

before provided by the Commissioner for making the draft, the sheriff of the county, or in his absence such person as the Commissioner may appoint, shall, in the presence of said Commissioner, publicly place in a wheel or box of a like character to such as are used for drawing jurors, separately folded ballots containing the names of all persons remaining on said enrollment lists not stricken off; as before provided, and a proper person appointed by the Commissioner, and blindfolded, shall thereupon draw from said box or wheel a number of ballots equal to the number of drafted men fixed by the Governor of each State, as the proper quota of such county. 6.—A printed or written notice of his enrollment and draft, and of the place of rendezvous of the drafted military force shall thereupon be served, by a person to be appointed by the Commissioner, upon each person so drafted, either by delivering the same in person, or by leaving it at his last known place of residence. 7.—Any person so drafted may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted militia force, and such substitute, if he shall be an able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and shall consent in writing, with the consent of his parent or guardian, if a minor, to subject himself to all the duties and obligations to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served, shall be accepted in lieu of such principal. 8.—The persons thus drafted shall assemble at the county seat of their respective counties within five days after the time of drafting, whence transportation will be furnished them by the Governors of the several States to the place of rendezvous. 9.—As soon as the draft has been made and the names marked on the enrollment list, the Commissioner will send a copy of the draft to the commandant of the rendezvous, and another copy of the same to the Adjutant General of the State, who will immediately organize the drafted men into companies and regiments of infantry, by assigning one hundred and one men to each company, and ten companies to each regiment and send a copy of the organization to the Commandant of each rendezvous. 10.—At the expiration of the time allowed for the drafted men to reach the rendezvous, the Commander shall proceed to complete the organization of the companies and regiments, by proclaiming the names of the regimental commissioned officers, which shall be designated in accordance with the laws of the respective States, the number and grade being the same as in the volunteer service, and in case the laws of any State shall provide for an election of officers, they shall be elected under the direction of the rendezvous and reported forthwith to the Governors of such States, in order that they may be commissioned and the noncommissioned may be appointed either before or after muster, as the Colonel of the regiment shall decide. 11.—As soon as the officers of the regiments are designated, the muster rolls shall be made out under the direction of the Commandant of the rendezvous, and the troops inspected and mustered into the service of the United States by the mustering officer appointed for that purpose. 12.—In States where enlistments have been made by municipalities and towns, instead of counties, the Governors of such States are authorized to apply the foregoing rules of draft to such municipalities and towns instead of counties.

Fifth.—Provost Marshalls will be appointed by the War Department in the several States, on the nomination of the Governor thereof, with such assistants as may be necessary to enforce the attendance of all drafted persons who shall fail to attend at such places of rendezvous. Sixth.—In case any State shall not by the fifteenth of August furnish its quota of additional three hundred thousand volunteers, called for by the President, on the second day of July, 1862, unless otherwise ordered, all incomplete regiments shall then be consolidated under the directions of the Governors of the respective States, and an additional draft shall be made as before provided, sufficient to fill up such quota. The number to be drafted from each county of the State to be fixed by the Governor thereof. Seventh.—From and after the 15th day of August, no new regiments of volunteers will be organized, but the premium bounty and advance pay will continue to be paid to those volunteering to go into the old regiments. By order of the Secretary of War, L. THOMAS, Adj.-General.

THE ARMY—ITS IMMENSE SIZE.

The new drafts will give the Government one million of men; who can be placed in the field, if the civil officers of the loyal States do their duty, in time for the fall campaign, fully armed and equipped. To understand the immensity of such a force, it would be necessary to see them drawn up in array. A line marching in single file, allowing two feet for each soldier, would stretch nearly three hundred and eighty miles, and marching at the rate of thirty miles per day, would occupy nearly two weeks in passing a given point; marching in sections of four with the necessary room for baggage trains and cavalry, at the rate of thirty miles per day, they would extend one hundred and fifty miles; and the head of the column leaving a given point on Monday morning the rear guard would not reach the same point till Friday night. One million of men on paper is easily expressed; but yet been essayed by a civilized people. So says an Exchange.

Hon. William Ellwell, of Bradford county, has carried the Sullivan county Democratic Convention, unanimously, for our President Judge.

Hon. Geo D Jackson, of Sullivan, has also carried that county, unanimously, for the State Legislature.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at the Bueler House, in Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, P.M. A full attendance of the members is urgently and earnestly requested by the chairman.



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
ISAAC SLENKER, of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny Co.

PLEDGES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Resolved, That neither the Congress of the United States, nor the people of the government of the non-state-holding States have the Constitutional right to legislate upon, or interfere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States in the Union.—Resolution of Hon. John Sherman, passed February 11th, 1861.

I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so. * * * There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is, as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions. "No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." It is scarcely questionable that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what could justly be slaves. The intention of the anti-slavery is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this provision as much as any other. To the proportion, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous.—President Lincoln's inaugural address March 4th, 1861.

Lest there should be some uneasiness in the minds of friends of freedom as to what is to be the course of the Government toward Southern States, then the rebellion shall have been suppressed.—The Executive deems it proper to say "it will be his purpose to call for a sufficient number of volunteers to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and the rights of the several states unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."—Resolution of Hon. John J. Crittenden, passed, July 22nd, 1862.

DRAFTING.

We publish to-day the rules and regulations for drafting, which have been issued from the War Department, as matters which will be of the utmost importance to our readers at this time. In this hour of the Nation's extremity, the Government has seen fit to adopt this, its last remedy, to save the crumbling fabric. While we think that a conscription could have been avoided, that all the men needed could be raised by voluntary enlistments; we are willing to take our chance in any fair draft that can be made. True it may be inconvenient, and in many cases, an utter impossibility for men to leave their business, without ruin to themselves and families. But it should be remembered, that it is the Nation that calls, and not the President alone. Every man, therefore, on whom the draft falls should be prepared to go or furnish a substitute.

The enrollment should be an impartial one. No favoritism should be allowed. The appearance, even of partiality, should be studiously avoided, by those entrusted with the duty of enrolling, that those to whom lot it may fall to go, may feel that they have had an equal chance with their neighbors; and go willingly and cheerfully to the ranks.

DELEGATE ELECTION.

The election for Delegates to represent the different Townships in the County, at a Convention to be held on Monday next, takes place on Saturday of this week. We enjoin upon our friends the importance of strict attention to this matter. Let the democrats of each Township send two men, in whose judgment and fidelity to the principles of our party they have confidence. When they shall have met and decided upon the proper persons, as candidates for the several offices, let every man lay aside his private preferences, or supposed slights, and give an entire and willing support to the ticket thus formed. With a majority against us at the last election of about four hundred, nothing but unanimity will secure the election of our ticket at this. True there were causes for defeat, at that time, which do not now exist. Our paper had but little more than half its present circulation. Two opposition, abolition presses were in full blast. One, conducted by a man, who, while professing faith in the doctrines of christianity, and to be a follower of them, scrupled at no falsehood, and hesitated at no trick, or subterfuge that would secure a temporary triumph. In all this he was ably seconded and closely imitated by his co-laborer in the same cause. These presses have since been consolidated. With a greatly diminished circulation, their powers for evil, has, in like proportion, been curtailed.

The masses begin to understand that their specious pretence of no partyism, was the most consummate humbuggery, and only intended as a snare to deceive the unwary, into the support of men and measures they have always abhorred. The same trick will be played again this fall; but it is to be hoped

with less success. The people begin to feel that there should be an honest administration of the affairs of government. That the Landons, Fremonts, Cummings, Simmuses, and the hordes of plunderers, knaves, nigger-worshippers, and contractors, who have vulture-like feasted upon the very vitals of the body politic, are no longer to be trusted; and that a change must be had, and that speedily, to save our already tottering and bankrupt government.

Let democrats look to it then, that their best men represent them in County Conventions.

Luzerne Democratic Ticket.

Congress—Charles Denison.

Senator—Jasper B. Stark.

Sheff—S. H. Puterbach.

Assembly—Peter Walsh, S. W. Trimmer, and Jacob Robinson.

Commissioner—Stephen Davenport.

Coroner—Dr. J. W. Gibbs.

Auditor—W. H. Alexander.

Surveyor—John Sturdevant.

The contest for Congress, was betwixt C. Denison and H. B. Wright. The Col. was beaten by 13 votes. The foregoing Ticket will be elected, beyond a per adventure, by the noble Democracy of old Luzerne.

Montour Democratic Ticket.

Sheriff—Edward Young.

Treasurer—Abraham Wagner.

Reg. & Recorder—W. C. Johnson.

Commissioner—John Moore.

The Representative Conferencees were instructed for John C. Ellis.

BELOW The following extract from a letter of one of the mothers of the brave sons, now in the field fighting the battles of our country, is so full of tenderness, and so nearly expresses the feeling of thousands of others, that we give it a place in our columns:

* * * There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is, as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions. "No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." It is scarcely questionable that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what could justly be slaves. The intention of the anti-slavery is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this provision as much as any other. To the proportion, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous.—President Lincoln's inaugural address, July 4th, 1861.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION.
"Treat your enemies as though they would one day be your friends" is a sentiment attributed to the immortal Washington. Very different is the spirit which animates some of our radical contemporaries. The Chicago Tribune says:—

"Before the slaveholding classes shall see the sword again sheathed they will, in all probability, be obliterated from human society or reduced to a condition not less wretched than that of the slaves whom they have so long and so impiously maltreated."

The vindictive hostility—the intensely bitter feeling of hate—which actuates too many of the abolition faction, is one of the evil signs of the times, which thoughtful men will counteract by every means in their power. Should by any means this malign spirit gain such an ascendancy as to control the conduct of the war it would be impossible to hope longer for victory.

By order of the President.

As to the policy I seem to be pursuing, as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution.

The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be—the Union as it was.

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them.

My paramount object is to save the Union and not either to save or destroy slavery.

If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some I would also do that.

What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union.

I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause; and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause.

I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views to fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men every where could be free. Yours.

A LINCOLN.

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

The time set for stopping Bounty and Advance pay—Consolidation of Incomplete Regiments—Drafting to commence September 1.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 14 1862.

The following order has just been received by the Governor:

Ordered, First: That after the 15th day of this month, bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to any volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments now in the field, and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing, but not yet full.

Second: Volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the 22d day of this month, and if not completed by that time incomplete regiments will consolidate and superfluous officers mustered out.

Third: Volunteers to fill up old regiments will be received and paid bounty and advance pay until the 1st day of September.

Fourth: The draft for three hundred thousand militia, called for by the President, will be made on Monday, the first day of September, between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m. and 4 and 5 o'clock p.m., and continued from day to day between the same hours until completed.

Fifth: If the old regiments should not be filled up with volunteers before the first day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth: Exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer now in the field, in the regular or Volunteers service, will under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Governor Curtin's mission to Washington has proved entirely successful, as the additional regulation order (8th) for the enrollment and draft of militia, which has just been received, will show.

Gen. Wool and several of his aids are here, rendering valuable assistance in the formation of regiments. One regiment leaves Lancaster to-morrow morning, fully equipped, for the seat of war. Several other regiments also leave here to-morrow, and, from present appearances, Pennsylvania will have fifteen regiments in the field within a week. Others are rapidly forming.

Additional Regulations in regard to Drafting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1862.

The following additional regulations for the enrollment and draft of the militia were issued to-day:

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON,

Aug. 14, 1862.

Ordered, Eighth—That in filling all requisitions for militia the quotas of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and where practicable among the sub-divisions of counties so that allowances shall be made to such counties and sub-divisions of counties for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

THE MASSACRE BY INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

Five Hundred Whites Brutally Murdered

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 22.—Parties from the Minnesota river reached here last night. They state that the Indians estimate the number of whites already killed by the Sioux at five hundred. This opinion is based upon the number of bodies discovered strewn along the road and by the trails of blood. It is believed that all the missionaries have been killed. The civilized Indians exceeded their savage brethren in atrocities.

The President has, to the astonishment of almost every one, condescended to notice this miserable abomination. The following is his reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, Friday August 22, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley—Dear Sir—I have just read yours of the 19th instant addressed to myself through the New York Tribune.

If there be in any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them.

If there be any inferences which I may have been falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them.

If there be any perception in it any impatient and dictatorial tone I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

He went to the house of the Hon. J. R. Brown, and recognized every member of the family. They numbered eighteen in all, and every one of them had been brutally murdered. At Beaver creek he found that fifty families had been killed outright. At every house he recognized the dead bodies of nearly all the former inhabitants of the place.

Among the dead bodies he recognized at the agency were the following: N. Githens and family, Dr. Wakefield and family, John Eddins and family, John Moynier, Edward Moynier, Rev. Dr. Williams, Rev. Mr. Briggs and two missionaries.

Ex-Gov. Sibley is now marching to the relief of Fort Ridgely. He reports that the Sioux bands are united together to carry out a concentrated and desperate scheme, and says that he will be only too happy to find that the powerful bands of the Yanktons and other tribes have not united with them.

Mr. Frenier writes to Gov. Ramsey on the 21st inst., saying that he left Fort Ridgely at two o'clock on that morning. There were then over 2000 Indians at the fort, and all the wooden buildings there had been set on fire, and were burning. Mr. Frenier thinks that other tribes are joining the Sioux, and that they will present a very formidable army.

Mehoopyan—Richard