with Chief Judge Dagget, of Connecticut, spoke in the same vein—but in stronger words of condemnation of the then proposed draft. Conscription in New Jersey. The Trenton True American, which is supposed to speak the sentiments of Gov. Parker, speculates upon the probability of a conscription in that State, as follows: "We had the opportunity of meeting yesterday and the day before next prominent citizens from several counties of the State, who had called to see Gov. Parker in relation to the Conscription. They were unanimous in the opinion that the draft could not be made in their respective counties; that old men and young ones, Republicans as well as Democrats, were determined to resist it by all the means in their power. And this is not the expression of such men as create mobs, but of such as are the very bone and sinew of the country—the farmer and mechanic, and the peaceful and patient laborer—the law-abiding, patriotic citizen, from whose ranks the gallant volunteer regiments which have done such good service during the war have been filled, and from which other regiments could be filled. But the spirit of 1776 is aroused in them, and they will not be forced into a service which they consider ought to be a voluntary one. "These facts might as well be known