



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
Wednesday, 7 Aug, 5 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.

Close of the Year.

This number closes the second year of the publication of the New series of the North Branch Democrat. There are but fifty numbers in the present volume—the number which we shall hereafter adopt to fill the volume. By a mistake made in numbering at the omission of a number on the week of Christmas, there appears to be fifty-one. The year having closed we have concluded to close the volume with it; and to adopt the almost universal custom among printers of taking a respite of a week during the holidays, and also one on the 4th of July as long as we continue to publish a paper—as long as we have any liberties which were secured to us by the Declaration of the patriots of the revolution. When the 4th of July 1776; the Declaration of Independence and the teachings of Jefferson entirely give way to Jan. 1st 1863, and the nigger proclamation of Abe Lincoln we will not, in all probability, be allowed to publish a paper, advocating the rights of white men. We shall publish no other.

Billy Button and the Draft.

Every week or two we are favored by Billy of the Republican with a homily on our duty to support the government (Abe Lincoln) and the laws. (Abe's arbitrary edicts and nigger proclamations) What would be thought of a General who had a fortification to take, who should exhort his men to rush on the enemy's works and into the deadly breach while he took to his heels and ran away from them? What would be thought of the honesty and sincerity, a minister who preached about honesty and temperance, in the pulpit, while he timed his sermon by a stolen watch, and exhaled the fumes of whiskey at every breath? Would not one be called a coward; and the other a thief and hypocrite?

Let us examine the precepts and practices of this brawling, wide mouthed self-styled patriot by these rulers. He is exhorting men to rush into the war, to "support the government and the laws" and yet he never had the remotest idea of getting within smelling distance of burning salt-petre and charcoal, himself!

To make the case a little plainer to Billy who seems rather thick skulled on this point. Suppose one of these "venomous copperheads" as he styles them, of Falls—a farmer—should be drafted, after he had sold his farm and "made his arrangements" to abandon the business entirely—he pleads—not that farmers are exempt by law, but that the cause of agriculture would suffer by his absence. The authorities accept this as an excuse and he goes free. To carry the simile a little further, suppose he were to go as he had intended, to Millville, in Columbia Co., and set up a grog-shop (Billy says the Falls people all love to deal in liquor, like Billy's, and being led by honest Dutch farmers for their disloyalty, their want of patriotism &c.—wouldn't he make them stare? What a "Loyal" chap they would take him to be?

Now, Billy was appointed to a vacant superintendency in Columbia Co. Not daring to hope that he would be re-elected, he tendered his resignation and "made his arrangements" to come to this county. He was drafted. He was not exempt by law. He, and his abolition friends, thought the cause of education might suffer. He was released, he alleges, on that ground. He came immediately to this county, and takes to teaching in their duty to the Government, obedience to laws, &c. He tells us the laws must be observed and obeyed. He pours out the rials of his wrath on men who dare to speak of their unconstitutionality. He scents treason afar off, and sounds the alarm. He almost goes into fits and calls us all kinds of vile epithets, because we—adopting the common sentiment of the country—called this conscript-law an "infamous one." Doubtless this man has some readers, who think him honest and sincere. These very contending readers will not allow themselves, to rest upon Billy as a man drafted under a law—the constitutionality of which no one questions. They do not think that by a tricky, lying, deception, and in violation of law and solemn official oaths, this man, for political reasons, was allowed to evade the law and his duty to his country. What a petty specimen is this pimp to talk to honest law-abiding men, about "observing the laws" and "sustaining the Government," &c.

The news from the seat of war is comparatively unimportant. The army of the Potomac is at a standstill now, though they have done considerable marching within the past few days. Quite a desperate cavalry fight occurred at Culpepper on Saturday last in which our forces under Gen. Buford, were repulsed by Gen. Stuart.

At Charleston, the siege of Fort Wagner has been suspended, and the rebels are bombarding Morris Island which was taken by our forces.

We call particular attention to The Bible view of Slavery published on our first page. The article will be concluded in our next. We regard it as a most convincing and irrefragable article on the subject—read it.

One week from next Monday, the 17th inst., court commences at this place.—We hope no man who is in arrears for the Democrat, will fail to pay up at or before that time.

The N. Y. Copperhead is the title of a new, neat and spicy paper, published weekly at No. 66, Courtland St. N. Y. City—Price \$1.50 per annum. At the head of this paper is a fac-simile of the head of the Goddess of liberty, as appeared on the copper coin formerly quite common in this country, whose place in the pockets of the people has been supplied by a little oblong piece of blue paper with a kind of sticking salve on the reverse side. We would remind our readers, who may have forgotten how the head of the fair Goddess looks, that it does not, in the least resemble a nigger; and that the newspaper of, is in the interests of white men exclusively.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]
How the Conscripts Love Things—The Truth About the Conscription.

One who reads the accounts that are published in some of the daily journals of this city, in reference to the conscription, would be led to believe the sensation of being "drawn" is one of the most delightful that can possibly be imagined.

Instead of anybody being at all discomposd by the operation, it would seem that the parties "conscripted" are the happiest of mortals; while those who fail to draw a prize are the only ones who are disappointed. The utmost good humor, we are informed, prevails at all the drafting stations—great enthusiasm and immense cheering always wind up the entertainment—and, on Monday last, at the conclusion of a drawing in portion of the First Congressional District, Mr. Parvin sang the Star Spangled Banner in fine style, the crowd joining in the chorus, and the assemblage finally dispersing with cheers!

If these singular demonstrations were real, and came from those who are torn from their homes by the operation of the fatal wheel, they might furnish material for strange and serious reflection. But the public cannot be made to believe that the masses of this great city—particularly those living in the "stews," as depicted by the North American—in place of forcibly resisting the conscription, had it with the same manifestations of pleasure that would be exhibited upon the return of peace and prosperity in the country. Those who cheer at the result are the men who have three hundred dollars in their pockets; the crowd of Administration claquers who are employed especially for these interesting occasions; and the throng of idle spectators who are led to the scene by mere curiosity, and have no interest whatever in the result of the blind man's manipulations. No sensible man will assert that the conscription is popular. It is not a public blessing which is greeted with the earnest applause of the admiring masses.—Men, who attempt to convey the impression that it is not an odious measure, are false teachers, and are assuming a fact which does not exist. The constitutionality of the act will be thoroughly tested before the courts, and when a decision is rendered upon that point, it will then be seen how many will still approve the measure, if the opinion of the should be adverse to the bill. Although our city has been the scene of a turbulent resistance to the law, there is no place where the conscription act has been more severely criticised by the people. Let us see, then, about the rapturous to the law, until its constitutionality is pronounced upon by the proper legal tribunals!

Some of the Abolition journals have positively denied the statement, that, at the battle of Gettysburg, the Federal troops fought under the impression they were led by McCLELLAN. But the evidence of the fact accumulates, and we now have still further verification of it in the following from the correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser, a paper whose Republicanism will not be questioned by the most radical:

Previous to the battle a report was received to the effect that General McClellan had put himself at the head of the new militia force, and was hastening to their support at Gettysburg. There was a grand outburst of delight at the news, which contributed not a little to the stubborn defence subsequently made by the men.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

ITS UNCONSTITUTIONALITY DEMONSTRATED BEYOND DOUBT.

AUTHORITIES QUOTED.

No Man can leave the State as a Soldier Unless Voluntarily.

[From the N. Y. Copperhead.]

It is unfortunate that in our country we find people so far carried away by their political prejudices and partisan feelings that they do not stop to consider the effect which certain acts will have on the future welfare of their country. In a republic every man should look upon his liberties with a jealous eye, and frown down every attempt to encroach on his rights or to subvert the republican form of government under which he lives. When we read history and find that no nation ever lost its liberty except by the action of its own people, it is disheartening to find some of our countrymen so far forgetful of the warnings of the patriots who framed our institutions as to justify and applaud every infringement of the Constitution, and to denounce as a traitor to his country any man who lifts his voice against those in power who are striking at the heart and undermining the principles upon which our government is founded. If the people had shown any unanimity of feeling against the first unconstitutional act of the President, the authority of the laws might now be exercised over every part of our country, the American Government founded on a firmer basis than before, and American citizens would not now be complaining of the injustice of the many unconstitutional acts, among them the Conscription bill, which the Administration is now forcing on the country. We call the Conscription bill unconstitutional, and we will give our reasons for believing it to be so, leaving every intelligent, unbiased American citizen to judge whether our conclusion is correct.

First. It is unconstitutional, because the Constitution of the United States gives no power to Congress to interfere with the right of a State to organize, arm, and discipline its own militia, or to say which of its citizens shall, and which shall not be liable to do military duty.

By article X, Amendments to Constitution, it is provided that "the powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The question then arises, is "Has this power of each State over its militia ever been delegated to the United States?" All powers that have been delegated to the United States by the States are contained in the Constitution. Now, the only clauses in the Constitution in relation to the militia are as follows:

SECTION VIII. Congress shall have power "To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

It will be seen by these clauses that the States never gave to Congress the right to organize, arm and discipline the militia, but only the right to provide how they should be organized, armed and disciplined. And the reason for the adoption of this clause is apparent. When the deputies from the several States met in joint Convention to adopt a Constitution, they knew that when an exigency should happen so that it should be necessary that the militia should be called out, the efficiency of the militia would be considerably increased if they were all organized, armed and disciplined under the same plan or laws, and they knew that the only way to have a uniform law, was to delegate to Congress the right to pass laws providing how the militia of the several States should be organized, armed and disciplined, but they did not give up the right of each State to organize, arm and discipline its militia, according to the plan or law of Congress.

The last clause gives Congress the power "to provide for calling forth the militia;"—that is, the power to say when, in what manner, and under what circumstances the militia, which is organized, disciplined and armed, shall be called out.

And again, the Constitution provides, Section II:

"That the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service of the United States."

Now this clause shows by implication that each State has a right to raise its own militia, which carries with it the right to say which of its citizens shall be exempt from military duty and which shall not, and the President has no power over this militia until it is called into the actual service of the United States. We have seen before, (Sec. 8th,) that Congress only has power to govern the militia "when employed in the service of the United States." It is, therefore, clear that no power is given by any clause in the Constitution to the President or Congress to enroll the militia, or to say which citizens shall be liable to do military service and which shall not, or to do any act whatever until they are mustered into the service of the United States.

It might also be mentioned that every law of Congress enacted up to the time of the passage of this conscription bill, to provide for calling forth the militia "to suppress insurrection and repel invasion," has acknowledged its right of each State to be a judge of what citizens are liable to do military service.

The act of 1792, after providing that certain persons should be exempt, says, "and all persons who are now or hereafter may be exempt by the laws of any State." Second, The present conscription bill is

unconstitutional, inasmuch as it takes out of the power of the States the appointment of the officers to command its own militia in violation of Section 8th, above quoted, which reserves to each State the right of appointment of the officers to command its own militia. The eighty-fourth section of the conscription bill gives the President power to assign any person drafted under the provisions of the act to military duty in such corps, regiment, or other branch of the service as the exigency of the service may require. The President may, under this section, place every Pennsylvania that is drafted in New York or other State regiment, or companies commanded by New York or other State officers. It is plain the object of this provision in the Constitution was to keep the militia of each State together, each company, regiment, battalion brigade, or division commanded by an officer appointed and acting under State authority.

Third. The present Conscription Bill is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it places the whole military power of the country in the hands of the General Government, thus defeating the right of each State to have any militia at all, and the Constitution declares that "a well regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free State."

Fourth. We come to the fourth, last and most important reason why the conscription bill is unconstitutional, and that is that it places in the hands of the President a power not contemplated by the powers of the Constitution, not enumerated in his duties, and a power too dangerous to entrust in the hands of one man, threatening, as it does the liberty of a free Republic. The powers given to the President by the Constitution are great and plenary. He has the power of appointment of hosts of officers, both in the civil and military departments of the government. He appoints ambassadors and other public ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court, and commissions every officer of the United States. He has the power of pardon. He has the power of veto. He is the supreme executive officer. But although the powers of the President are large, our forefathers wisely seeing that men might be elevated to that office who, from motives of ambition, self interest, or political prejudice, might be tempted to exceed their authority, limited the powers of the President, and have in the Constitution so fully and explicitly set forth his duties, that it is impossible for him to exceed his powers without the knowledge of every American citizen who is able to read the Constitution of his country. Now, let us for a moment look at this conscription bill, and see whether the powers therein given to the President are not dangerous to the liberty of the people of the republic.

1. It gives the President power to divide the whole country into military districts, and to appoint a Provost Marshal in that district, whose power over the citizens is unlimited, every man liable to military duty, being under the act, considered as belonging to the national forces.

2. It gives him power to appoint the enrolling officers, who are removable at his pleasure.

3. It gives him power, whenever he deems it necessary, to call out any number of citizens, and if those who are drafted do not appear within a certain time, they shall be arrested by the Provost Marshal, an officer appointed by him, and who is removable at his pleasure, court martial by officers also appointed by him, (not by State authority) to be tried for desertion, the punishment of which is death, or such other punishment as these officers may direct, thus placing the life and liberty of every citizen in the hands of the President of the United States and his subordinate officers.

4. It gives the President power to send any citizen drafted to do any military service he may desire, thus depriving that citizen of his right to be commanded by an officer appointed under State authority.

5. Whenever a call is made by the President, as there is no particular mode enumerated in the act as how the draft is to take place, it is in the power of the President and his Provost Marshals, during the sitting of our Legislature, to take every man out of the Hall, to take the Judges off the Bench, to take members of Congress from their places, to take every State officer provided they possess the required qualifications, and place them into the military scrum unless they pay the fines, there to remain furnish a substitute.

In short, it is in the power of the president to override all the rights of the States which were reserved to them when the Constitution was adopted; to break up, temporarily or lasting, our State and Municipal Governments and our Courts, every one of our State authorities, except our Governor, being amenable to the military power of the General Government.

Does any sane man believe that the framers of the Constitution ever intended that the President should have such unlimited, despotic power as that given him by the Conscription Act? It is true that the Constitution makes him Commander in Chief of the several States when in actual service, that is, after the militia raised by State authority have been transferred to the service of the United States; but where in the Constitution does the President or Congress derive the power to go into a State, and without the consent of State authorities to establish military districts, to govern the people, to enroll citizens, to include therein citizens who are exempt by State laws and to place men under martial law and in military service for three long years, without their consent and without warrant of law? What security has a citizen if a President has this power? The law puts a great deal of power in the hands of the General Government, but it cannot override the rights of the States. The whole prosperity and happiness of our country depends upon these

rights being inviolably observed. We have not in this article said a word about the injustice of this bill. We have merely endeavored to show that it is illegal. The American people know too well how unjust it is to force a man from his family, and put him in military service for three years. We have often heard of this thing, being done under the despotic governments of Europe, but we did not expect it would or could be done in the free republic of America.

The "Glory" of Our Arms.

On this subject an exchange paper says; The so-called Union arms, are now, no doubt, gathering up a few victories at the expense of a series of campaigns involving two years (and over) of terrible bloodshed, immense expenditure of treasure, and immeasurable lying. The great valley of the Mississippi is temporarily at our mercy, and the navigation of the father of waters is obstructed from its one end to the other. But what of all this? If, in addition to the splendid "victories" of Vicksburg, Jackson, Port Hudson, &c, which have cost us thousands of lives, and millions of dollars, we take Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, &c.—what then? Will the rebels be "crushed"? No! Like ourselves, during twenty-three months of unvarying disaster, they may be depressed, but not dismayed. We may conquer every city they possess; but, in doing so, we do nothing towards a satisfactory conclusion of the war, because the administration persists in turning a deaf ear to propositions for peace until the rebels withdraw their arms. This they will never do while a man with a musket and bayonet stationed to oppose them, and they have similarly armed whom to make an end of. The glory of which we are boasting, therefore, is the glory of the inglorious and over the honest weak. It is the glory of despotic injustice, autoeratically enforced, over Democratic weakness sustained, the principle, against any and every misdeed. Take every city and town in the South—arise it as strongly as you please, yet these people cannot be subjugated. Determination will conquer them—and reason and compromise will conquer them also. Which is your choice, dear reader?

Northern War Men and Southern Peace Men.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal gives the following list of war and peace men:

Peace Men.—Jefferson Davis, Mississippi; J. C. Breckenridge, Kentucky; Albert Tombs, Georgia; John Shillell and Ish P. Benjamin, Louisiana; T. C. Hindman, Albert Rust, of Arkansas; L. O. B. Brandt, Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina; J. M. Quarles, Tennessee; M. R. H. Gantt and Alex. R. Butler, of Virginia, were prominent peace men in the Congress of 1861 who are now in arms against United States. War men.—Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Anson Burlingame and Thayer of Massachusetts; John P. Hale, Daniel Clark, of New Hampshire; Zebulon Chandler Clark, of Michigan; Benj. F. Wade, John A. Gurley, of Ohio; Hannibal Hamlin, Wm. P. Fessenden, of Maine; Jas. Doolittle and John F. Porter, of Wisconsin, were the most prominent war men who are in arms against the rebellion, but officers under the U. S. Government, are approved yet to peace.

The Public Debt.

The portion of the National debt which is represented by bonds and not telegraphed from Washington to have, on the first of July, within a fraction of ELEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS! But this does not embrace any of the claims for which certificates of indebtedness have been issued, nor any part of the very large amount in every variety of claims against Government, adjusted and unadjusted, and maturing. All these doubtless amount several hundred millions more, and, together, they form anything else than a reflection to the tax payers of the debt. If the war continues another year, public debt will be at least Two thousand millions of Dollars! Who can begin to estimate the immensity of this sum, and how it ever to be paid?—Lancaster Intell.

The Abolitionists.

The abolitionists don't argue the right of Lincoln to enforce Conscription, but say that it will be forced by the whole military power of the Federal Government. We didn't see the administration had so many soldiers to spare while Lee was in Virginia; what do they want of a Conscription?

Nor is that all. If no means certain that one half the soldiers the Federal army would consent to fight against New York. During the war, one soldier at the arsenal undertook to join the rioters and called on his company to follow. He was immediately shot down by his officer. In case of a civil war "shooting down" may be on the other side, and private soldiers and non-commissioned officers by tens of thousands, may be used against the people against the autocratic government at Washington.

But the abolitionists are in too great a hurry, and the abolitionists are trying to hurry the autocracy to trouble without just cause. Where the ballot is free, there is no necessity for Rev. Mr. and all disputed questions can be settled by our Courts.

When they see, and not before, it will be too late for the Niggerheads to threaten us with military despotism.—N. Y. Copperhead.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN BADGE.

It is said that the Loyal Leagues are issuing a splendid new badge in the shape of a head in India rubber, with this appropriate motto in silver letters: "The Constitution be damned!"

Mr. Vallandigham in Canada.

Soon after Mr. Vallandigham's presence in Montreal became known, a dinner was offered him at the club. He declined it on account of having to leave town by the first train, but the director of the road offering him a special train instead, he finally accepted the dinner, which was partaken of by a goodly company. Mr. Walker, of London, well known in the Hudson Bay Company negotiations, presiding. A correspondent says:

Mr. Vallandigham confined his remarks to general principles of liberty, law, magna charta, habeas corpus, without any personal applications to his own case, and dwelt upon how much the framers of our Constitution were indebted to the barons of Runnymede, and how much to King Charles, the preserving energy that drew out that British writ of liberty, the habeas corpus, &c. His remarks were admirable and did honor to the American name. The people were urgent that the demonstration should be public, but Mr. V. would not consent to it. All Canada would have turned out, if there had been time to testify through him to magna charta and habeas corpus.

At 11 p. m. he went off on an extra train which Mr. Bridges had provided for him. Our Montreal gentlemen were delighted with Mr. Vallandigham's understanding of, and comprehension of, the great struggles we had in England to preserve British liberty—which had cost our fathers two revolutions, one of blood and one of peace, in which we had dethroned a king and taken a queen (William and Mary.) One of the speakers—Mr. R.—said, in compliment, the pleasure of meeting Mr. Vallandigham would fully repay his voyage across the Atlantic.

Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

President Lincoln, in a proclamation appointing a day of thanksgiving and prayer, in acknowledgment of the recent successes of the National arms, says:

"It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vindicate the Army and the Navy of the United States, victories on land or the sea, a signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of the States will be sustained, its civil constitution shall be preserved, and peace a d posterity permanently recorded."

What does Mr. Lincoln mean when he talks of "the Union of these States?" Does he forget, as soon, his recent refusal to allow the State of Louisiana to resume her position in the Union, under her established constitution?

Fire at Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa. July 31. A fire broke out in the cellar of Matthew and Gilmore's drug store, on Lackawanna avenue, at 6 o'clock last night. The fire extended to the four-story building on the north, owned by John K. Koh, and from thence to the banking house of George Sanders on the south. Koh's building was badly damaged. George Fuller's and Sanders's buildings were totally destroyed with their contents. G. A. & J. F. Fuller, and Matthews & Gilmore, and the "Union" and "Peter Williamson" masonic lodges lost everything. The fire originated from benzoin oil.

Who is the Traitor?

A few months ago the New York Tribune, said: "For the old Union we have no regrets, and we do not wish to see it restored." About the same time the editor of the Old Guard wrote: "Give us back the old Union, under the Constitution framed by our fathers—we want no other, and will never consent to anything less." Now the Tribune denounces us as a traitor and a sympathizer with rebellion." If the editor of this journal is a traitor for wishing to save the Union what is the editor of the Tribune for wishing to destroy it.—Old Guard.

WORTHY CLASSMATES.

Horatio Seymour, now Governor of New York, and Geo. W. Woodward, the next Governor of Pennsylvania, graduated in the same class at Geneva, N. Y., and between them there has ever existed the truest friendship. Let the people do their duty, as we have no doubt they will and we will after next Fall have what New York now has, a Governor worthy of the great State over which he presides.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, OR YOUR LIFE.

—The Republican party tax every man who can raise it \$300 to set negroes free, and it proposes to take the life of every man who has not the ready cash. It is a highwayman who says to every citizen, "Three hundred dollars, or your life!"

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial

says that "Mrs. Lincoln is quite unhappy because she won't be able to travel this summer." Old Abe ought to be ashamed of himself, to run after negroes, and neglect his own family in this matter.

Song of the "Loyal" Leaguers.

We're going to fight for darkies now,
Glory hallelujah!
At Lincoln's negro altars bow,
Glory hallelujah!

Come, jolly white men, come along,
Glory hallelujah!
Fall in, and sing this merry song,
Glory hallelujah!

O, when we get the negroes free,
Glory hallelujah!
As good as negroes we shall be,
Glory hallelujah!

DR. J. C. BECKER & CO., PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wyoming that they have located at Tunkhannock where they will promptly attend to all calls in the line of their profession. May be found at his Drug Store when not professionally absent.