



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
Wednesday, July 22, 1863.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,—No. 57 PARK ROW
NEW YORK, & 6 STATE ST. BOSTON, are our Agents
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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.

Democratic Meeting at Nicholson.

A large, respectable and enthusiastic meeting of Democratic Ladies and Gentlemen assembled in the grove near the old Bacon stand in Nicholson, on Saturday, July 18th 1863. The meeting was called to order by P. B. Baldwin Esq., who nominated Eli N. Bacon Esq. as President, who was unanimously elected. The following named persons were then chosen as Vice Presidents.— A. Gordiner and E. Ball, Nicholson, D. Bidleman, Clinton, Z. Billings, Monroe, E. V. Sickler, Falls, Theron Finn, Benton, S. Carpenter, Lenox, J. S. Scott, Lathrop, Wm. F. Terry, Tunkhannock, E. S. Finn, Greenfield, A. U. Gruntman, Scott.

Edwin Stephens, N. P. Wilcox, Holloway Stephens, and Dr. H. N. Kelly, were chosen Secretaries.

Jacob DeWitt was then introduced, who briefly and ably discussed the issues now before the people. He was followed by Dr. S. M. Wheeler, Silkman and Judge Merfield of Luz. Co., and R. R. Little and Wm. M. Platt of Wyoming, whose remarks were listened to with the greatest attention, and elicited frequent raptures of applause.

Signed by the Officers.

A Word to our Subscribers.

With one or two numbers more we shall enter upon the 3rd volume and year of the Democrat. A large number of our subscribers have taken our paper from the beginning, without paying for it. A still larger number have failed to pay for the present year. Perhaps every delinquent deems himself the only one on our list; and thinks his single \$1.50 or \$3.00 can make no very great difference in our business. If it were true that we had but one delinquent subscriber, even at every post office in the country, it might not seriously interfere with our business; but when they exist in scores at single offices, and in the aggregate by hundreds it becomes to us, a matter of very great importance that each man pay in his subscription.

Unpleasant as it may and would be to us, we shall be obliged to part company with our delinquents of long standing, after due notice—by striking their names from our books, as dead heads. This notice cannot long be withheld. "Self preservation," and no want of kind feelings or generosity, forces us to thus plainly address our subscribers. Besides we have grown into the habit of plain speaking—a habit in which we are encouraged by our subscribers.

Our paper, ink, and labor have to be paid for in advance, or when done. There is no intelligent reader, man, woman or child, in this country that can not take our paper and pay for it. No one who is in favor of truth, justice, liberty and democracy—the conservator of these—should hesitate to encourage and sustain the local press. To that, all look in times of trouble. It is the last sentiment on the watch tower of liberty—the last bulwark between the people and their despotic rulers. When that is broken down, or sinks through neglect, there is nothing between them and tyranny in its most hideous and exacting forms—with it, constitutional liberty survives or dies. Let every man then, who loves his country; who loves liberty, such as has been given to us by the Fathers of the revolution, and has been preserved by their posterity until the present; put his shoulder to the wheel and labor for the inculcation of the principles of Democracy. This is most effectually done through the local county presses. These reach the hearts and hearthstones of their thousands of readers on the hillside and in the valleys.

In conclusion let us say that every reader of the Democrat should constitute and appoint himself a committee of one, to procure and send us any number of responsible prompt paying subscribers. Not neglecting themselves, to set the example.

Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

The speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees of Indiana a part of which will be found on our first page will be concluded in our next.—The length necessarily excludes many articles that might be of interest to our readers; but we feel satisfied that every careful reader will agree with us, that it is not too long. Every man, woman and child in the land should read it.

The Draft is the most exciting and all absorbing topic of conversation throughout the country. We have had various rumors in relation to it, so far as this district is concerned. Some say that it has already taken place. This is not probably true; but from present indications it is now certain that it will be made, by the officers having the matter in charge, in their own time, place and manner, and without any pains, on their part, to assure the people that it is done fairly and impartially. All those liable to the first call should prepare for the event, as, in all probability, but few of that class will escape. The law is relentless; and those who execute it are equally so, at least so far as political opponents are concerned.

The news by the last night's mail represents Gen. Meade's entire army across the Potomac,—and the retreat of Gen. Lee through Thornton's and Chester's gaps.—The fall of Carlisle is confidently predicted. Our forces have possession of Morris Island and are entrenching themselves and preparing to attack the other defenses of the city.

ABOLITION

When the abolitionists first began their work in the city of New-York the instincts of the community wrought it of the presence of the serpent in Eden, taught it that the worst enemy of the black race and the deadliest foe of the white race was in venomous life and action. A cordiality it drove them out, as a decent man would drive out of his house a fellow who preached "free love" to his children, with kicks and curses. An abolitionist in England or in a slave state is a man to be respected and admired, because slavery is his business, and the burden of its extinction falls on him alike with other members of the community. But an abolitionist in a free state not simply proposes to take property, but to abuse while he takes it.—CASSIUS M. CLAY deserved and received respect till he made a mountebank of himself in company with TRAYN, and a fool of himself by injudicious and silly utterances in Europe and New-York. He urged Kentucky to abolish slavery. Kentucky was his state; he shared its fortune, good or bad. He was to suffer or benefit by the policy. He served his country with toil and purse and person. He was a man. But that spawn of puritanism which lectured at twenty five cents a head to strong-minded women and weak minded men; which set sensation preachers to defraud the theater of its blood and tissue; which desecrated the pulpit by preaching, not Christ crucified, but Peter lopping an ear, merely cried "have, and let loose the dogs of war," carefully grabbing at counter-its and piling up wealth, every dollar wet with the blood of a fellow-citizen. And men talk of the gallows for the hardworking laborer in cited to passion by the idea that he is to bleed to-day, and groan beneath burdens of taxation all his life, for a cause which he detests; and see, with applause, men, some of whom have been practically preaching civil war for twenty years in the highest places of trust such power, and one who avowed designs of disunion for twenty years, publicly honored by an American senate. Fermenting in the minds of the people of this country is the notion that this administration has not waged this war for the Union, but for the abolition of slavery and the equality of the negro with the white. The full conviction of that idea has not yet come to them, but the proofs are accumulating, and before six months the issue will be made. We have done our duty in the way of warning against this madness; we have protested against the unconstitutional acts of the executive and Congress; we have striven with our weak strength to prevent the United States from rushing down that steep at the bottom of which lies civil war, if we saw a man in a menagerie teasing a tiger we should warn him of his imprudence; but what sense or logic would there be in his turning round savagely, saying, "You want me bitten, do you; you encourage the tiger." Yet such is just the sense and just the logic of four Republican contemporaries in answer to our premonitions.—World

In President Lincoln's letter to the Albany democratic meeting, concerning the Vallandigham arrest, he said:

"In the latter case, arrest is made not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The latter is more for the preventive and less for the vindictive than the former."

Lincoln reminds us, says the Cincinnati Inquirer, of Hann, who had been thrashing his ureum son for swearing at his mother. Said the philosophic parent, "Vat's dat you're thinkin's vicked about in de corner dere?" "I ain't think nothin'." "You lie, you rag-bone you—you tink cot-tan, and now I vips you for dat."

In a speech delivered to his constituents, last September, Hon. Thad. Stevens, of Penna., said:

Abolitionist yes abolish everything on the face of the earth but this Union; free every slave—slay every traitor—burn every rebel mansion. If these things be necessary to preserve this temple of freedom to the world and to our prosperity. Untess we do this we can not conquer them.

The telegraph now reports that Mr. Stevens' chickens are coming home to roost. His iron mills at Gettysburg have been burned to the ground, Mr. S. losing at least \$100,000, nearly all his fortune. This is the first and only account of the destruction of private property yet made by the Southern army. "Woe unto them that despoilth for they shall do despoiled."

At a meeting of the Democrats of Wyoming County, held at Union Hall in Tunkhannock Borough, July 17 1863 for the purpose of forming an organization for the diffusion of political knowledge, the following constitution was unanimously adopted.

Constitution.

Art. 1st. This organization shall be styled the Wyoming County Branch of the New York Society for the diffusion of political knowledge.

Art. 2. The object of this society shall be to disseminate a knowledge of the principles of American constitutional liberty; to inculcate correct views of the constitution of the United States, of the powers and rights of the Federal Government and of the powers and rights reserved to the States and to the people; and generally to promote a sound political education of the public mind; to the end that usurpations may be prevented, that arbitrary and unconstitutional measures may be checked, that the constitution may be preserved, that the union may be restored and that the blessings of free institutions and public order may be kept by ourselves, and be transmitted to our posterity.

Art. 3. The officers of this society shall consist of a President, a Treasurer, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, and three standing committees who shall be chosen annually. The Standing Committees shall be a committee on publications to consist of three members, a committee of Finance to consist of three members; and these two committees shall constitute the executive committee of the society of which the President, the Treasurer, and the Secretaries shall be ex-officio members. And each of said Committees may fill vacancies in its own body.

Art. 4. The executive committee shall have the general direction of the operations and measures of the society in the promotion of its objects.

Art. 5. The Committee on finance shall collect funds for the use of the society and pay them over to the Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to pay from them under the direction of the executive committee, all expenses, that may be incurred by the society in the prosecution of its object.

Art. 6. Regular Meetings of the society shall be held on the Fourth Saturday in July, October, January, and April, in each year, and special meetings may be held at any time under the direction of the President.

Art. 7. The recording Secretary shall record all the proceedings of the society; he shall also act as secretary of the several committees and shall give notice of all meetings of the society, or its committees.

Art. 8. The corresponding Secretary shall attend to the correspondence of the Society, and generally perform the duties appertaining to that office.

Art. 9. Any citizen of good moral character may be admitted as a member of this society, on payment of fifty cents, and subscribing to the constitution.

Art. 10. No amendment of this constitution shall be made without the vote of three-fourths of the members present at a regular meeting, and notice thereof shall be given at the preceding regular meeting.

Art. 11. The several Committees shall report their doings at each regular meeting and the Secretary shall record the same in the records of the society.

Art. 12. A tax or assessment may be made upon the members of the society at any meeting upon a vote of two thirds of the members present.

Quite a large number of persons then came forward, subscribed the constitution, and paid the regular fee.

The following officers were then unanimously elected, to wit:

- Dr. J. V. SMITH, Pres't.
- Wm. F. TERRY Esq., Treas.
- Geo. S. TUTTON, R. Sec'y.
- Hon. R. R. LITTLE, C. Sec'y.
- Thos. W. M. PIATT, } Com. on Pub.
- JOHN DAY, and } } Com. on Finance.
- JACOB DEWITT Esq. } } Com. on Finance.
- D. D. DEWITT } } Com. on Finance.
- L. C. CONKLIN, and } } Com. on Finance.
- T. OSERHOUC Esq. } } Com. on Finance.

The following Resolution was then offered and adopted.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all citizens in the several Townships and Villages in Wyoming County, who approve of the object expressed in this constitution that they organize auxiliary societies, and open communication with the Wyoming County Society at Tunkhannock.

Hon. R. R. Little was then called upon, and addressed the society in some brief but pointed and telling remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

Geo. S. TUTTON, R. S.
July 17, 1863.

Greely and Robespierre.

'T is the fate of human ontains to breathe in blood Robespierre, like Greely, was opposed to hang ing a murderer, and he did what Greely wanted to do, butcher by the thousands.— Robespierre was a very neat man; he scorned the affliction of looking like a scare crow on a tramp.—Greely does not. Both he and Greely, had a supreme unconsciousness of inconsistency. There was more bile about Robespierre, more of the vegetable marrow about Greely. They would resemble each other in one particular: both would sacrifice the human race in a social experiment Greely afflied the black principally. Robespierre the black incidentally. Robespierre was noted for improprieties of viiperation—Robespierre was very ambitious under the mask of patriotism, Greely under the whine of philanthropy. Robespierre was a coward, Greely was really brave. Robespierre was dragged to death by the people he had made orphans, Greely has escaped that fate. Robespierre, after breaking his jaw with a pistol shot, remained silent for hours; Greely, under the same circumstances, would write an article "just once." After Robespierre's death, people wondered that they had been afraid of such a being. After Greely's demise, people will wonder they had been deieved dy such a humbug.

The following resolutions were passed at a great Democratic meeting, held at Benton, July 4th, 1863.

Whereas, It hath pleased God to permit us to meet once more under the folds of our national flag,—that flag rendered sacred to every American heart by the glorious achievements of our patriotic fathers, whose hallowed dust is now sleeping in honored graves, and whose memories every true American and patriot must ever revere; we, the citizens of the counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wyoming, now assembled (and for the last time it may be) to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence, in this Union of States unbroken, many of which are now being desecrated by an unholy war, and drenched in fraternal blood, and Whereas, We still love our country and Union, and the Constitution framed by our fathers,—do now, in the name of reason, humanity and the obligations we owe to civilization, to our common country, and to our God, most solemnly protest against the further prosecution of this war against Southern States, or any state, for the emancipation of negro slavery, for the subjugation of States, or for any other purpose than the settlement of an honorable peace between the North and South; and to this end we hold that the bloody experience of the last two and a half years fully demonstrate the imperious necessity of calling for a cessation of hostilities, and an armistice between the belligerent parties at the earliest possible moment, as the only practicable means of restoring peace and tranquility to our now distracted country, and saving a further effusion of blood and useless waste of treasure; as war and bloodshed can never affect a reunion with the South, as our experience, and the futile experiments of the Lincoln Administration, fully demonstrate. The records of Lincoln aggressions and the reverses of his armies already show a state and condition in our national affairs of the most frightful and appalling character, with not one redeeming feature to rest a single hope of success upon, while we cling to this dissolving Union of States, and to the glorious constellation of stars and stripes with a pertinacious hold, praying to "Him who doeth all things well" for the salvation of our country and nation. We will omit our supplications with every patriot in the land, for a speedy deliverance from Abraham Lincoln's bloody Abolition rale, and the further dissolution of our once prosperous country.

And Whereas, This once strong and happy people is now bowed down in the dust, mourning in the agony and tears of dissolution. Reason, justice, constitution and law no longer are regarded by the powers that be; negro fanaticism, corruption, and wickedness are now a potent present in the counsels of the nation at Washington. Upon every breeze is borne the sad lamentations and groans of national sorrow and Executive infamy. In the hut and hamlet where the poor man dwells, and in the mansion where the more wealthy have their homes—in the streets, in our churches, in the private social circles of life—everywhere we turn our eyes, we behold sorrowing faces, and the dark and gloomy lamentations of mourning. And with all these are mingled the widow's woe and orphan's tears. All these sad signs of universal human suffering we behold in portions of our country remote from the battle field, or places where the contending armies have gone. What the horrible scenes of blood and slaughter are on the plains of carnage and death, those only who have witnessed them can describe. We ask ourselves now, as heretofore, for what end is all this sacrifice of human life and national treasure?— And then, casting our eyes over the bloody history of this war, we find the only truthful answer that can be made is, that Abraham Lincoln, like "Caesar might be great," and that the "nigger might be free." In view of this sad picture of our national affairs we come not here to day to rejoice as in bygone time we were wont to do on each returning Fourth of July, when peace and prosperity were smiling upon our land and country. To day we must bow our faces down low in the dust, and mourn for our bleeding country, now being smitten with a despot's hand, and mingle our tears with a sorrowing people, imploring God in His mercy to save this Union from eternal dissolution and the further curse of this desolating war, so unwisely provoked, and so wretchedly conducted by this corrupt Administration. We see in the President and his Cabinet an unallowable ambition and wicked design to destroy our Union and Constitutional government under the pretense of restoring the Union. A vain and futile attempt to conquer and subjugate some of the States, whose armies thus far prove to be more than equal to our own. Northern States invaded, Washington a besieged city, the citizens Constitutional rights ignored, and anarchy and confusion all over the North. Why, then, should we contribute in no human victim, to gratify the wicked ambition of Abraham Lincoln and his infamous Cabinet in the vain attempt to subjugate the South? In Washington, to-day, sits the President, in the chair of State, once occupied by the "Father of his country," with his infamous retinue of advisers around him—all seeing in sin and wickedness, and all unmoved by the ghastly scenes of death and horror almost constantly brought to their knowledge. The President with his huge feet upon the Constitution, the flag of this once proud nation, now dishonored, and dripping with human gore, while he, Abraham Lincoln, "a man without a tear" cries, "more men—more war—more money— and more sacrifice of fraternal blood." Add to all these, the leopards of contractors, army sneaks and myriads, who throng about the White House, bowing and "bending the plant hinges of their knees that thirt may follow fawning;" gobbling up the nation's wealth as jackals and vultures gobble up the life-blood of our people on the battle field when the din and smoke of deadly conflict subsides—and we

have but the faint outlines of the President his Cabinet, and their contact of the cruel, unholy war inaugurated by the Lincoln Administration. The North cannot conquer the South and hold them in subjugation with less than a standing army of 800,000 men, if at all. Do the people of the North desire such additional burdens of taxation added to what Lincoln's Abolition war has already brought upon the country, and all for the sake of negro emancipation? We say no, we protest against the further prosecution of this unconstitutional assumption of Executive power, by the President, and for the further and following reasons:— Abraham Lincoln is a Secessionist of the rankest dye, and advocated the right of revolution in Congress in 1848, and practices to-day more wicked treason to the Constitution than Jeff. Davis ever did in his life. (See Appendix to Congressional Globe, page 94 13th Congress) If secession is treason in Jeff. Davis, the records show that President Lincoln preached in Congress, in 1848, what Jeff. Davis is practicing in 1863. Jeff Davis and the South declare that they are fighting for their Independence. Abraham Lincoln says, "Let the Constitution slide," cries Union and negro, and goes in for a monarchy, to be established when his term of office terminates, and to this ignores the Constitution and the law of the land, under the plea of "military necessity;" that infamous doctrine of all tyrants, who ever cursed the world before him. There is a point beyond which human endurance cannot be forced, or induced to go by threat, terror or sophistry. Abraham Lincoln has nearly brought the free citizens of the North to a line of universal resistance to his mandates, which the signs all over the North plainly indicate. Multiplied wrongs, sufferings, and insult further attempted by the president, may bring forth their bitter fruits, before the 4th day of March, 1865; and we say to the President and his Cabinet, "be aware of the Ides of November," remember the history of other usurpers and tyrants who have gone before you—or you may have use for the army of the Potomac besides that duty they are now engaged in, in order to secure you a safe conduct from the White House to Springfield, Illinois. Self preservation is a nature's first law. Inebriety and rottenness are but poor safeguards for any tyrant and usurper when the people become aroused. You have been "sowing the wind" the ominous clouds are gathering in the North East and West; portending a coming storm, Abraham Lincoln, are you prepared for the whirlwind of public indignation, a far more outrageous on private right and the Constitution of the country may produce. Count all the cost, before you push the free people of the North to extremities; for depend upon it, they will struggle long and suffer much before they will surrender their personal liberties.

Resolved, That if secession is treason now, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, it was treason in 1848; and that by the rule of interpretation established by Abraham Lincoln's executive government he is guilty of treason, and for his numerous wanton violation of the Constitution of the United States he ought to be impeached.

Resolved, That the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was a barter upon our Government, and a gross fraud upon the American people. His administration is a foul blot upon our nation, and a stigma upon civilization, worthy only of the Crusaders of the barbarous ages, he having betrayed the people and wickedly violated the Constitution in numerous instances, which his official solemnly bound him before high heaven to preserve, protect and defend.

Resolved, That we induce the doctrines contained in the two Gov. Seymour's letters to the New York Peace Convention.

Resolved, That we will, and do now, pledge "our lives and sacred honor" to maintain free speech and a free press, to defend and preserve all our personal constitutional rights and no man shall invade them any longer with impunity, without authority of law and legal process; and then, "a little child can lead us." We will support the Constitution and faithfully observe the laws; protect the citizen in the enjoyment of all his lawful rights from military aggressions, under all circumstances, at all times; and to this end we will trust in God and keep our powder dry.

Resolved, That these resolutions and proceedings be published in the "New York Daily News," the "Caucasian," and the Democratic newspapers of Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wyoming counties.

Theron Finn, Pres't
A. Vanfleet, Secretaries,
Uriah A. Girtman, Secretaries.

Even his Enemy's Speak well of him.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, one of the paid organs of the Administration says "Judge Woodward is a citizen of unimpeachable character, an able jurist and a patriotic gentleman. So far the Convention manifested the old time sagacity of the party."

The Boston Express, another journal, that is warm in the support of President Lincoln's war policy, remarks when speaking of the receipt of the news in that quarter:

"The nomination of Judge Woodward appears to give general satisfaction here.— We have heard the nomination spoken very highly of by several Republicans."

We have yet to find one journal, save Forney's Press, that calls in question his abilities, no matter what complexion they are politically. Nothing can be said against his character as a citizen or reputation as a judge.

Mr. Vallandigham, the de potism of military usurpation, who was illegally sent as an exile to the South, has escaped from Rebelion, and is now at the Clinton House, on the Canadaside of Niagara Falls.

VICTORIOUS GENERALS PROMOTED.—Gen. Grant was yesterday commissioned a Major General, and General Meade a Brigadier General in the regular army.

In the game of life men frequently play the knave, and women the deuce.

Important Order in Relation to the Draft.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 7, 1863.

Circular No. 47.—1. Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States the fact of their names having been drawn the draft. The notification served upon them by the Provost Marshal is merely an announcement of the fact, and an order to them to report for duty at a designated place.

2. The following opinion of the Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information of concerned:

"When a person has been drafted, in pursuance of the Enrollment Act of March 1863, notice, to be served on him personally, or by leaving a copy at his place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. Any person failing to report for duty after notice left at his last place of residence, or served on him personally, without furnishing a substitute paying \$300, is pronounced by law to be a deserter. He may be arrested and held in trial by court-martial and sentenced to death."

"If a person after being drafted and having received notice, deserts, he may still be served by leaving it at his last place of residence, and if he does not appear accordingly with the notice, or furnish a substitute paying the \$300, he will be in law a deserter and must be treated accordingly. There is no way or manner in which a person notified may escape his public duties, then and after, residence or absence, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by the performance of his duty in the country that he will be held liable to be treated as a criminal."

(Signed) Wm Whiting,
Solicitor of the War Department.
James B. Fay, Provost Marshal General
WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1863.

Circular No. 49.—1. Heretofore a reward of \$10 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter, and paragraph 24, of the Regulations for the Government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General, the United States, as well as paragraph 2, Circular No. 23, from the Provost Marshal General's office, are amended accordingly.

2. Paragraph 25, of same Regulations amended so as to read as follows: "members of the guard may be allowed for time actually and necessarily employed on the trip a per diem of not more than \$1 besides their actual expenses, provided they accomplish the duty assigned them."

James B. Fay,
Provost Marshal General
WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1863.

Circular No. 51.—The fourth paragraph of the Circular 44, issued from this office 12th Dec, 1862, is hereby modified, so as to correspond with the following opinion of Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter prevail in all cases in which it is applicable:

"Opinion.—A person drafted into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of the Act of March 31, 1862, chapter 75, for enrolling and aiding out the traitor force, and for other purposes, being exempt from the draft, by reason of any disability, as provided in the said Act, has the right to have the question of disability submitted and passed upon by the Board of Enrollment, whose decision is final.

"If the Board shall have decided that a claimant is liable to serve, he has the right after such decision against him, to pay commutation money, or to furnish his substitute with such extended terms as may be fixed by the order of the Board of Enrollment for his appearance for duty."

(Signed) Wm Whiting,
Solicitor of the War Department.
James B. Fay, Provost Marshal General
Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, says that the draft in New York is delayed only while the mobs are quelled, and that the Enrollment Act will be enforced without fear or favor in every State.

Christianity vs. Abolitionism.

- Christ.—Blessed is the merciful man.
- Abolitionists.—Cursed is the peacemaker.
- C.—Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.
- Ab.—Cursed are they that talk of mercy.
- C.—Love thy neighbor as thyself.
- Ab.—Love not thy neighbor unless he is an Abolitionist.
- C.—Except you forgive your enemy, neither will your Heavenly Father forgive your trespass.
- Ab.—Forgive not your enemy, until he has his life.
- C.—Thou shalt not kill.
- Ab.—Thou shalt kill all Democrats, perjurers, &c.
- C.—Peter, put up thy sword against me.
- Ab.—Put not up thy sword, but kill, slay.
- C.—Dearlly beloved, avenge not yourself for it is written, saith the Lord, that vengeance is mine and I will repay them.
- Ab.—Dearlly beloved avenge and yourself to take vengeance on Democrats, Copperheads, &c, for this is a Christian duty; so sayeth the M. E. Conference in New York.
- C.—If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceable with all men.
- Ab.—Live not peaceable with Democrats for God's sake.
- C.—Therefore if thy enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; in doing thou shalt leap eals of fire on his head.
- Ab.—If thy enemy hunger, let him starve; if he thirst, let him suffer.