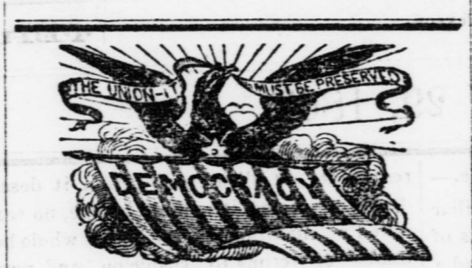


of national Union and those who believed and still believe that war is disunion. Our form of Government was not constructed with a view to such a plan of preservation. Of this fact the evidence is ample in the recorded proceedings and teachings of those who framed it. I might enter into this broad field and gather ample harvest of historical facts. I shall however, on this occasion content myself with the support of a single name. Nor will I be accused of selecting from the disciples of the school of States rights. Ancient Federalism, the doctrine of a powerful, centralized Government, the absorption of the general government of many of the most cherished rights of the States had for its founder and chiefest glory the gigantic intellect of Alexander Hamilton. Will the spirit of New England Federalism listen to his great voice to-day? Hear it: "It has been well observed that to coerce the States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised. A failure of compliance will never be confined to a single State. This being the case, can we suppose it is wise to hazard a civil war? Suppose Massachusetts, or any large State, should refuse, and Congress should attempt to compel them, would they not have recourse to procure assistance, especially from those States who are in the same situation as themselves? What a picture does this idea present to our view? A complying State at war with a non-complying State; Congress marching the troops of one State into the bosom of another; this State collecting auxiliaries, and gaining perhaps, a majority against its Federal head. Here is a nation at war with itself. Can any reasonable man be well disposed toward a Government which makes war and carnage the only means of supporting itself—a Government that can exist only by the sword?" Such, in my judgment is—of its creation in the beginning, its duration for nearly a century, its restoration from its present evil estate, and its preservation for the future. It is, born of compromise, it rested upon an enlightened public consent and the idea of a resort to the sword as a means of its perpetuation was characterized even by the leader of the high Federal party, as "one of the maddest projects that was ever devised."

in the nostrils of some. Others bowed their heads to escape the tempest. You that remain are like your own elms and oaks that rear their lofty heads to Heaven and defy the hurricane. All the land has taken note of you. The West this day greets you, and joins hands with you in the name of a common country and a common glory. Let us know each other better. Let us cultivate fraternity. Let State speak to State until the voice of a united Democracy shall be heard like the voices of the deep crying unto deep. And then at no distant day the sun of our prosperity, Union and peace, will once more arise upon this now bleeding and mourning nation.

The Draft Riot in New York
The N. Y. Mercury a neutral, literary paper in speaking of the late riots in that city and the causes which led to them says:
This lamentable affair, caused by a knowledge that the Administration was setting the Constitution and laws of the land at defiance, and the general belief of the people that a conscription was and is unnecessary and inexcusable, and a growing distrust in the Administration, openly violent by the brutal and clumsy manner in which it was sought to be enforced, produced the scenes of bloodshed and wanton destruction of property that has occurred in the streets of New York City, and, indeed, throughout all the surrounding country. The idea of conscripting 600,000 men, when but 100,000 could be armed, under a law containing the harshest provision, and taking away married men from their families, besides breaking up the business population of the city, is, in itself, enough to condemn the whole of this unconstitutional enactment.



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

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

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

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

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

Read Vorriees' speech which is concluded in this paper.

The mail for this place, by some accident or careless blunder, did not arrive last night.

Judging from the Republican of last week, the "Fall war," as Baily calls it, sits rather hard upon the stomachs of the nigger worshippers—who, intending to make political capital out of the affair, most signally failed. Having given a somewhat naive, and perfectly reliable statement of the whole affair, we shall not waste time nor space in reiterating what we have already said; nor in disproving lies, by the page, got up by this abolition sneak, and his coadjutors, to save themselves from the disgrace and contempt, which they feel they have brought upon themselves and their party.

As to the article, purporting to be from Exeter—but really from Northumberland—we will say; that no respectable editor would ever have lent himself to its publication. The writer chose a fit vehicle for his gross personalities, indecent allusions, and unmitigated lies.

Billy and his predecessor, always had a monopoly of this kind of talent. We are perfectly willing that he should always continue to enjoy it. It is natural enough for some animals to wallow in their own, and their fellows filth. We will not disturb their bliss, nor will we question the wisdom of their Creator, who has endowed them with such an in-stink-tive love for this kind of enjoyment.

The abolitionists are very anxious that the people should sustain the Administration right or wrong. Let the President sustain him but they will not sustain the wrong. They will oppose that and him with it so long as he sustains it.

During Mr. Buchanan's administration a dollar in paper, was worth 100 cents, now it is worth 60, a yard of shirt muslin was worth 10 cents, now it is worth 37; a poor girl could purchase a dress with one week's wages, now she must work a month to obtain the same article; a pound of coffee was worth 12 cents, now it is worth 40.

I don't understand how a man can claim to be a friend of the Union, and yet be in favor of war upon ten millions of the people of the Union. You cannot ever get up much longer under the pretext of love for the Union.

It is pretty well settled in the public mind that the spirit of lawlessness which prevails the north, is owing to the revolutionary and treasonable teachings of the abolition party. For many years past the Abolitionists have advocated resistance to a law which was passed by Congress in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. They treated the decision of the Supreme Court in the DRED SCOTT case with sovereign contempt, and they openly violated all statutes that interfered with the progress their anti-slavery doctrines. The whole responsibility of recent fearful riots is upon them, and they will be compelled to meet the issue at the ballot-box.

Good News From A FAR COUNTRY.—The sharp, quick click of the magnetic finger, brings us the brief news that "the election in Washington Territory has gone largely Democratic." There is nothing more—no particulars are given of the triumph of the Democracy in that far off region. Yet the intelligence, though it is, gives us great cause for rejoicing. It speaks of better things for the Republic. The ascendancy of this Democratic party throughout the country is the only salvation of the nation; and the distant Territory that bears the name of WASHINGTON was a fitting spot for the work of political regeneration to commence.

We make the following extract from a private business letter, from a friend in Nicholson. Comment is unnecessary. Almost every Democrat in the county has, in one way or another suffered wrong insolence or abuse from this spirit of intolerance and tyranny exhibited by the abolition fanatics who "dressed in a little brief authority, cut such fantastic tricks &c."

NICHOLSON July 26th, 1863.
HARVEY SICKLER ESQ.,
DEAR SIR.

I must tell you of the manner in which our boys were treated at Benton, on Friday last, at a Nigger Worshipping Pow-wow. G. A. Grow and some half a dozen preachers were to address the people of that vicinity, and some of the boys were anxious to hear what they had to say. Leroy Bacon, Emmet Pratt, Deatur and Arthur Bacon, Milton Benjamin, Edwin Stephens and others, went over, and were met with insults from the start.—Such as: "The copperheads from Nicholson have come over. We will thrash 'em out of them before they get home," &c. But the boys (as you know, were determined) to give them no chance to find fault, determined from the start, and agreed amongst themselves they would not talk politics that day. After numerous affronts, and about the time they were ready to start for home, Emmet Arthur, and Deatur, went over to a grocery, kept by a man by the name of Wheeler.—As they went in, a man called Dickson, I think, followed them in. Emmet asked for Wheeler, but he was out. He then turned and went out. As he was going out, Dickson kicked him. He paid no attention to it thinking it in fun. But Dickson followed him up and called, striking him when he commenced. He soon roared Mr. Dickson, but immediately some dozen pitched on Emmet and pounded him cruelly. Emmet cried enough, and the ruffians lay him up.—At the same time, Leroy Bacon, (the brave soldier boy who hid in the woods at Chancellorsville, and was taken prisoner after his Regt. had gone,) pitched on Arthur, striking him several times. But the muss ended there. The boys got together in the tavern preparatory to a start, when they were followed up by the ruffian Dickson, who came in again; pulled off his coat, threw it out doors, (which was the signal agreed on,) when in rushed the party, elated with their great and glorious victory, to annihilate the enemy; but there stood the boys, and there was some very suspicious looking things, which would probably go off. And the mighty hosts of Niggerdom concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor."—Our boys were allowed to depart in peace.—I am informed they also attempted to "pick a muss" with another party, an oldish man, but he got backing away from them, urging them to let him alone, until he had gone far enough, when he coolly drew a revolver and told them he had backed far enough. All though there were some 8 or 10 at him they took the sober second thought, perhaps their votes might be needed, it might render some of them unfit to exercise the right of suffrage. How it came to this? Are we on the verge of anarchy and civil war here at home? Cannot a man go peaceably to a place and hear the questions of the day discussed, without being in danger of his life? Do our opponents mean by this that they are determined to array all who do not think as they do in open deadly strife, if they do.—Let them beware; for I warn them they are on a slumbering volcano. The smothered fires only want a spark, and we will be all buried in one common ruin. I cannot think and write on this subject without feeling my blood boil in my veins.

THE PROPHECIES OF HENRY CLAY.
From his speech at Frankfort Nov. 12, 1850.
"If the agitation in regard to the Fugitive Slave law should continue, and increase, and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new parties, one for the Union, and the other against the Union. Present parties have been created by the division of opinion as regards systems of National policy; and as to finance, free trade, or protection, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the distribution of the proceeds of public lands, &c., but these systems of policy springing out of the administration of the Government, lose all their interest and importance if that Union is to be dissolved. They sink into insignificance before the all important pervasive and paramount interests in the Union itself, and the PLATFORM OF THAT UNION PARTY WILL BE THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS—AND IF NECESSARY TO FORM SUCH PARTY, AND IT SHOULD BE ACCORDINGLY FORMED, I ANNOUNCE MYSELF IN THIS PLACE A MEMBER OF THAT PARTY WHATEVER MAY BE ITS COMPONENT ELEMENTS. Sir I go further. I have great hopes and confidence in the principles of the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, the prosperity and glory of my country; but if it is to be merged into a contemptible ABOLITION PARTY, AND IF ABOLITIONISM IS TO BE ENGRAFTED IN THE WHIG CREED, FROM THAT DAY I RENOUNCE THE PARTY AND CEASE TO BE A WHIG.

IF THESE ABOLITIONISTS SHALL GO ON, AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS SHALL CONTINUE TO INCREASE. IF THEIR DOCTRINES SHALL SPREAD, AND THEIR MEASURES BE ADOPTED UNTIL THEY BECOME THE SENTIMENT AND POLITICAL ACTION OF A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH, THE FATE OF OUR GOVERNMENT IS SEALED. THE DAY THAT SEES THE CONSUMMATION WILL LOOK ONLY UPON THE BROKEN FRAGMENTS OF OUR UNION. And who will attempt to fathom the immeasurable abyss of a dissolution of the Union? DRAW THE LINE OF NEW CONFEDERACIES WHERE YOU WILL—WAR—BITTER AND INCESSANT WAR WILL BE THE INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE. ALL HISTORY AND HUMAN NATURE TEACH US THIS. Deceive not yourself, nor think for a moment that our former connection and fraternity would prevent or ameliorate it. As in the natural world the sweetest substance, when corrupted, often becomes the most acid, so in the world, the kindly affections of the heart once poisoned or perverted, are turned to the most deadly hate. WHO CAN CONTEMPLATE SUCH A WAR WITHOUT THE DEEPEST OF HORROR.

A good many years ago says Prentice, we thought that one General Jackson was to many. Now we should like to have a couple—one to administer the government and the other to command our armies in the field.

Bustle is not industry any more than imprudence is courage.

Since receiving the letter, reliable information reached me that a respectable portion of the Louisiana people desire to amend their State Constitution, and contemplate holding a convention for that object. This fact alone, as it seems to me, is a sufficient reason why the General Government should not give the committee the authority you seek to act under the existing State Constitution. I may add, that while I do not perceive how such a constitutional could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana, I really apprehend it might be so used as to embarrass them.

As to an election to be held next November, there is abundant time, without any order or proclamation from me just now. The people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair election for both Federal and State officers by want of anything within my power to them.

It will be seen that the President refuses to permit the people of Louisiana to hold an election under the constitution of the State, and intimates clearly that that State need not ask to be received back into the Union under her present constitution. What does this mean? Is the President disposed to throw obstacles in the way of any State wishing to renew its loyalty? Why not let the State come back now, and if she shall hereafter desire to change her constitution let her do so? What change of constitution does the President desire Louisiana to make before he will permit her to come back?—His proclamation is in the way. He has pledged the army and navy to free the negroes of a certain part of Louisiana, and if the State is all well to return under her present constitution, she will return with slavery, and hence he refuses. Louisiana must first change her constitution as to carry out her proclamation before she can be admitted back into the Union. Thus it is we see the great error in issuing such a proclamation. Louisiana might return to her allegiance but for that obstacle in a very short time. The army is now compelled to continue in that State till the negro is made free and equal with his white master. The President has promised the negro the whole power of the army and navy to guarantee his freedom. No matter if Louisiana is ready to return to her allegiance, she must wait till the negroes are secure in their freedom. All further warfare in Louisiana must be for the freedom of the negro, and not vice versa. She is now ready to return, but cannot on account of slavery. Is it possible that every Southern State will be refused admission to the national council—until slavery is first destroyed? Does the Federal Government require that each of the Southern States must change its constitution before it can be admitted back? Is it required of the soldiers to continue in the service to keep the States from returning to the Union till all the State constitutions are changed? Or, did the President's proclamation abolish the constitutions of the insurgent States? If the army is to be kept in the field till all the State constitutions are changed it will have to remain several years yet. In some of the Southern States it will require four years to make the change, would it not be far better for the President to withdraw his proclamation, and let the Union be restored at once, and let the soldiers return to their homes and families? It is not reasonable to suppose that the soldiers would refuse to receive the prodigal States that may desire to return. They would welcome them with open arms, even admitting they did happen to have a few slaves. It is not a new thing for slaves to be found in some of the States. The question now is—will the Government allow the States to come back? or will it refuse them admission and continue to wage war, even after they do desire to return, until the negro is elevated to terms of equality with the white man?

Very Respectfully,
WM. OWEN.

The following "satarkastic" comments on the escape of Lee are from the Journal of Commerce:
"The Escape of Lee.—Gen. McClellan cannot be considered in any way responsible for Gen. Lee's escape across the Potomac. He was not in command of the Union army stationed to watch his movements; nor had he forces of any kind whatever available for the destruction of Lee's bridges, and to intercept his ammunition and supply trains. Besides, Gen. McClellan was at the time absent in another State.

When General Lafayette was in the United States, two young men were introduced to him. He said to one, "Are you married?" "Yes," was the reply. "Happy man," quoth the General. He then put the same question to the other who replied, "I am a bachelor." "Lucky spot," said the General. This is the best essay on matrimony extant.

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Abolition Slander Refuted.
(From the Hartford, Conn., Times.)
NEWARK, DEL., July 2, 1863.
To the Editor of the New York Times:
DEAR SIR:—The following communication I sent to the editor of the Post on the 22nd ult. He has not seen proper to publish it. Will you please to give it an insertion in your columns, and oblige yours, &c.,
JAMES L. VALLANDIGHAM.

NEWARK, DELAWARE, June 22, 1863.
To the Editor of the Daily Post:
SIR:—My attention has just been directed to a charge, recently published in your paper, against my brother, the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio. In the articles referred to, you say: "He permitted his aged mother to be supported, in part, or in whole, by the church to which she belongs." Now, sir, I assert, from my own personal knowledge, that the charge is utterly false; without the slightest foundation in fact—the very reverse of the truth. Mr. Vallandigham's mother is not now, and never has been, dependent to the amount of one dollar to the church to which she belongs; although that church her husband was, for thirty-two years, the exacted and beloved pastor.

With the exception of an annuity of one hundred dollars received from another source, the whole support of herself and her two daughters living with her is furnished by that same son, Clement L. Vallandigham, whom you so grossly libel. The house in which she lives—the old homestead—a large and comfortable mansion, he purchased for her, and with that kindness of heart, for which he is distinguished, he cheerfully ministers to her wants, and with filial affection endeavors to soothe her declining years. No son could be more kind, and dutiful, and affectionate, than he, as even his political enemies, who are intimately acquainted with him, will testify.

If you that you will insert this communication in the Post, and thus in a measure repair the injury you have done both to him and to me, I am respectfully yours,
JAS. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

N. B.—As I am a stranger to you, I will just say that I am pastor of a Presbyterian church in his vicinity, and if reference be necessary as to standing and character, will refer you to the Rev. S. B. Wynewood, and the Rev. S. C. Brace, all of New Haven, a your State; they are personally acquainted with me.

The Conscription Act in a Negro view.
The Albany Statesman, a Republican paper, thus warns the government against continuing longer to insist upon the enforcement of this unconstitutional act:
The government never committed a more fatal mistake than when it abandoned the volunteer and bounty systems—systems which put into the field a million of men in eighteen months. The government, afterwards down the riot in New York, should take a calm view of the dangers which surround us, and if possible return to a system which has never failed us, and which should not have been abandoned. Every person who wishes to see the southern rebellion promptly put down, should use every exertion to prevent a rebellion from breaking out in the loyal States. We are no alarmist, and we candidly think that it will take many troops to enforce the draft in this State that is required to capture Richmond. The rioters in New York should and must be crushed. We owe this to the supremacy of the law. Having done this, we do beseech our rulers to so modify the draft that the loyal States may continue to exhibit an unbroken front against the rebellion. Fostling but this broken front can prevent the rebellion from becoming a success. We call upon President Lincoln to save the North from anarchy, God grant that he may be equal to the task. At the present time the republic has more fear from the follies of the War Office, than from a pair of armies such as Lee recently headed in Maryland.

A Few Fossils.
Dean Trumbull says of war, a "bit of fossil history," and President Lincoln has tried to impress it upon the public mind that we are all as hard at work "making history," to-day. We have made so much ready that a good deal of it has begun to fossilize and pass into speech. For the benefit of the next edition of Webster's Dictionary or Bartlett's "Americanisms," we hasten to pick up and shelve a few of the most remarkable results of this double process as well in the way of phrases as of single words, giving proper credit in each case to the maker either of the fact or of the "fossil" when essential.

COPPERHEAD.—One who believes in the Constitution and the laws, and holds no political views.—(Forney passes.)

SEIGE.—Establishment around a slaveholding city of negro Sunday Schools.—(Major General Hunter before Charleston.)

TRADITION.—A malignant holding of one's tongue (President Lincoln. Defending plea in case of Vallandigham vs. Government.)

LOYALTY.—A contractor's bond (Webster and G. U. L.) A tendency to fall on all fours at the approach of peril (H. Greeley on rebellion.) A lively contempt for other people's rights (New York Times passes.)

PRO ROGUE.—The art of dishonestly shuffling off a hostile legislature. (Governor Yates of Illinois.)

FIGHTING STRATEGY.—To march on the enemy's works and then—march off again. (Radical press passes in Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.)

SUPPRESSING NEWSPAPERS.—The art of doubling a circulation in thirty days without fee or reward. (Gen. Burnside's Order No. 34.)

"War is disunion, certain, inevitable, final and irrepressible."—Douglas' last speech in the senate.