

States and of the several States shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office, or public trust, under the United States.

ART. VII.—OF THE RATIFICATION.
1. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President, and deputy from Virginia.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. DELAWARE.
John Langdon, George Read,
Nicholas Gilman, Gunning Bedford, Jr.,
John Dickinson,
MASSACHUSETTS. Richard Bassett,
Nathaniel Gorham, Jacob Broom.
Rufus King.
CONNECTICUT. MARYLAND.
William S. Johnson, James M. Henry,
Roger Sherman, Daniel of St. T. Jenifer,
Daniel Carroll.
NEW YORK. VIRGINIA.
Alexander Hamilton, John Blair,
James Madison, jr.
NEW JERSEY. NORTH CAROLINA.
William Livingston, William Blount,
David Brearley, Richard Dobbs Spaight,
William Patterson, Hugh Williamson,
Jonathan Dayton.
PENNSYLVANIA. SOUTH CAROLINA.
Benjamin Franklin, John Rutledge,
Thomas Mifflin, Charles C. Pickney,
Robert Morris, Charles Pickney,
George Clymer, Pierce Butler,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersoll,
GEORGIA.
James Wilson, William Few,
Gouverneur Morris, Abraham Baldwin.
Attest, WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

ber of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

Sec. 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

Sec. 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

NOTE.—At the fourth Presidential election, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President. By the electoral returns they had an even number of votes. In the House of Representatives, Burr, by intrigue, got up a party to vote for him for President; and the House was so divided that there was a tie. A contest was carried on for several days, and so warmly, that even sick members were brought to the House on their beds. Finally one of Burr's adherents withdrew, and Jefferson was elected by one majority—which was the occasion of this twelfth article.

CRITICISING THE ADMINISTRATION.

The New York *World*, a strong Republican paper, has the following remarks in a recent issue:
"President Lincoln and his chosen advisers must be less tenderly dealt with. They must be held more sternly to their responsibilities. They must be made to feel something of the dreadful earnestness which surcharges the heart of the people. They must learn to respect the right of the people, and to treat the people as their masters, and not as their servants. They must tolerate freedom of loyal speech, and renounce all idea of intimidating the loyal press.

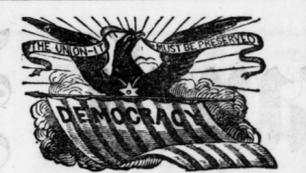
We have shut our eyes to much that, in our sober judgment, was worthy of blame—believing that almost any evil was less injurious than distrust, and hoping that time would amend all errors. Time did not amend them. It aggravated them. When it at last brought the arbitrary arrest of loyal men, we could hold our peace no longer.—Faithfulness to the cause forbade it. To our mind, such a violation of law and justice was contrary to every principle this war seeks to vindicate. It was robbing loyal minds of their highest ideas, and loyal hearts of their holiest supports. It was arming the rebels with new arguments. It was providing foreigners with new sneers. It tended to nothing but discouragement, disgrace and ruin.—We protested against it. We shall continue to protest. We shall protest against all things like it. From this time forth we shall do our whole duty in respect to this Administration. We shall criticize without reserve—approving and condemning, applauding and denouncing, as freely as in the days of peace. The conviction has been forced upon us that so only can we fitly discharge our duty to the country in its awful perils.

The people are now realizing the bitter consequences of undue confidence in the management of the administration. The abandonment of free criticism, which followed the disaster at Bull Run, and the disposition to trust everything to the discretion of the President, have terminated in an accumulation of disaster and disgrace, that appals and sickens every heart. Magnificent armies beaten, incomputable treasure wasted, and two hundred thousand lives sacrificed, the capital still beleaguered, the border States lost, loyal States menaced by invasion—all this, too, when the enemy started with an almost absolute destitution of every war necessary, and is still imperfectly equipped, ragged, and half-furnished—it is enough to drive even calm men mad. Considering the available means and the actual results, it is the most disgraceful failure recorded against any government in modern history. And this is the requital of the people's confidence. This is the fruit of deferential silence when Abraham Lincoln chooses to relieve his subordinates by making haste to assume the responsibility. It is high time that this passiveness was ended."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BEFORE THE ELECTION.

The following is the sixth of the series of resolutions composing the platform of the Republican party, as adopted at the Chicago Convention, in 1860:
Resolved, That the People justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the Public Treasury by favored partisans—while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal Metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded."

The following confession was made by the Hon. Mr. Dawes, a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, on the 25th of April, in which he exposed the corruptions of Lincoln's Administration:
"The gentlemen must remember that in the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of Reform and Entrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the public treasury well nigh in that single year as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the Government during the Administration of which the people hurled from power because of its corruption."



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

STATE, DISTRICT & COUNTY TICKET

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
ISAAC SLENKER, of Tunkhannock.

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

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
HON. WM. ELWELL, of Bradford County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
GEORGE D. JACKSON, of Sullivan County.
JOHN C. ELLIS, of Montour County.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
THERON VAUGHN, of Mehoopany.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
HARVEY SICKLER, of Tunkhannock Br.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES R. MULLISON, of Tunkhannock Tp.

FOR CORONER,
J. M. CAREY, of Northmoreland.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
JOHN G. SPAULDING, of Forkston.

LANDON'S TREASONABLE SPEECH.

We intentionally delayed any notice of the covert treason that characterized Senator Landon's speech before the Rep. Co. Convention, in this place, on the 3d inst., hoping that some of the members of his own party, imitating the example of the conservative republicans of Bradford, would come out and openly denounce and regret such insidious attempts to undermine and overthrow the government of our fathers. This we had a right to expect of them, and we were willing that they should take to themselves, the credit of voluntarily inaugurating the movement. We know, also, that under their "no party" profession, they have wrought their partisan fanaticism up to such a point that they would want no better reason for putting a man forward for office, than that he was objectionable to those who might claim the right to disagree with them. We were not willing that any thing we might say, should influence them, to inflict such a scandal upon themselves, as his nomination would be, in such times as these, when the country must also suffer immensely from the wrong.

The most influential men of his party, have denounced him in unmeasured terms, and declared that they would never again support him for any office. We did not wish that our denunciations of this gross violation of his own pledges, voluntarily made of his base betrayal of his constituents, in supporting the tonnage tax swindle—should induce these "no party" men to put him in nomination, simply to gratify a spirit of party opposition. We had a right to take them at their word, depending upon their own pledges that we should never again be made the victims of this man's treachery. We had a right to expect of them, claiming as they do to be loyal, conservative men, that they would not thrust upon us this foul mouthed, foul hearted radical. As men who profess to be fighting for the Union and the maintenance of law, we did expect that they would not put the man, who declares that the constitution is wrong, and should be overturned, and who prays for the success of our arms, and for the restoration of the Union, but for neither until slavery is done away with,—we say that we did not expect that they would endeavor to put such a man in a position where he might be enabled to accomplish his treasonable objects. In this, however, we have been disappointed, and as a last resort, we appeal to the loyal heart of a loyal people, to resist the slanders of this foul-mouthed calumniator, who declares that the Constitution of our fathers should be torn to shreds and trampled under foot, and that the government established by Washington "has been grinding the very souls out of men." Such were the infamous slanders that were offered to the sacred memory of Washington, and were cheered by the pretended patriots, who composed that convention.

They were told that they were abolitionists, and that they must not deny it, that these are the times for radicals.
Not only this, but the speaker had the daring effrontery to assume to tell them what Washington would say if he was here. It is not far us to say what he would say if he was here. He has spoken for himself and with a pertinency and potency that could not be bettered if he were here among us. He has admonished us that we should "cherish a cordial, habitual, immovable attachment to our union, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, and discountenancing whatever may suggest a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned." Such are the admonitions that Washington himself has bequeathed to us, Washington himself a slaveholder, and yet the man who dares to speak for him, in the same speech, proclaims the infamous dogma "no union with slaveholders." We appeal to the people to say whether they will endorse this slander by voting for their author.

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

The conferees representing the Representative District composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan, met at Laporte on Friday Sept. 12th, 1862, pursuant to adjournment. The following conferees were present:

Columbia—Alinas Cole and W. T. Shuman.

Montour—Dr. L. F. Caldwell and Wm. Mowrey.

Wyoming—Harvey Sickler and John G. Spaulding.

Sullivan—John G. Wright, and Michael Meylert.

The Meeting organized by choosing Dr. L. F. Caldwell, of Newton, Chairman, and Harvey Sickler and Michael Meylert, Secretaries.

The conferees having presented their credentials, and all proving satisfactory to the conference, William Mowrey nominated John C. Ellis, of Montour County, and John G. Wright, and George D. Jackson, of Sullivan County, as candidates to represent this Representative District in the next Legislature of this State.

On motion, the Nominations were closed, and John C. Ellis, of Montour County, and George D. Jackson of Sullivan, were declared unanimously nominated by this conference.

Harvey Sickler, of Wyoming, moved that in consequence of Montour and Sullivan Counties, having the candidates for Representatives, the Delegates to the next State Convention be conceded to Wyoming and Columbia—which was unanimously agreed to.

J. G. Spaulding, of Wyoming, moved that in accordance with the resolutions of their County Convention, the candidates for the next year be conceded to Wyoming and Columbia, which resolution was voted down.

Michael Meylert then moved, that, in accordance with previous arrangements, the candidates be conceded for the present term of two years, to Columbia and Wyoming Counties, and that this be considered the permanent arrangement, while our Representative District remains the same.

Messrs Sickler, Sherman and Cole, were appointed a committee to wait on the Candidates, and inform them of their nomination the candidates being introduced, to the conference accepted the nomination with gratitude.

There being no more business before the conference, on motion, adjourned, to meet at Wall's Hall, in Tunkhannock, the second Friday of September A. D., 1863.

L. F. CALDWELL, Chairman.

MICHAEL MEYLERT, } Secretaries.
H. SICKLER, }

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

The following letter from a participant in the late battle near Fairfax Court House, will be read with interest by our readers. The papers sent by us to the 57th Regt. to which the writer refers, are sent gratuitously without even the request of the person to whom they are sent:

CAMP NEAR MUNSONS HILL, Va.,
Sept. 10th, 1862.

DEAR EDITOR.—The North Branch Democrat still continues to make us its weekly visit. Not a week has past since we left our homes, without having something fresh and new from little Wyoming, by the way of this worthy sheet. I cannot say whether the editor is paid for his trouble, or not. But one thing is certain, we can but ever feel gratified to him, for his punctuality. The editor of the *Republican*, who professes to represent the party to which many of us belong, does not seem to think us worthy of remembrance, as we have scarcely seen a copy of his paper since we crossed the Potomac early last Spring. The poet tells us "Tis but when afflictions cold hand dost surround us, we find who the friends are that love us the best."

The Division of Gen. Kearney, left Harrison's Landing, August 15th, 4 o'clock A. M., taking the left hand road, by the way of New Kent and Cumberland Landing, on the Pamunkey river. This course was given us to prevent the rebels making a dash upon our trains moving down James river road. We passed through Williamsburg on the morning of the 19th, reaching York Town the same night. Here we embarked on the steamship, America, reaching Alexandria the 22d, taking the cars immediately for Manassas Junction, reaching this place the same night. Early next morning moved toward Warrenton, reaching the outposts of our army in time to hold a portion of our picket line through the night. On the morning of the 27th, we again took up our line of march toward Manassas, having received intelligence of the destruction of that place by the rebel. This march was a forced one, and the weather excessively hot. Hundreds fell by the road side, with exhaustion. We succeeded in reaching the smoking ruins of Manassas, at 11 o'clock A. M. next day. Here we found the rail road bridge destroyed, long trains of cars burned, engines precipitated down the banks, and the town in ashes. We did not halt long, having been notified that our supplies were entirely cut off, and that our haversacks could not be replenished with food, until we succeeded in cutting our way out. We followed the trail of the rebel army toward Centreville, coming up with the guard, about 4 o'clock P. M. Here our Brig. General Birney, came near being captured by the rebel cavalry. One of them had the boldness to grasp the bridle reins of his horse. The Gen. succeeded in loosing his grasp, by sending a small chunk of lead through his heart, and returned unhurt. Here we remained in line of battle until after sunset. Occupying Centreville heights, we had a splendid view of the artillery fight already raging in the valley towards Bull Run. Early next morning we moved rapidly toward the scene of action, the old battle field of Bull Run, and before noon our Brigade, (consisting of the 3d and

4th Maine, 1st, 38th, 40th, and 101st N. Y., and 57th P. V., was ordered into action, our Regt. taking the extreme right, to support a battery belonging to the corps of Gen. Sigel. The rebel cavalry were drawn up in line of battle, stretching across a large field still farther to our right. Cavalry scouts were constantly bringing us intelligence of the supposed intention of the rebels to make a dash upon this battery. Our boys for the first time, expected to have the chance to use their bayonets, in a charge against cavalry. However, for some reason they did not make the charge, and left us to play upon them and their works with both shot and shell, throughout the day. At sunset this battery was moved back, we joining our brigade some time after dark. Five o'clock next morning found us again in line of battle, behind the rail barricade, near the enemy's left. We immediately threw out a few skirmishers, and the firing commenced, and continued for two hours, when we were relieved by two Regiments from another Division. Our loss was slight. Strange to say, these two Regiments did not hold this position thirty minutes, before they fell back in disorder. Gen. Kearney declared the little 57th was worth more than both these Regiments. Throughout the day, the battle raged furiously the roar of musketry from one end of the line to the other; the constant crashing and thundering of artillery, bursting of shells, shouting and cheering of Regiments during bayonet charges, rattling of sabres, and the groans of the wounded, filled the valley of Bull Run with sad sights and sounds, which, to a sensitive person was decidedly unpleasant. During the afternoon, the shot and shells flew so thick around us, we moved back about half a mile, where we remained until after dark, then fell back with the whole army, to Centreville during the night, wading Bull Run, nearly waist deep, about midnight, and lying out the remainder of the night, and part of next day, without tents, during a drenching rain. Here we remained Sunday night, and part of Monday, Sept 1st. The bugle sounded to arms about 2 o'clock P. M. All hands seemed to understand the nature of this movement, as cannonading had already commenced some four miles to our left, on the main road, leading to Fairfax Court House. Our Regiment reached the scene of action after a march of one hour and 30 minutes.—The 38th and 40th New York, were first ordered in, the remainder of the Brigade forming line of battle, in the valley, to the rear of our batteries. Cannonading and musketry by this time was very heavy along the entire line. A dark and heavy cloud hung over the valley, and soon the rain commenced to pour down in torrents. Streaks of lightning were playing across the heavens in every direction. Loud crashing of thunder mingled with the roar of artillery, seemed to make the hour one of fearful and solemn interest. The musketry had almost entirely ceased, but was renewed with increased vigor, as soon as the heaviest of the shower had passed. Night was fast setting in, as our Regiment with the 3d and 4th Maine, was ordered into action.—As we passed our batteries on the hill, and commenced to descend into the valley, we met scores of wounded being borne from the field by their comrades. The thick smoke of the battle, borne down by the heavy mist of the storm, filled the valley with darkness.—Our artillery opened, just as we passed, throwing shot and shell directly over our heads. Their long streams of fire dazzled our eyes for the moment, and the sharp concussion almost prostrated us upon the earth. But without faltering, we moved on, taking our position in line of battle at the edge of a corn field, where the heaviest of the fight had been going on for the last five hours.—Here our brave and noble Gen. Kearney fell. (It would be useless for me to attempt to describe the feelings of our division at present. Others, far better qualified, have undertaken it and failed. Suffice it to say, we are determined to avenge his death, or die in the attempt.) Our Regiment held the line during the night, moving back before daylight, towards Fairfax Court House, reaching that place about 10 o'clock, Tuesday. From thence to our present camp near Munsons Hill, without any other casualty worthy of notice. Capt. Peter Sides, of Co. A. has been in command of the Regiment, for the past few days, he being the senior officer, and one of the most efficient in the service.—We are now hoping for a few days rest, as we are nearly worn out. You will, undoubtedly hear from us soon again, as the rebel pickets are but a short distance from us, and an attack is daily expected.

Yours Truly,
L. W. AVERY.

Kearney's Div. Birney's Brig.,
57th Regt. P. V.

McCLELLAN.

The Louisville *Journal* (Prentice's paper) has the following on the subject of McClellan's recent re-statement in the command of our forces:

"The appointment of General McClellan to the command of the army of Virginia is, under all the circumstances, a glorious vindication of the most gilded and accomplished soldier. It needed not the acclamation of the army, with the echoing plaudits of the nation, to round off its glory; yet these it has.

"Now that, in spite of the calumny of zealots and of the railing of madcaps and charlatans, the first soldier of the country, if not the first soldier in the world, is once more at the head of the army, the nation may well breathe freer. The change is not only a guarantee of safety, but a presage of victory. In the mingled joy and peril of the hour, we will not stop to inquire why General McClellan ever ceased for a moment to be at the head of our forces in Virginia, or how many of our mischances in that field have arisen from his retirement; it is enough for the present to know that he is again in the station which belongs to him by the sovereign claims of genius and of character, and that he re-

assumes it amidst the joint applause of the army and nation.

"We believe there have been in the recent fighting no blunders that he cannot redeem nor reverses that he will not speedily turn back in a tide of triumph.—Such, assuredly, is our fervent prayer."

"We publish to-day the 'Constitution of the United States'; this day being the Anniversary of its adoption in 1787. Every American freeman should study this inestimable charter of his liberties, and learn to look upon those who would break down or impair its provision as enemies, not only to him, but to free institutions everywhere.

War News

HIGHLY IMPORTANT from GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Union Army Successful at every Point -- The Rebels in Full Retreat--McClellan in Pursuit.

FREDERICK, Sunday Night, Sept. 14.—The entire army moved at daylight this morning. They will take the road to Harper's Ferry, in the hope of coming up with Jackson and Hill before they cross. If they are this side of the river, we shall probably have a battle before night. It is expected our main column will come up with the enemy this afternoon.

Further Reports.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—The American says that General Franklin's corps, nearly 30,000 strong, left Frederick on Saturday morning at daylight, and marched towards Harper's Ferry, to relieve Gen. Miles.

The firing heard on Saturday, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, ceased about 5 P. M. at which time Franklin is supposed to have reached there. Gen. McClellan speaks of Franklin being on the his extreme left yesterday, which indicates that his line extended from Middletown to the Ferry.

Official Despatch from Gen. McClellan.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, THREE MILES BEYOND MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 14, 6:40 P. M.—To H. W. Halleck, General in Chief:—After a severe engagement the corps of Generals Hooker and Reno have carried the height commanding the Hagerstown road. The troops behaved magnificently. They never fought better.

General Franklin has been engaged on the extreme left. I do not yet know the result, except that the firing indicates progress on his part.

The action continued till after dark, and terminated, leaving us in possession of the crest.

It has been a glorious victory. I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night, or appear in increased force in the morning.

I regret to add that the gallant and able Gen. Reno is killed. G. B. McClellan, Major-General.

The Rebels in Full Retreat.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 15, 8 A. M.—To Henry W. Halleck, General in Chief:—I have just learned from General Hooker, in the advance, who states that the information is perfectly reliable, that the enemy is making for the river in a perfect panic, and General Lee last night stated publicly that he must admit they had been shockingly whipped.

I am hurrying everything forward to endeavor to press their retreat to the utmost. (Signed,) Geo. B. McClellan, Major-General.

Still Better—Franklin's Movement a Complete Success.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept 15—3 o'clock A. M.—Major-General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief:—I am happy to inform you that Franklin's success on the left was as complete as that on the centre and right, and resulted in his getting possession of the Gap, after a severe engagement in all parts of the line.

The troops, old and new, behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry, carrying, with but little assistance from our own artillery, every strong position defended by artillery and infantry.

I do not think our loss is very severe. The Corps of A. S. Hill and Longstreet were engaged with our right.

We have taken a considerable number of prisoners. The enemy dispersed during the night. Our troops are now advancing in pursuit of them.

I do not yet know where he will next be found. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

Later.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AT BOLIVAR, Sept. 15, 10 A. M.—To Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:—Information which has this moment been received completely confirms the rout and demoralization of the Rebel army.

Gen. Lee is reported wounded and Gen. Garland killed. Gen. Hooker alone has over one thousand more prisoners—seven hundred having been sent to Frederick.

It is stated that Gen. Lee gives his loss at 25,000. We are following as rapidly as the men can move. (Signed) G. B. McClellan, Major-General.

Latest—Battle Not Renewed This Morning.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—A despatch from Monocacy says that there has been no firing this morning, and it is presumed that the battle has not been renewed.

Gen. Reno's body is expected to arrive here this afternoon.