



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

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S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 PARK ROW NEW YORK, & 6 STATE ST. BOSTON, are our Agents for the N. B. Democrat, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

**Affairs in and around Vicksburg** are in statu quo. The news from the army of the Potomac is unimportant. Gen. Banks is investing Fort Hillison.

We have received the first number of the *Lackawanna Register*, a new Democratic paper just started in Scranton by E. S. M. Hill Esq. It is a very neatly printed and readable sheet, and well worthy the patronage of the Democrat of old Luzerne, or young Lackawanna. The Register should not be allowed to languish for want of material support. Good wishes alone, will not print a paper, a certain portion of greenbacks or their equivalent is required. Our Democratic friends in Northern Luzerne should constantly bear this fact in mind.

We have got Billy Button on the rampage. When he cools off a little, and we have time to waste on such small fry, we will wind him up and set him going again. To soothe his injured feelings at our intimation that he is moved here on a canal boat, we will just state by way of correction that so great a person with such a nasal appendage, could hardly be transported on one canal boat; too weak probably required for this stupendous work. Does this satisfy you Billy?

During Mr. Buchanan's administration, farmers received \$1 00 per bushel for their wheat. Now, under the Republican administration of Mr. Lincoln, they receive \$1 60.—*Abolition Exchange.*

During Mr. Buchanan's administration a dollar in paper was worth 100 cents now it is worth about 72; a yard of shirt muslin was worth 10 cents, now it is worth 45; a poor girl could purchase a calico dress with one week's wages, now she must work a month to obtain the same article; a pound of coffee was worth 16 cents, now it is worth 40. The editor should have noted the advance of these and many other articles brought about by the happy change of administration.

Mr. LINCOLN once, only four years ago wrote to a committee of Boston Republicans: "Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot lose it."

How much longer, then can he, denying as he does, "freedom to others?" "under a just God" expect to "retain it" himself?

THURLOW WEED says: "I was read out of the Republican party, and driven out of the Evening Journal, for urging that this war should be prosecuted to overcome a wicked rebellion, to re-establish the authority of the Government, and restore the Union. This alone was the ground of irreconcilable difference with my party? That was the length and breadth of my offence? Every man who labors to 'restore the Union' is sure to come out or go' driven out of the Republican party. Such a man cannot remain in, or act with a party whose chief end and aim is to destroy the old Union and establish a new and entirely different one. 'With all the modern improvements.'"

**GREEN BACKS NOT A LEGAL TENDER.**—The Supreme Court of New York, on Wednesday unanimously decided that Treasury Notes are not legal tender in the discharge of debts contracted and due before the Act of Congress, was passed. The Judges making this decision, are Ingraham, Sutherland, and Peckham, their opinions have been submitted in writing. Two of the Judges, held, that Congress has no power to make a paper currency and compel individuals to receive it as money in their private dealings. Judge Ingraham reserved himself, as to the effect of the legal tender clause in the Act of Congress, on contracts made after its passage.

**The Peace Convention at New York.**—New York, June 30.—The peace Convention was held this afternoon in the Cooper Institute.

The resolutions adopted declare fealty to the Constitution and to the sovereignty of the States and of the people; that under the Constitution there is no power to coerce the States or any of them by military force; that the war is contrary to the Constitution, and should be put to an end to; that attempts to do away with the provisions of the Constitution, which points out how crimes are to be punished, are high-handed violations of the sworn duties of our rulers; that the military power and trial of citizens by courts martial, are monstrous and execrable; that the dogma of unlimited submission to the Executive branch of the Government is unworthy an American citizen; that we protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman and heinous act of punishment of Vallandigham; and that we recommend a suspension of hostilities and the holding of a Convention to settle the matter of arriving at terms of reconciliation between the contending sections.

A State Committee, with power to call future Conventions of the Peace Democracy was appointed.

## “Traitorous Words” — A Significant Test

In one of the towns in Connecticut, just previous to our State election, several persons were discussing the measures and candidates of parties. The Republicans, one of whom was the Town Clerk, were bitter against Governor Seymour, calling him a traitor, and a friend of the South, asserting that he was in favor of the plan of the rebellion, which was that the people of the South should govern themselves, independently of the North. "Well," said a Democrat, "do you oppose sentiments of that kind?" "We do," replied the Town Clerk; "no one except a traitor will utter sentiments of that character." "Let me read them to you," said the Democrat, "I have them here, word for word; when correctly reported, you may not feel so bitterly hostile to the words uttered—they are as follows:—

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. \* \* \* Nor is this right confined to cases in which the people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, and may make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority, intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose their movement."

"It is rank treason," said one of the Republicans. "It is Tom Seymour copperheadism," said another, "and the man who uttered those detestable words ought to be confined in Fort Lafayette, and to be fed on bread and water, during the war. He is a traitor."

The Democrat laughed, and quietly said, "Gentleman, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President of the United States, uttered these words."

"It's a lie—Tom Seymour said it—Tom Seymour is the traitor," exclaimed the Republicans.

"No! gentlemen," coolly replied the Democrat, "Abraham Lincoln is the author of the words you now pronounce as traitorous language. He uttered them in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, in Washington, on the 12th of January, 1848, on the question of a reference of certain portions of the President's Message. The speech is reported, officially, in the *Congressional Globe*, and you may find it on the 64th page of the Appendix, among the debates of the first session of the 30th Congress."

The Republicans denied it, and a bet of \$10 was finally made that the words were not so reported in the *Globe* in one of President Lincoln's speeches. The bet was decided in favor of the Democrat, on the 21st inst., on an inspection of the bound volume of the *Globe*, in the State Library at Hartford, containing the speech of President Lincoln, and the words we have quoted.

What a commentary upon the senseless parrot cry of "traitor," uttered by fanatics who are generally quite ignorant of the meaning and bearing of the epithets they so freely use.—*Hartford Times.*

**Another Newspaper Destroyed.**—The Monitor, a Democratic newspaper of Huntington, this State, was entirely destroyed by an Abolition mob on the 10th inst.—The material of the office, valued at \$2,000, was thrown into the street, and utterly ruined.

We have always advised against a mob spirit—we have urged Democrats to violate no law, even in self defence. We have been convinced for some time that we were living under the meanest despotism that was ever established on the face of God's green earth, and we deemed it better to bear the yoke meekly during the balance of the term for which the people, in an evil hour, elected Abraham Lincoln. We say we have always deprecated the doings of the vile mob, and we hope we ever shall be actuated by this feeling. But, really, forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and as the Abolitionized Republicans appear determined to rule by violence, and at their pleasure destroy Democratic printing offices and the property of Democrats, it is time we meet them of their own medicine. The Democrats of Huntington county, in retaliation for the outrage committed upon them, could not be censured if they meet together and destroy the two Abolition papers of that county, in retaliation for the outrage committed upon them. We must in future practice the precept "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Let the Democrats of the various counties swear in their hearts that for every Democratic printing office that is injured or destroyed two Republican offices shall be razed to the ground, and perhaps our Abolition assailants may learn wisdom. Let the Democrats never be the aggressors, but let them determine that hereafter force shall be met by force and mob by mob. Abolitionists appear anxious for anarchy and bloodshed, and Democrats no longer evade the issue. Our advice to Democrats to be loyal, law-abiding, and even forgiving in spirit, has been construed by the Republicans to mean cowardice. We must change our tactics, and give blow for blow always waiting to receive the first blow ourselves. These Abolition outrages should not and will not be longer tolerated, and if the Jacobin friends of the Administration think it fine fun to destroy property belonging to Democrats, we must let them know that two parties can work at the same game. We dislike violence, but if we cannot protect ourselves in any other way, we will be forced, in self-defence, to use the strength and power God has given us. "An eye for an eye," we repeat, and two republican printing offices for every Democratic office destroyed, must be our watch words hereafter. If there is no chance for legal redress, let the lex talionis be appealed to.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

**Life is a casket not precious in itself, but valuable in proportion to what fortune or industry, or virtue has placed within it.**

## "Gen. Burnside's Order,"

As many persons may not remember Gen. Burnside's noted "Order No. 38," and not a few perhaps, have not seen it all, we give it below. It could hardly be imagined, by a reasonable being, that this manifesto was intended to include a State like Ohio, so remote from the seat of war. It would be equally appropriate to New England. "Implied treason" we suppose to be what used to be called "constructive treason," an offence not known to the laws of this country, but under the pretex of which multitudes of noble men, now reckoned the martyrs of freedom, suffered the penalty provided by this order, in the old tyrannous and semi-civilized times. There can be no question that the order itself was prepared for the very purpose of entrapping Mr. Vallandigham, the general sending his spies to the meeting at the place of residence of that gentleman to note any declaration of "sympathies," that is to say, any bold expression of devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

In the meantime, the conduct of the Government is far more reprehensible than that of General Burnside, who, we fear, did not really know much better. The Government plainly insults the majesty of the people by its illegal and unmanly course of action in this case. In spite of the enormity of the original outrage, and of the almost universal voice of remonstrance against the whole proceeding, the Government does what it manifestly cannot attempt to justify, and preserves a silence which is at once undignified and cowardly. Besides, General Burnside's court martial maintained at best a sort of consistency, by providing for the imprisonment of the accused person in a place within our own jurisdiction; while the Government renders "aid and comfort to the enemy" by banishing the condemned person to the territory of those with whom it is alleged he has "sympathies!"

The order in question is as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO

CINCINNATI, APRIL 13, 1863.

General Order No. 38.—The Commanding General publishes, for the information of all concerned:—

That hereafter all persons found within our lines who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of our country, will be tried as spies or traitors, and, if convicted, will suffer death. This order includes the following classes of persons:

- Carriers of secret mails.
- Writers of letters sent by secret mails.
- Secret recruiting officers within the lines.
- Persons who have entered into an agreement to pass our lines for the purpose of joining the enemy.
- Persons found concealed within our lines belonging to the service of the enemy; and in fact all persons found improperly within our lines who could give private information for the enemy.
- All persons within our lines who harbor, protect, conceal, feed, clothe, or in any way aid the enemies of our country.

The habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy will no longer be tolerated in this Department. Persons committing such offences will be at once arrested, with a view to being tried as above stated, or sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends.

It must be distinctly understood that treason, expressed or implied, will not be tolerated in this Department. All officers and soldiers are strictly charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major Gen. A. A. Burnside.  
LEWIS RICHMOND, Assist. Adj. General.

## Resisting the Law.

The Republican papers while they are trying to stir up mobs to destroy the lives and property of democrats, and while they are calling upon the Administration to commit illegal violence upon the persons and property of all who are not abolition traitors, declare that these assailed and threatened democrats are preparing to resist the laws.—But the calculators show that democrats are preparing to do no such thing. Democrats will resist no law. That is just what we are trying to do; to cause the constitution and the laws to be respected and preserved. The Republicans are for destroying the constitution and the laws together; and for ruling the country with a despotism which is a violation of all law. Democrats will not resist even the illegal acts of the late traitor Congress, except by lawful means of the ballot and the courts. While these are left, we will appeal to them alone for redress and protection. But, we do warn the madmen that, if they dare to sweep the courts and ballot away, then muscle becomes the law; the great, the sacred, the eternal law and right of the insulted majesty of the people. The hands and the iron hearts of the masses of the American people will beat and strike one way if the shallow despots shall dare to put in execution this programme of destroying liberty by breaking down the Government of the States. No law will be resisted; but *lawless power* will be, whenever the people find that the ballot and courts of justice are swept away. The truth of the matter is, that those who are seeking to *destroy the laws*, accuse us of a design to *resist the laws*. It is, over again, the old trick of burglars screaming "stop thief!"

"Glendower—I can call spirits from the vasty deep"  
"Percy—Why, so can I; or so can any man; But will they come when you do call for them?"  
[Shakespeare]

"Adopt this policy, and it will be in your power to stamp armies out of the earth."  
Illinois will leap like a flaming giant into the fight."—*Gov. Yates to the President.*

"Free the negroes, and the roads from Boston to Washington will swarm with armed men."—*Gov. Andrew.*

"Three times three hundred thousand men stand ready to volunteer upon the issuance of such a proclamation."—*H. G.*

"Each man carrying two muskets."—*Deacon Brown.*

## The Feeling in the West.

The following letter, from a resident of Ohio, written to a friend here, shows the feeling of the people in the great west, on the late usurpations by the Lincoln Dynasty.  
MIDDLETOWN GUERNSEY Co Ohio,  
May 28th, 1863.

DEAR FRIEND:

Yours of the 19th inst.

is before me. I was glad to hear that yourself and family were well. We also are blessed with good health. I am truly gratified to find that you are still steadfast in the Democratic faith.—That you are a Patriot, and a fearless lover of your country, in these dark days when to love and seek to promote her interests and welfare—is to commit treason.—Thank God that there are such men. Ohio is full of the patriotic brotherhood. They are resolved, come what, or come woe, to defend our Constitution and our free Republican institutions, at all hazards. Vallandigham, the patriot, the statesman and the sage, was their leader, and notwithstanding he has fallen a victim to a dastard tyranny, his name and his sentiments are the watchword and spirit of his two hundred thousand, patriotic, and abolition despising followers of the State of Ohio. We are perfectly imbued with the teachings of our forefathers. We have learned from our infancy to speak the name of Liberty. We love it—we will defend it. The minions of the tyrant, who desecrates the name of the faithful patriarch, can never subjugate our will, nor our bodies. We are determined to peacefully yet sternly combat for our rights, until the sacred rights of free suffrage is attempted to be touched. Then, if the day shall ever come when the Washington negro despotism, shall seek to deprive us, directly, or indirectly of the right of the free choice of our rulers, or of the free and full expression of our political views, then the Plains of Illinois, the valleys of Indiana and the hills of Ohio, will be filled and covered with herds of men, who will inaugurate a revolution, which can never be quelled nor ever appeased, until the blood of the tyrants shall fully and completely atone for the outrages that they have borne so very—very long, nor then, until our free plan of government is fully restored, nor till a man of their choice shall be made President after the manner designed by the founders of the Republic, not until tyranny is dead and despotism damned, not until the whole world rejoices at the new rising of the bright, effulgent sun of our regenerated glory and greatness. The west is ripe for revolution—long have they borne—long have they suffered—long have they been insulted—trodden down—and trampled upon by Yankee insolence, Yankee speculations, and Yankee ideas.—They have determined no longer to bear it, by their manhood, and by their interests, they are resolved to avenge their wrongs. God hasten the day when they shall be fully avenged.

As to the Union, we will never consent to its dissolution. The South shall never leave us. If they are successful, as every appearance indicates they will be, the broad arms of the Mississippi all spread out by the God of Nature to clasp us to the bosom of the Great Southern and North Western Confederacy, or if abolitionism and God-cursed abolitionists and their fanatical tools who unfortunately hold the reins of the Government will inevitably force disunion upon us. We are resolved to kick off the Yankee curse, and try a Government of our own, where Liberty shall be free as the air of heaven, where peace shall reign, and all be happiness and joy. Vallandigham shall be the first President—the pride of our nation and the benefactor of the whole world. Truly as you say, in the arrest of Vallandigham, a blow, a severe one was struck at the democracy of the whole country, but more particularly those of Ohio, who designed making him their candidate for Governor in the coming fall election, notwithstanding his arrest and banishment, we may yet nominate him.—The Ohio Democracy love him, they adore him—and were it not for the renegade chief magistrate of Ohio, who holds the military power—he should have never been tried—sentenced or punished.

I am as ever your friend C.

## Fair Warning.

The Boston *Last* remarks very forcibly:—"We have said that nothing can justify an act of mob violence and we repeat it. But it is idle to say that a good deal of the action of the Republican party is not calculated to excite the fiercest passions, and lead to the gravest results. The furious advocates of every treasonable license of speech, so long as it could lend us an impulse towards that ruin they were preparing for us, they have ever since their assumption of power striven, by intimidation and personal violence, to suppress all free discussion, or even free social communication, upon political subjects; they have seized without legal warrant, and torn from their homes hundreds of citizens; held them incarcerated without process of law; refused them hearing or trial, and finally turned them out of the prison doors ignorant of even the motive of the outrage. And where they have dared to do so, they have never hesitated to destroy by mob violence Democratic presses and printing offices.—They must not be surprised if their example is at length imitated. They are mistaken if they suppose that human patience and endurance have no limits: nor need they think that they can destroy the property and inflict violence on the persons of those who reject their political creed, or remonstrate against their illegal and high handed acts without some time having—the poisoned chalice commended to their own lips."

The Nebraska City *News* says: "If we ever had any doubts as to the nomination and election of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio, they are now dispelled. Vallandigham in prison is worth more to the Union than a million Abolitionists outside, and the people of Ohio will prove it."

## List of Officers and Privates of Co. B. 133.

Regt. P. V.

**Capt. G. H. EASTMAN**

Wounded at Chancellorsville.

Vice Capt. SMITH W INGHAM, Resigned.

1st Lieut., ANSON G. CARPENTER

2nd Lieut. DE WITT C. KITCHEN

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

**SERGEANTS.**

1 GEORGE W. WARNER,—Killed at Antietam

2 JOHN H. TENNEY,—Killed at Antietam.

3 SILAS G. LEWIS,

4 BURTIN SHOEMAKER,—Discharged.

5 WESLEY J. STARR.

**CORPORALS.**

1 STEPHEN T. INGHAM,

2 JAMES N. GARDNER,—Discharged,

3 DANIEL W. SMITH.

4 JONAS H. FARR,—Promoted to Serg't.

5 FREEMAN N. DIXON,—Promoted to Serg't. Taken prisoner at Antietam.

6 OTIS GILMORE,—Died on account of wounds received at Antietam.

7 JOHN B. OVERFIELD,—Wounded at battle of Frederickburg.

8 THOMAS J. CHASE,—Reduced.

**MUSICIANS.**

ANDREW J. LEWIS,—Missing since action at Chancellorsville.

ROBERT L. REYNOLDS,—Missing since action at Chancellorsville.

**Regimental Field Officers.**

Col. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, vice R. A.

OAKFORD, killed at Antietam.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH E. SHREEVE,

Maj., FREDERICK L. HITCHCOCK,

Adjutant, AUSTIN F. CLAPP,

Quarter Master, CLINTON W. NEAL.

**PRIVATE REMARKS.**

Aton, Elias.....

Briggs, John R.....

Briggs, Calvin L.—Promoted to Corp. Wounded at Chancellorsville.

Bullcock, Willard E.—Wounded at Antietam.

Ball, Loren.—Missing since action at Chancellorsville.

Billings, Alfred.....

Bishop, Samuel.—Killed at Frederickburg.

Colvin, Adelbert W.—Discharged.

Conklin, Levi.....

Castle, Thomas A.....

Cole, Benjamin V.—Killed at Antietam.

Carrier, Alanson H.—Promoted to Corporal. Wounded at Chancellorsville.

Carney, George A.—Wounded at Antietam.

Colvin, George N.—Promoted to Corporal.

Clark, Oliver F.—Wounded at Antietam.

Cobb, Seth A.—Wounded at Antietam.

Carpenter, Porter.—Promoted to Corporal.

Degraw, James C.....

Dean, Ezra.—Discharged.

Detrick, Jerome E.....

Evans, Charles.—Killed at Antietam.

Evens, John F.—Deceased.

Farnam, William S.....

Farnam, Eliza.—Wounded at Antietam.

Gardner, Dennis D.....

Gregory, Alonzo E.—Killed at Antietam.

Grow, Philander.—Deceased.

How, Harvey B.—Discharged.

Hooper, Samuel.....

Hanyon, Benjamin H.—Deserted.

Hanyon, Peter B.—Discharged.

Hawley, Leslie E.—Wounded at Antietam.

Harling, George M.—Discharged of wounds received at Frederickburg.

Hines, Thomas M.....

Hewett, Deatur.....

Jackson, Horace.....

Jayne, Judson A.....

Kitchen, De Witt C.—Promoted to Lieut.

Kennedy, Martin V.....

Lambert, Ezra A.....

Little, Albanus—Wounded at Antietam, deserted.

Lewis, Francis M.—Wounded at Frederickburg and Chancellorsville.

Lewis, Abner—Promoted to Sergeant.

Letteer, Alrah.—Discharged, Wounded at Antietam.

Mott, Mab.....

Martin, Charles W.—Discharged.

Minor, Wilson D.—Discharged of wounds received at Antietam.

Moore, Thomas S.—Deceased.

Mathewson, Emmett J.....

Newberry, Oliver C.—Discharged.

O'Neal, Horace.....

Ornt, Henry—Killed at Antietam.

Parish, Rufus F.—Wounded at Antietam, Discharged.

Pedrick, Elisha—Wounded at Antietam.

Plattensburg, Charles—Color Corporal.

Plattensburg, Reuben—Deceased.

Provost, Byron, Wounded at Antietam, Since died.

Polmaster, Isaac, Promoted to Corporal, Wounded at Antietam.

Reynolds, William H., Wounded at Antietam.

Reynolds, John W.—Promoted to Corporal.

Reynolds, Albert G.....

Reynolds, Oliver E.....

Roberts, Milot, Killed at Antietam.

Rought, Perry T.....

Rought, Washington L. Discharged.

Smith, Essek.....

Smith, John H., Killed at Antietam.

Smith, John D., Promoted to 1st Sergeant.

Stanton, Jeremiah.....

Stanton, Joseph W., Deserted.

Smeed, Ass.....

Shoemaker, William.....

Stillwell, Julian W., Promoted to Serg't.

Stark, Harman, Wounded at Antietam and Chancellorsville.

Thomas, Jacob A.....

Turner, Henry B., Killed at Antietam.

Turner, Uloj, Discharged.

Vanareale, William B.....

Wall, John.....

Wandell, Andrew M., Taken prisoner at Snicker's Gap.

Wells, Elmora H., Promoted to Quartermaster's Sergeant.

Worden, Hiram E.....

## The Difference between King Abraham's

Government and the one Established by the Patriots of the Revolution.

We copy from Article I. Amendments to the Constitution adopted March 4, 1789:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances."

The rule sought to be established by King Abraham and his followers, is that all those people who are so foolish as to attempt to criticize the conduct and acts of His Majesty, shall be abridged of the freedom of their speech, and that it is base and traitorous for the people peaceably to assemble and publicly discuss the affairs of their own government and the public acts of their own servants.

Again, Article II. reads:

"The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

King Abraham differs slightly from the above authority. He divides up his kingdom into districts, places military commanders over them, with instructions to issue their edicts that "the people shall not keep and bear in arms." (see military order issued in the States of Ohio and Indiana.) Does this not look as though he had been doing something directly antagonistic to the interests of the people, and that he fears their righteous judgment?