



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.  
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## DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
HON. G. W. WOODWARD,  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
WALTER H. LOWRIE,  
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

### Apologetic.

In our absence last week, our types were brought to a sudden standstill by finding the bottom of the ink keg. Knowing that Billy of the *Republican*, had been favored by us, by the loan of both ink and type, at various times, they asked of him enough ink for the emergency. The beet-nosed pedagogue, presuming himself "dressed in a little brief authority" put on one of his most autocratic airs, refused the favor, giving vent at the same time, to an outburst of personal spleen and bitterness. Upon our arrival, learning the state of affairs, we sent to Pittston for enough ink for immediate use; with the full assurance, that in the editor of the *Gazette*, though opposed to us politically, and though never the recipient of any favors from us—we should find a man who had sense enough to know what belonged to common decency and conventional courtesy among editors. In this we were not disappointed, nor were we surprised at the alacrity and apparent pleasure with which our request was complied with. This refusal of our Abolition neighbor, to return favors received, while it has put our subscribers to the annoyance of delay in getting their paper, has placed him in his true position. We confess we are rather pleased, than chagrined at the fact, that he has thus fixed his status and the social relation which must hereafter exist between us.

### No Paper Next Week.

As the great national anniversary—the 4th, comes on next week, and as our work is behind hand, from causes elsewhere explained, we have concluded to adopt the custom, which is now almost universal among editors, of issuing no paper next week. Our friends who appreciate our unremitting toil and efforts to give them their paper, regularly, from week to week, will generously accord to the printers, one silent working week, in which to prepare for a more vigorous campaign against the enemies of our liberties and of the common country. For, indeed, the printer has no holiday. He has his brief respite from physical toil only.

### Our Candidates.

We must congratulate the people of Pennsylvania, in having secured as a candidate for Governor, the distinguished jurist, and eminent statesman, Hon. Geo. W. Woodward—a man peculiarly fitted for the place and the occasion. So entirely has he secured the confidence of the people, in his integrity and commanding ability, that even the enemies of good government are struck dumb for want of substantial objections against him; and have been driven to stammer out their hackneyed charge of "sympathy with the south." This charge—so thread bare, so base and slanderous, has been so generally applied to Democrats, because they were such, that it has lost all its efficacy in deceiving the people into a farther adherence to a corrupt and reckless nest of demagogues, and Tories who are now trampling the great charter of human liberty in the dust; and exulting over the ruins of our country.

### War News.

News, is again, contraband; the latest from the south, hardly indicates that we have a President, a Governor, an army or a fighting Joe Hooker; but it is quite certain that the Rebels are in considerable force in the Cumberland valley, which has been deserted by its inhabitants, helping themselves without molestation to whatever they want. Harrisburg is said to be threatened, and the wild excitement prevails. All shops are closed, and business suspended; the citizens with their valuables are on the skedaddle. Where's Hooker? Where's Lincoln? Curtin? Halleck? Stanton? Where are the Home Guards? The wide-awakes? Where's Greeley's 900,000? Where's Governor Anderson's war? Echo answers: Where?

The enrolling officer, for the Township of Overfield, G. C. Green, accompanied by a Mr. Reynolds, on Saturday last, got into a difficulty with a man by the name of Masters, in which several shots were fired by the parties, none however took effect, except a pistol shot fired by Green, which lodged in the thigh of Mr. Masters. There are various and contradictory reports in relation to the matter and it is difficult to reconcile all of them as consistent with truth. We would gladly refrain from any attempt to give to the public anything more than what we have stated above; but, as the abolition organ of this place, edited by the draft-evading, runaway politician, and sneak, beet-nosed Billy has chosen to give a partial and one-sided account of the affair; we will give what we believe to be a fair and impartial account of it gained from sources entitled to full credit.

Masters is a poor man supporting a large family by days works. The draft of October last for his township fell upon him. He however did not report himself for duty at the place of rendezvous. No efforts until the present have been made to arrest him. Since the appointment of Green as marshal, he is represented to have boasted that he would "draft Masters, boots and all." Masters fearing that violence against him was contemplated provided himself with arms. On the day of this occurrence he was back of his house, which is situate a short distance from the main road, in the woods chopping. On coming home he ascertained that Green, and Reynolds had been there; quizzing his wife, and taunting his children, with such questions as; "How would you like to have your dad go for a soldier?" &c. Masters supposing they had gone to Factoryville went to a neighbor's house (Mr. Frear's) borrowed a bag to get some potatoes from Mr. Aizer who lives a mile or more distant; while on his way he passed the buggy of Green and Reynolds, they having stopped at Mr. Myers where they were told that the man passing was Masters. They pursued and overtook him on the road, and in an authoritative way demanded his name, residence, age &c. Masters refused or neglected to make the proper responses, telling them it was none of their business. Meanwhile he had left the road and was going across the field. Reynolds suggested that so saucy a man should be shot and proceeded to do what he regarded proper in the premises to wit; to shoot; after one or more shots from Masters fired his rifle and one or two shots from his revolver; Reynolds and Green meanwhile kept up a firing from their revolvers. While looking for ammunition to reload his rifle Masters was struck by a pistol shot in the hip, finding he had no ammunition, and being pressed pretty hard Masters left the field, as the war reports say, "in good order."

This frothy and abusive article of the *Republican* in announcing resistance to the draft in Falls, starts out with a lie in the first sentence. We are authorized to say that Mr. Ford, the Bradford county bully, who was sent down to enroll in Falls; never saw an armed man; never attempted to enroll a man; never was driven from that Township. He went there, got drunk, claimed to be a good Democrat, said he didn't want a man to go even though enrolled and drafted &c., exhibiting so much hypocrisy and falsehood in all his actions, one of his companions heated by liquor furnished by himself, did boast that he could whip him; whereupon Ford took his back track, saying that Falls was "too hot a place for him." The truth of the matter is that he was too hot a man for the place. This then, is all that there was to justify this Abolition Editor in publishing to the world that "the enrolling officer was driven from Falls Township by some of the armed ruffians of that district."

The frantic appeal of this silly abolition agitator addressed doubtless to the inner, armed circle of the Loyal Leaguers, of whom B. C. Ralph of Mehoopany seems to be the mouth piece; to go to this "vile nucleus of treason" and wipe out "the dupes of the the Davis Confederacy" will we venture to say, fall upon ears as deaf and hearts as craven as those of him who wrote it. What have the citizens of Falls said or done that they should be the subjects of all this abuse and defamation? Where, when, and how have they proved themselves unfaithful to the laws, the country or themselves? They may be, and doubtless are excited at the shooting of one of their neighbors in an adjoining town by an upstart deputy-marshal. They doubtless feel that a repetition, on one of their own citizens will be resented. But that a civil sober, unarmed man will meet with any resistance in performing his duty even, under this infamous conscript law, either in Falls or Overfield we do not believe.

FREE SPEECH.—Extract from a speech delivered by Hon. A. G. Riddle Republican member of Congress from Ohio, in February last:

"The freedom of speech is the last franchise a free people will surrender, and our millions will exercise in the midst of no matter what calamities. They will discuss the events and management of the war. It is their war, and the humblest of them has an interest in it equal to that of the first citizen and they must and may discuss his (the President's) acts with a free and manly ken."

IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—We are informed that such discharged soldiers as intend to apply for a pension, should do so within a year from the date of their discharge or they will lose a whole year's pension. All applications made after the expiration of a year, will only secure the pension from the date of said application but if made within the year, their pension will commence with their discharge.

Mr. Russel, the special war correspondent of the *London Times*, has gone to Poland to report for his paper the events of the revolution in that country.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

### NOMINATION OF HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD

FOR GOVERNOR;  
AND  
HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,  
FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania met in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, Jun 17, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by FRANCIS W. HUGHES, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. NEBINGER, of Philadelphia, and R. BRUCE PETRIKIN, of Huntingdon, were nominated for temporary Chairman; and, after some discussion of points of order, a vote was taken, which resulted as follows: George W. Nebinger, 75; R. Bruce Petrikin, 50. Dr. NEBINGER was therefore declared temporary Chairman of the Convention, and on taking his seat, made a brief address of thanks.

Messrs. John C. Barr and William H. Butler were appointed temporary Secretaries.

A committee was appointed to report officers for permanent organization and two cases of contested seats were disposed of.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock, A. M.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, through their Chairman, Hon. Arnold Plumer, reported the following list of officers:

President: FINLEY PATTERSON, of Washington county.

### Vice Presidents:

- Alexander Diamond, Jacob S. Yost,
- A. Brumaker, Dr. O. P. James,
- B. F. Kelley, James Erdman,
- William J. Crans, Adam W. Kaufman,
- F. P. Devness, Jacob Leisinger,
- P. Arnold, D. S. Cooper,
- Gen. J. Blanding, Richard McGrann,
- John M. Heller, Henry A. Wade,
- Miles White, Dr. John Auld,
- John T. Hoover, Aug. Duncan,
- Dr. G. M. Mitchell, A. W. Dickinson,
- Charles D. Manly, Dr. A. G. McQuaid,
- Dr. W. Moore, Dr. G. S. Hays,
- J. A. McCullough, Samuel B. Wilson,
- John George, David Tidball,
- Jonathan S. Green, C. E. Leberman,
- Jonathan Garrard, C. R. Early.

### Secretaries:

- F. M. Hutchinson, of Allegheny.
- Charles Leverett Wolf, of Philadelphia.
- J. Simon Africa, of Huntingdon.
- Wm. Wrightman, of Erie.
- W. C. Stein, of Adams.
- J. C. Burr, of Allegheny.
- E. S. M. Hill, of Luzerne.
- Messenger—Owin Laughlin.
- Doorkeepers—Sebastian Lieber, John O'Conner.

The nominations were unanimously ratified.

Mr. Patterson was conducted to the chair by Mr. Galbraith and Judge Hapburn, and on taking his seat, said: GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: My heart overflows with gratitude for this mark of your partiality. To be selected to preside over the deliberations of the chosen representatives of the Democracy of the great State of Pennsylvania is truly an honor, and for it I feel grateful. Fellow delegates, never, never since has organization of our glorious old Commonwealth have the actions of any deliberative body been looked for with more anxious solicitude than those of this convention. To select a standard bearer for the Democracy is at any time an important work; but now, when the whole civilized world is looking to the success and prosperity of the Democratic party to restore our oppressed and bleeding country to its once peaceful and happy state, it is truly a work of vast importance; and I trust we shall engage in it as it becomes the representatives of a great and worthy people; for truly such are those that we are here to represent. You are all aware that harmony, order and dignity are essentially necessary, on the part of a deliberative body, to give weight and character to its proceedings. I trust and hope, then, that we will discharge the important trust confided to us with an eye single to the salvation and prosperity of the Democratic party, which is truly the cause of our country; and that, too, with such harmony and unanimity of action that will convince the whole people that we are determined to save the country. Let our motto be "principle." Let the old Star-Sprangled Banner, in all its purity and fullness, be our emblem, and victory glorious victory, will crown our labors. I again thank you for your kindness.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

On the reassembling of the convention, at eight o'clock this evening, the chairman of the committee on resolutions offered the following series, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the resolutions upon the State of the country, passed by the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth on the 13th day of April last, and in addition thereto and as a further expression of our views on public affairs, do.

Resolved as follows: That we again renew our fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter by which our forefathers struggled and fought, and which was established, as they themselves expressed it, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

That, inasmuch as the Constitution embodies the only guarantee we have for public liberty and private right, as without it we can have no hope of protection for a bloodshed, spoliation, and anarchy, the man who swears to the "Constitution as it is" proves himself to be deficient in the first elements of patriotism, and any officer of the state or federal government who swears to support the Constitution and afterwards, with that oath on his conscience, willfully violates it, is wholly unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That we have heard with intense

alarm and deep indignation that some of our political opponents claim for the President of the United States a power hitherto wholly unknown in America, and never exercised in Europe or Asia, except by the most despotic monarchs, namely, the power to arrest free citizens for the expression of their honest opinions on public affairs, and that the President has not only presumed to exercise this power himself with the moderation and mercy which his own nature might prompt, but has delegated it to many subordinates, and they again to others, in every part of the country, until its hideous presence is seen and felt all over the land.

Resolved, That among the numerous officers to whom the President has given this terrible power, above the laws and above the people, there must, in the nature of things, be a large proportion who are totally incapable of wielding it either honestly or wisely. To politicians, filled with partisan rancor—knaves who do not care for justice, and ruffians, who delight in trampling it under foot, and therefore we are not surprised to learn that the worst men have not been torn from their families, judges knocked down on the bench, ministers of the Gospel imprisoned in loathsome dungeons, and respectable women and children treated with a brutality which would be indecent even to name; and all this, in many cases, without a pretence even of a political offense, much less of any crime against the law.

That a free government cannot exist without a free press; and the constitution of this state, as well as that of the United States, has declared that it shall be free. Those persons, therefore, in the office, who attempt to suppress books and newspapers by violence are the enemies of this government, and ought to be themselves suppressed.

That we heartily thank the lion-hearted Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication they have given to the Constitution against the great crime committed upon it in the arrest and deportation of Vallandigham, and we assure them of our cordial sympathy in the great struggle they are making their untold rights.

That the plain duty of the chief magistrate of this Commonwealth requires him to use whatever power the law has placed in his hands, to protect the state and the people from lawless outrages, come from what quarter they may; and no man is fit to be governor of this state who will consent to hold his own liberties and let the people hold theirs at the mere will of the federal executive.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania has been ever true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name and for the sake of the Union that our party was made; that we denounce the base insinuation that the Democratic party entertain now, ever has entertained, or ever can entertain the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in arms against the government, or would ever consent to a peace on any terms involving a dismemberment of this Union, as utterly unjust; and in proof of this we point with exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure heretofore and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who were among the first to fly to the rescue of the Union, and peril their lives in its defence.

Resolved, That, as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound anxiety for its fate, we claim and will exercise the right to consider, discuss, assemble, and urge, in becoming terms, upon the people and the constituted authorities, whatever measures will, in our judgment, be most likely to place and keep the whole national Union together under one general government.

Resolved, That when the war began we had the solemn pledge of the federal administration, and of the party which placed it in power, as expressed in the resolution passed by Congress July 22, 1861, that it is not waging our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing, or interfering with, the rights or established institutions of these states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several states unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease. But the federal administration, acting under the influence of a small faction of ultra abolitionists, always opposed to the Union, and without the consent of the great masses of the people, has totally changed its grounds, avowing and proclaiming its purpose to be wholly different; and thus it has greatly delayed our just hope of an honorable peace.

### Judge Duer's Letter.

[From the Albany (N. Y.) Argus, June 6.]

We place the letter of Judge Duer before the people without one word of comment. It speaks for itself.

OSWEGO, May 29, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I received some time ago your letter inviting me to attend the public meeting called to vindicate the right of the people to express their sentiments upon political questions. It was not in my power to be present at the meeting, and I am glad to have your letter. I answer it now, though late, both to explain my apparent inactivity, and also because I think that in the present crisis no loyal citizen ought to shrink from the expression of his opinion.

The action that has taken place since your meeting was held convinces me that it is the intention of the President and his advisers to crush opposition to their act by means of force and terror. For this purpose they have established and do now actually enforce martial law in several loyal States, and they will doubtless do the same in New York, and everywhere else, unless they are made to know that the people will not submit to it.

To many persons the words "martial law" do not convey any very definite idea. They know that it is something very harsh and rigorous, and summary, but they suppose that it bears some resemblance to all other laws of which they have heard or read, in this respect at least; that it defines offenses and fixes their punishment. And I cannot but suppose that many of those who clamor for its establishment are ignorant that it is nothing in the world but the absolute and unresisted will of the military chief. Permit me, then, to give a description of martial law upon the authority of the highest judicial tribunal of our country. The language is that of Judge Woodward, in delivering the opinion of the court in a case determined by the Supreme Court of the United States: "By it," says the court, "every citizen, instead of relying upon the shield of known and fixed laws as to his liberty, property and life, exists with a rope round his neck, subject to be hung up by a military despot at the next lamp-post, under the sentence of some drum-head court martial."

It is true that Republicans have reason to believe that they will be safe from the horrors of this law, under a republican administration. No Republican or Abolitionist has yet been arrested, imprisoned, or banished, and they may reasonably calculate that none ever will be. Such persons are permitted to stigmatize the Constitution as a league with hell, and insist that the war shall be prosecuted, not to restore the Union, but to destroy it, without being regarded guilty of any "disloyal practice." The only sufferers, so far, have been Democrats. Indeed, the very purpose for which the establishment of martial law is sought by the managers of the clubs and leagues is to destroy the Democratic party. And we find it declared in an official document, emanating from the War Department, that to support the Democratic party is to support the cause of the rebels. This terrible engine, then, is to be set in motion by one political party for the persecution of another, arming neighbor against neighbor, and setting issues in every household. The machinery is prepared. Already the secret societies are in motion, bound by what oaths I know not. That they who design these things design all their dreadful consequences I do not believe; but they know little of human nature and little of history who cannot discern them. Under a simple despot there is equality; from a simple despot there may be hope of escape. But the worst form that despotism can assume is that of the tyranny of party over party; and if anything can add to its horrors it is when the dominant faction is inflamed by fanaticism, and led by priests.

What matters it that these men are conscientious—that they act under a sense of duty, of religious duty? I do not impeach their motives. The more conscientious they are, the worse. All fanatics are conscientious, and it is this that makes their tyranny of all tyrannies the most insufferable.

What we can and ought to do, beyond the mere expression of our sympathy, in aid of our oppressed countrymen in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, is a subject upon which it may be as well to present to say nothing. Let us wait the course of events. We have an immediate question to determine for ourselves, and that is whether we will permit the establishment of the same species of government in our own State, a government which not only no Englishman and no Frenchman would endure, but against which the very Lazarus of Naples would revolt. I do not speak of exceptional cases of an extreme public necessity such as we may imagine, though their occurrence is not at all probable; but I speak of systematic acts, done under claim of right, without necessity, upon false pretences; acts which are not only flagrantly unconstitutional, but utterly subversive of liberty and of law, and of which the manifest tendency, if not the purpose, is, not to maintain the Union, but to destroy it. I am sure that we will not submit to this, and we ought to say so plainly. I have no faith in any petitions, protests, or remonstrances, that fall short of this. There is no danger in leaving the President ignorant of our purpose. I am not sanguine enough to hope for anything from his sense of justice or respect for the law. The powers that control him, whether spiritual or temporal, will do to us whatever we will suffer, but are not likely to attempt that which they know we will not suffer.

At the same time I deprecate all resistance that is not strictly constitutional. Let us not only submit to it, but support all proper authority. The President claims the constitutional power to establish martial law over the body of the people in the loyal States. We deny it. Let the courts determine the question. The judicial authority is vested in the courts, and not in the President, the Congress, or the army. It is as much the duty of the President as of any private citizen to submit to that authority. If he resists it he becomes a usurper, and may himself be lawfully resisted. And, on the other hand, if any court or judge, acting under the forms of law, shall sanction his monstrous assumptions, let us in turn submit; not because there may not be judicial as well as executive usurpation, and the same right in extreme cases to resist the one as the other, but on account of the condition of the country and the double dangers that assail us. In this way there may be occasional acts of tyranny, as has been already, but upon the whole the restraint of the judiciary will be found a salutary one to our protection. The President himself will respect it.

But if any citizen of this State shall be arrested or imprisoned by military men, or by provost marshals, or other officers acting under the authority of the President, and the court before whom the question shall be brought shall determine that he is entitled to his liberty, then, if in spite of this decision force shall be used to detain him, there ought to be no hesitation to support the judiciary in opposition to military usurpation, and I should regard it as base and cowardly not to do so, unless in the face of such a force as should make resistance quite hopeless. If it should be said that such action would impede the successful prosecution of the war, I answer that it is better that a nation should lose a portion of its territory than its liberty. And if for this cause the rebellious States shall succeed in establishing their independence, the fault will be that of the administration; and the people, driven to choose between two evils, will have wisely chosen that which, beyond all comparison, is the least.

The times require, in a very high degree, the exercise of the virtues of courage and prudence. Moderation in our counsels will give us strength and unity in action. Let us accept as our leader, him whom we most merit than position designate, (the Chief Magistrate of our State,) and follow and support that moderate and patriotic, but not feeble or unmanly, policy which he has recommended and enforced with so much dignity and success, and I shall yet hope that the Union may triumph over both classes of its enemies—the Southern Secessionists and the Northern Abolitionists.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your servant,  
WILLIAM DUER.  
To Gideon J. Tucker, John Hardy and Andrew Maheson, Esq.

### A Look Into the Future.

It is well for every citizen to inquire into the future of his private affairs. Still more does it become his duty to do so when the political and social state and the destinies of his country are at stake, as his private affairs cannot prosper if the whole country is to be disrupted and ruined. Of course, thriving politicians and contractors make an exception, as they, like vultures, feast upon the blood of the people, and enrich themselves on the misfortune and humiliation of the country. They care not how many lives are lost and how much misery is entailed, provided that "greenbacks" are plenty, and their value undiminished. Stop the war, with its untold sufferings and sorrows, and you end the business of the contractors.

The object of the war is to subdue the South by force of arms. Other means to end this war do not exist—as both the Republicans North and the Secessionists South will not listen to any other. Besides, we fear, the confiscation and emancipation bills make a peaceful settlement improbable; for it lies not within the character of the Anglo-Saxon, to submit voluntarily and without a struggle to the yoke of slavery and despotism. Consequently, according to present appearances the war will be carried on until the South is conquered and subdued, or the North compelled to acknowledge the independence of the South.

Suppose, now, that the arms of the North shall be successful in conquering the South within the next two years. Of course that can only be done by fighting inch by inch, and vanquishing one State after the other, at the same time entirely annihilating the Southern armies; for annihilated, we apprehend, they must be before the war ever will be finished. They have no alternative but to fight, as the confiscation and emancipation bills would seem to make any offer of the olive branch nugatory. Thus, hundreds of thousands of lives on both sides will be lost, and as it has become one of the "necessaries"

of the war" cities, towns, and villages in the States thus conquered will be burnt to the ground or otherwise demoralized.

Upon the smoking ruins we then see the ghastly faces of half starved white women and children, whilst the negro population, the males being enrolled in the United States service, will in fact be the masters of the same. Besides the negro troops, more than a hundred thousand white soldiers will have to be retained all over the South, to prevent any further outbreak of the law remaining white males that have outlived the war, and of the boys who in the meantime shall have grown into manhood. Not only the commerce, but all the agricultural resources of the South will have been entirely destroyed, and the immense taxation accruing from the war debts, and the necessity of keeping a standing army of at least two hundred thousand men, will fall almost entirely upon the shoulders of the Northern people, whose producing force will have been more than crippled by the enormous loss of valuable lives. In fact, the South will then be the Poland of America, and "order will reign in Warsaw."

But the Union will then be restored, exclaim the Republicans! Yes, the "Union" will be restored; but what a "Union" will that be, when it is built upon the ruins of one half of the country, and the graves of a million of men! What "Union" will that be, if 200,000 bayonets will constantly be necessary to keep the then remaining population of the South in subjection! What a "Union" will that be, when black soldiers shall be the masters and arbiters of the white inhabitants of the South, dictating to them, with the musket in hand, what they understand to be "constitutional" or "Republican" law, or act as executioners of those that are not tamely and quietly accepting their interpretation! What a "Union" will that be, when the amalgamation doctrines of the Abolitionists are going to be carried out by force, and when a negro officer considers it a sign of dishonor if a white man refuses to hand over his daughter to him!

And in the North, how will things look? Will the people there be entirely free from military despotism, when there are no Southern armies to fight any more? Will the many adventurers that in no small degree fill our armies quietly submit to be discharged from an easy and lucrative position, to be exchanged, in fortunate cases, with that of a bar-keeper, or to be exposed to want, or at least to the necessity of toil and labor?—And, having such elements amongst us, will it be so very difficult for a certain party to use these men for electioneering purposes, promising them employment and other emoluments in case of being able to carry the Presidential election in 1864?

There are many more considerations that should fully occupy the thinking mind. It is always right to nurse a little on the consequences of our actions. Perhaps, by doing so we may yet arrest them, and good may follow where nothing but evil was sown. We do not look at things only in their dreary aspect. We wish we could see nothing but happiness and prosperity, blessed by the sunlight of Constitutional Liberty, which we have been permitted to enjoy until the outbreak of the present struggle. But, nevertheless, we consider it our holy duty to utter words of warning, while there is yet time for us to do so.—Ed.

### "Highly Commendable."

A correspondent of a northern newspaper writes that at the recent battle of Fort Hudson a negro soldier was seen lying upon a prostrate foe, tearing with his teeth the flesh from the face of the latter. The same correspondent writes that the negroes were behaving very handsomely, and that their bravery was undoubted.

During the rebellion on the Island of St. Domingo, the standard of the negroes was, in one instance, the body of a white infant, which they had impaled on a stake.

A Mr. Blew, an officer of the police, was nailed alive to one of the gates of his plantation, and his limbs were chopped off, one by one, with an axe.

A poor man named Robert, a carpenter by trade, while endeavoring to conceal himself from the notice of the negroes, was discovered in his hiding-place. These "humanitarians" declared that he should die in the way of his occupation. Accordingly, they bound him to an iron table, and deliberately sawed him asunder.

All the white, and even the mulatto children whose fathers had not joined in the revolt, were murdered without exception, frequently before the eyes or clings to the bosoms of their mothers. Young women of all ranks were first violated by a whole troop of "freedmen," and then generally put to death. Some of them were, indeed, reserved for the further gratification of the lust of the victors, and others had their eyes scooped out with a knife. Many of them suffered violation on the dead bodies of their husbands and fathers.

In the parish of Leuibe, a venerable planter, the father of two beautiful young ladies was tied down by an accomplished ringleader of a band, who ravished the eldest daughter in his presence, and delivered over the youngest to one of his followers. Their passions being satisfied, they slaughtered both the father and the daughters.

These facts, and many others, we have from Bryant Edwards, an eye witness of the Revolution of St. Domingo.

Oh, yes; the negroes will fight—only those their slumbering African barbarism! If they have not done all their brethren did at St. Domingo, we must excuse them, on the ground that thus far the opportunity has been wanting. The negro organization has not yet been completed; only a few regiments have been formed. Let there be fifty or a hundred thousand in arms, and who doubts that our negroes will not be worthy of their brethren of St. Domingo? It is a good beginning to tear the flesh from the face of a fallen, perhaps wounded, enemy with the teeth!

Whither are we tending? Are we living in the nineteenth century? Or have we, with all our boasted enlightenment and refinement, relapsed into the middle ages? Are we Christians if we suffer such barbarities to be committed in our midst? Is the Union to be saved in such a manner? Have we lost all fear of God and His just retribution that we should sanction such crimes? Have our leaders and statesmen forgotten that whilst they enjoy, during their lifetime, the execution of the whole civilized world, history will certainly class them amongst the worst men that ever lived? Or do they think to escape History?—Ed.