



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA
Wednesday, Aug. 19 1863.

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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.

We publish this week a corrected list of committees of vigilance so far as corrections could be made by information derived by the chairman of the standing committee from persons resident in the several Townships.

We hope no person into whose hands the Democrat, of this week, falls will fail to read the admirable address of the Democratic state central committee which will be found on our first page.

Delegate Elections.

The Democratic electors of the several Townships in Wyoming County and Tunkhannock Borough, are requested to meet at the several election Districts on Saturday, the 29th inst., between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M. and elect Delegates to represent them in County Convention, to be held at Tunkhannock, on Monday, the 31st day of August, 1863.

Some of the returns from the delegate elections of last Fall, showing the Committees of vigilance chosen at such Delegate elections for the present year having been mislaid, and sufficient time not being allowed for correspondence with the boards of the several townships, the standing committee has appointed the following committees of vigilance for the several Districts in Wyoming County.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

Brainttrim. T. D. Spring, N. Overfield, Albert Overfield.

Clinton. John Wilson, Benj. Carpenter, John Bedel.

Eaton. Wm. Benedict, Hiram Bodle, John Lee.

Exeter. Benj. Coolbaugh, Thos. D. Headley, Wm. White.

Forkston. Hiram Hitchcock, A P Burgess, A. Vose.

Falls. H. L. Ferguson, G. W. Sherwood, Danl. Post.

Lemon. Miles Avery, Henry Harris, Benj P. Carver.

Mehopany. Saml. D. Ingham, C. L. Vaughn, Geo. Henning.

Monroe. Ziba Billings, H. W. Carpenter, John Wall.

Moshoppen. A. Banatyne, E. Mowry, Michael Coyle.

North Branch. Jas. Goetchus, Jos. Burgess, John Champion.

Nicholson. Holloway Stevens, Perry Stark, N. P. Wilcox.

Northmoreland. Absolom Carey, Robert Caton, Rogers Halleck.

Overfield Lewis. Ager, Joseph Osborn, Caleb Patrick.

Tunkhannock Twp. Jeremiah Osterhout, Wm. B. Overfield, Perry Wiley.

Tunkhannock Boro. Harvey Sickler, James Young, Jacob Rittspaugh.

Washington. John Crawford, S. P. Lathrop, John Kintner.

Windham. Thos. J. Wright, Wm. Riley, Merritt Comstock.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS, &c.

1. The democratic electors of each election district in this county, shall annually, on the last Saturday in August, meet at the place of holding their General Township elections; and elect three suitable persons to serve as a Committee of Vigilance for the ensuing year, whose duty it shall be to superintend the next election of delegates to the County Convention, and also to call and superintend all other meetings of the Democratic electors of their district.

2. At the same time and place, shall also be elected two delegates to the County Convention, who shall, on the following Monday, meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Tunkhannock, and after organizing by electing one of their number for a President, and two Secretaries, shall proceed to nominate such District and County officers as are to be voted for at the ensuing General Election—elect Conferees for such District officers as they shall nominate—appoint Delegates to the next State Convention and a Standing Committee for the County.

3. All County Conventions shall be held with open doors.

4. All candidates for nomination shall be voted for *in viva voce*; and the one receiving a majority of all the votes polled, for any office shall be declared duly nominated.

5. The convention shall keep a journal of all its proceedings, which shall be duly published in the Democratic paper or papers of the County; and any nomination not made in conformity with the foregoing rules, shall be declared void, and the vacancy or vacancies

so occurring, shall be supplied in the manner herein after provided.

6. The standing committee shall consist of nine Democratic citizens of the county, who shall hold their office for one year from and after the date of their election; and it shall be their duty, during that time, to call at County Conventions, Mass and other meetings of the party—to fill all vacancies in the ticket, occasioned either by the declination of nominees, by a want of conformity to the foregoing rules, or where the Convention shall have failed to make a nomination, and also in case of special elections, where the necessity for doing so occurs after the regular time for holding County Conventions—and to fill vacancies in the Committees of Vigilance, occasioned by removal, death, or failure on the part of the citizen to elect them.

7. The Standing Committee shall annually, hereafter, in issuing the call for the election of Delegates to the County Convention, cause a copy of the foregoing rules to be published in connection therewith.

7. These rules may be amended, or new ones added thereto by a general meeting of the Democratic citizens of the county called for that purpose by the Standing Committee, or if the same shall pass two successive County Conventions without amendments, and not otherwise.

J. V. SMITH,
Chairman of Standing Com.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The following is the State Central Committee as appointed by Hon. FINDDAY PATTERSON, of Washington county, who, as President of the late Democratic Convention, was authorized by a resolution of the body to announce the Committee. It consists of a Chairman, and Representatives of the several Senatorial Districts into which the State is divided:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| HON. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman. | |
| 1st Dist. | Robert J. Hemphill, Philadelphia. |
| | John Fullerton, Jr., Philadelphia. |
| | Lease Leach, Philadelphia. |
| 2d " | John D. Evans, Chester county. |
| 3d " | Wm. H. Witte, Montgomery county. |
| 4th " | Wm. T. Rogers, Bucks county. |
| 5th " | Thos. Heckman, Northampton county. |
| 6th " | Heister Clymer, Berks county. |
| 7th " | William Randall, Schuylkill county. |
| 8th " | Ass. Packer, Carbon county. |
| 9th " | Michael Myler, Sullivan county. |
| 10th " | Stephen S. Winchester, Luzerne county. |
| 11th " | Mortimer F. Elliot, Tioga county. |
| 12th " | John H. Humes, Lycoming county. |
| 13th " | William Elliot, Northumberland county. |
| 14th " | Samuel Hepburn, Cumberland county. |
| 15th " | William M. Brislin, Lebanon county. |
| 16th " | George Sanderson, Lancaster co. |
| 17th " | John F. Spangler, York county. |
| 18th " | Henry Smith, Fulton county. |
| 19th " | J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon county. |
| 20th " | William Bigler, Clearfield county. |
| 21st " | Thomas B. Sawright, Fayette county. |
| 22d " | W. T. H. Bailey, Green county. |
| 23d " | Geo. W. Case, Allegheny county. |
| 24th " | James P. Barr, Allegheny county. |
| 25th " | James Campbell, Butler county. |
| 26th " | David S. Morris, Lawrence county. |
| 27th " | Thos. W. Grayson, Crawford county. |
| 28th " | Kennedy L. Flood, Jefferson county. |

Is Pennsylvania a State?

We scarcely know how to answer this question, says the West Chester Jeffersonian. It is certain that Pennsylvania once was a State, and her citizens were accustomed to glory in her as "the Keystone" of the Union. But that was before Abolition Niggerism obtained governmental control both at Harrisburg and Washington.

If Pennsylvania is a State, it is very evident she is without a Governor fit to rule a State. Curtin has proved himself a mere tool satrap of Lincoln, and he has demeaned himself so subserviently to his Washington master, that the "Old Keystone" stood as a naked and defenceless province, when contrasted with the States of New York and New Jersey.

We think it impossible that the culpable conduct of Curtin can fail to arouse the people of Pennsylvania to the importance of again assuming a State position along side of New Jersey and New York, the first step towards which will be the election of a Democratic Governor. This done, the Keystone will once more become a State and her people then feel that they have a Government to be relied on for security and defence in emergency that may arise during the unfortunate and disastrous storm in which the country is now involved.

Had Pennsylvania been a State, with a State Governor at her head, like New York or New Jersey, her borders could not have been invaded, and thousands of her people driven from their homes or plundered of millions of property. A State Governor like SKYMOUR or PARKER would not have trusted to the imbecility and incompetency of the managers at Washington, for protection, but have been prepared with State forces to meet and drive back the invading foe.

Is Pennsylvania a State? It becomes her white freemen to consider this question, for it is an important one. If we would have and maintain her a State, we must have a man as Governor, who will not, like CURTIN continue her in the attitude of a province but who will restore her to her ancient honorable position as the "Keystone State" of the Union. Such a man is GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Not Disposed to go.

The draft is but the merest farce in some of the New England districts. For example in the 4th (Boston) District the whole number examined last week was 1135 of whom 937 were exempted, 70 paid \$300, which makes 1067 that got clear, 108 offered substitutes, and TEN were passed as fit for duty. Thus, less than one in a hundred of the original conscripts got into the army; and this, too, in a section of country that only required the recognition of the negro to "cause every road leading to the national capital to swarm with recruits." At this rate it will require NINETY MILLIONS of conscripts to obtain the "nine hundred thousand men" so enthusiastically promised Father Abraham by the tidicals.

Great Lincoln Picture Gallery.

Through the politeness of several painters, men of remarkable genius, we have received a list of drawings and paintings, which are to be placed on exhibition at Washington immediately after the 4th of March, 1865. They are as follows:

No. 1. A view of the Cave of Famine; a lean, ghastly figure placed as sentinel at the entrance. A graveyard in the distance with 400,000 graves; at the right are 200,000 cripples, and on the left an uncountable throng of widows and orphans. A remarkable picture—dedicated to Abraham Lincoln.

No. 2. Judas Iscariot in the act of betraying a charcoal sketch—dedicated to E. Stanton, Esq., Secretary of War.

No. 3. St. Duran relating his interview with the devil. A copy—dedicated to Major General Benj. F. Butler.

No. 4. A group of gamblers quarreling at all fours. After the manner of Teniers—dedicated to the republican contractors.

No. 5. Tom Thumb speaking through a trumpet, with the intention to pass himself off for the Belgian Giant—dedicated to several Major Generals.

No. 6. A miser cutting up a naval flag, and converting it into money-bags—dedicated to Gideon G. Wells and his brother-in-law, Morgan.

No. 7. A rope-dancer balancing an empty pither on his chin—dedicated to Wm. H. Seward.

No. 8. A man crushed to death under several tons of green paper, which fell from a scaffolding over his head. A frightful picture—dedicated to Salmon P. Chase.

No. 9. A white man embracing a negro wench. An immodest picture—dedicated to Charles Sumner.

No. 10. Forty thieves breaking into a government treasury—dedicated to the friends of the administration.

No. 11. Five satyrs teaching the devil how to lie—dedicated to the editors of the Albany "Evening Journal."

No. 12. A crowd of negroes stripping the shirt off the body of a white man, and leaving him naked—dedicated to the last Congress.

No. 13. A throng of white men and negroes setting fire to the temple of Liberty. An immense picture; canvas 40 feet by 24—dedicated to the republican party.

No. 14. A drunken white man, with his face painted like a negro, holding a banjo in his hand, in the act of singing, "John Brown's soul is marching on,"—dedicated to John W. Forney.

No. 15. A picture of the infernal regions, with the devils all unchained. Labeled, "The United States in the reign of Lincoln!"

No. 16. Haman hanging on the gallows which he prepared for Mordecai—dedicated to the editors of the "Evening Post."

No. 17. "The Union League," being the picture of a mob of white men and negroes trying to split a rail labelled "The Union."

No. 18. Diplomatic dinner in the White House. His black excellency the Minister from Hayti seated between Mrs. Lincoln and the charming Miss Chase. The seats of the rest of diplomatic corps all vacant. John W. Forney standing behind the chair of the Haytian Minister dressed as a waiter. A very spirited painting.

No. 19. Henry Ward Beecher, in the act of praying to the devil to send famine, pestilence and the sword upon a slavery cursed Union.

No. 20. Reverend Doctors Cheever and Tyng, at a clandestine interview with Satan, in front of the pulpit in Cheever's church.—Satan in the act of delivering an opinion in favor of a superior race of men, to spring from an amalgamation of whites and blacks.—Cheever and Tyng appeared delighted. A fine painting, and excellent likenesses of the three worthy friends.

No. 21. A copperhead chasing a huge black snake, which is running away with affrighted velocity.

These paintings will form one of the most remarkable picture galleries in the country, not only on account of their great merit as works of art, but as well for their historical and local interest. It is hinted that the next Congress will purchase the whole gallery, and make it a permanent attraction to draw literary men and artists from all parts of the world to Washington.—Old Guard.

The Idea of a Pennsylvania Governor.

Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, in accepting his nomination, says:

"But my fellow citizens, the administration of the Government of Pennsylvania sinks into insignificance when compared with the great struggle in which we are engaged for the vindication and supremacy of the National Government."

This idea seems to have been the bane of Governor Curtin all along. Thinking only of Washington, he forgot all about Pennsylvania, and hence, in a trying time, had to call and recall upon New York and New Jersey to save him and his State. When thinking only of Washington, General Lee rushed into York, Carlisle, &c., and threatened (C.) was calling upon Lincoln, and New York and New Jersey to save him.

Upon the whole, we should think Pennsylvania would be wise to elect a Governor who thinks quite as much of Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh as of Washington.—N. Y. Express.

Pennsylvania will elect a Governor in October who will maintain the rights of Pennsylvania under the law with all the power conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws of the State, Governor WOODWARD will not consent "to hold his own liberties and let the people hold theirs, at the mere will of the Federal Executive." He was chosen deliberately, carefully, wisely, as the Democratic candidate—the delegates knew him.

Political funeral sermon.

On a beautiful afternoon about the middle of June last, hundreds of people assembled in a grove in the vicinity of Russell Hill on a funeral occasion. The deceased was a young man; returned home on the 6th of June, from the tented field, after the expiration of his servitude of nine months, being lawfully discharged. On the 13th, one week later, he was a corpse. The funeral ceremonies were conducted by J. J. Kennedy assisted by D. Jayne. I have not attached Revs., nor given the name of Messengers of peace, because the discourse for the occasion was bad logic and worse divinity. Kennedy gave out as his text, 1 Cor. Chap. 15th, verse 28th. Spent a short time in making some preliminary remarks. Then he began to talk of our country, of its rise and progress, manufacturers and commerce, of its various institutions, its laws and government, being the best in the world. Its inhabitants being prosperous, free and happy people. In this place I would say that he never spoke the word Constitution, while on the stand.—perhaps he thought the Government a better word to suit the times with A. Lincoln for supreme dictator. Our Country's rise, progress, and prosperity are the strongest evidences in favor of the form of Government under which we have lived to be a nation, men were placed at the heads of the different departments sworn to honor and obey the constitution and laws and to attend to every part of the machinery by which our union is kept in existence; before the war few were the men to be found who had the courage to come out boldly against the Constitution and Union, but now days you can find them in almost every place, and are ready at any moment to say hard things of men, if they stand up for the Constitution and Union as it was; principles they have believed in from infancy up, all through life perhaps of seventy years, but now such men are called traitors to their country.—

In the next place he spoke of the country in its present condition. The war cry in our ears every day, something new—thousands killed, and tens of thousands wounded was attributed in one instance, to southern traitors in the next as a judgment from God, on us on account of slavery as a national sin—as to its continuance he laid great stress on Northern sympathy, but said the rebellion must be put down, the union and government sustained at all hazards. In this part of his discourse he waxed warm. Government and union was all in all to him. He talked as though he possessed courage, would think it an honor to die in the cause of his country. He was down on those that talked of peace or compromise. John Van Buren and Ben Wood, by name, and all others of the same stamp were doomed men. He wanted all men to support the government (A. Lincoln's) and to yield to all its laws and commands. He spoke hard things of Northern men who would not do it. He took a view of the congregation, and said he saw some of them there; he knew them by their countenances. About this time his love for the union and the government had got his gas up to a blowing off pitch. The congregation had to take it in language as follows: "Should any one be found black enough at heart to say or act perversely to the Government, he hoped JEHOVAH would put his hand on him and crush him to the earth." And to let his hearers know, he repeated it in the same language, (the government here alluded to was A. Lincoln's) because these men that have not changed their step, but are on the old path, the good way in which their fathers walked, glorying in the Constitution and Union, are styled by this worthy as copperheads sympathizers with traitors.

There was one face in the congregation, hid from his view under the flag of his country, and I feel proud to say, without fear of contradiction, that he belonged to the class that came under the displeasure of the speaker, whose hope was in their destruction without mercy. As soon as he had blown off his gas a little he began to call on that party which was not turned over to destruction, to arouse, to up and go to work at once, as their enemies were gaining ground very fast. He urged the necessity of every man being in earnest to hasten to do their best to bring their friends and neighbors in positions to defend the government. On abolition he talked of the slave in bondage and urged his hearers to do all in their power to be equal to the white man, or a little above him, as the only way of crushing out the rebellion. He labored hard to be thought a no-party man; but many of his hearers had doubts of the fact, there was a sprinkling of unbelievers. Party man or no party man, his sympathy appears to be only in favor of the colored race. He thinks it a horrible thing for a slave to be taken from his wife and family—but for a white man whose fault is to stand by the Constitution and Union, that which he was taught to love and obey, while dandled on his mother's knee, he can be taken from wife and family, and banished to an enemy's country. Something new under the sun where civilization reigns. But this is a subject of rejoicing as it shows the powerful arm of A. Lincoln's government. Again, our friends and neighbors are taken from their wives and families by the same powerful arm and forced into the ranks. Is it for any other purpose than to defend their country? Oh, yes, just to free a few slaves and to do a few things that our fathers by some means did not think right to do. Such as to shut up honest men, and let rogues and rascals run at large. Any sympathy for these men? Oh, no, they are taken for the public good, and government demands their services. If you should say anything against it, you come under the displeasure of the speaker, and are turned over to be crushed under the hand of Jehovah.

The hope of the hypocrite shall perish—Bible.

In conclusion he said some were so bold and ignorant as to say preachers of the Gospel had no authority for preaching against slavery; but to enlighten the ignorant, and confute the bold, he quoted the text first named and that was his authority. Never so used by St. Paul—his author! He may search all the commentaries from Tallow Hill to the low lands of Eaton and he could not find it so explained.

D. Jayne was called on to conclude. After being engaged in prayer a short time, the exhorting gas (that he had been taking while hearing the lecture from his brother, as he was pleased to call him) lifted him so high as to forget there was anything above him. He made use of this impious language. I fully concur in all the brother hath said, and feel glad and can rejoice that a man could be found to take such a bold stand against those that were opposers of the government. Then he offered up a petition to Almighty God, that he would put his heel on those characters spoken of by his Brother, and crush them to powder, but to remember them in mercy.

Can it be possible that those men could believe the ceremonies performed on this occasion were acceptable to god or man? Hoping and praying for the destruction of those that stand up for the Constitution and Union as it was. If they are really serious in this affair, let me ask of them one favor—that they will compromise with the Almighty to have the day of destruction put off until the second Tuesday of October is passed, as the Copperheads want all the force they can get to save the country from destruction and ruin.

TRUTH.

CARNEY'S FLAT,
Aug. 17th 1863.

Resolutions Adopted at a late Meeting of the Democratic Club in Monroe Tp.

WHEREAS, The opposition of a part of the people of one part of our country to the domestic institution of another, has generated a spirit of sectional hatred, between the people of those sections, which, on the advent of the so-called Republican party to power, plunged our nation into a civil war, which, notwithstanding the unreserved support of the loyal states, in furnishing men and money to aid the administration in its pretended efforts to put down rebellion, has continued to increase in magnitude until our own state is invaded by an armed foe, and the total overthrow of our republican institutions is seriously threatened.

Resolved, That we have no faith in the intention or ability of the party now in power, to enforce the laws in the rebellious States, and to restore peace and union to our bleeding and divided country.

Resolved, That we believe that the cause of humanity as well as the best interests of our country demand that the fratricidal war which has devastated the fairest portions of our country, and filled our land with mourning, should be brought to as speedy a termination as possible with the enforcement of the law and restoration of the union.

Resolved, That we entirely repudiate the doctrine that the constitution is not the Supreme law, absolute authority, at all times and under all circumstances, as a disgraceful imputation upon the wisdom of the fathers who framed it for a perpetual bond of union and security, for liberty and as fatal to all constitutional government. No necessity can relieve the executive from its restraint, or deprive the citizen of its guarantees.

Resolved, That it is the ancient and undoubted prerogative of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men, it is a home bred right, a fireside privilege. It hath been enjoyed in every house, cottage, and cabin, in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air, or walking on the earth. Aiming at all times to be courteous and temperate in its exercise, except when the right itself be questioned. I shall place myself on the extreme boundary of my right and bid defiance to any arm that would move me from my ground. This high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise within this house and in all places—in time of peace, in time of war, and at all times. Living I shall assert it, and should I leave no other inheritance to my children, by the blessing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles and the example of a manly, independent and constitutional defence of them, such were the sentiments of our Fathers, the defenders of the constitution, and they still live in our hearts.

Resolved, That we recognize the duty of obedience to law and support of the government, that the assumption by the administration of the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to establish martial law in states where war does not exist and over persons not in the military service is unwarranted by the constitution and subversive of a government of laws into a military despotism, it should not nor will not be allowed by a free people.

Who is a Copperhead.

The Union Leagues have denounced Democrats as Copperheads; and have repeatedly cited as specimens of the genus, Governors Seymour of New York and Parker of New Jersey. We adopt their illustration; and define a Copperhead Governor to be, the Chief Magistrate of a State, who protects the rights of the citizens and the Commonwealth from unconstitutional oppression by the Federal Government, and who so controls the policy and resources of his State that he is at once able to protect it from invasion, and succor a sister Commonwealth when an imbecile federal government, and a slavish Black Republican Governor are not equal to the emergency. The citizen of a Copperhead State is one who marches to defend the borders of a sister State, when the so-called Union Leagues of that State are excusing themselves from marching to support the "best government on earth." We commend these defenders to the Union Leagues of Bucks county.—Doyletown Democrat.

Sentiment for the Times.

Under no possible emergency, not even in Insurrection, OR AMID THE THROES OF CIVIL WAR, can this Government justify official interference with the Freedom of speech or of the Press, any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and of the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of Arbitrary power.—F. P. Blair, Sen., father and the intimate friend of Gen. Jackson.

He "hasn't Time."

Mr. Lincoln, in his letter to Gov. Seymour, virtually admits that the draft law may be unconstitutional, and ought to be tested before the U. S. Supreme Court; but, he says, he "hasn't time" to await the decision of the Court. The rebels, he says, are driving conscripts into their ranks "very much like a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter pen," and therefore he, too, must disregard the probable unconstitutionality of the law, and imitate the rebels by driving our people into the ranks, "VERY MUCH LIKE A BUTCHER DRIVES BULLOCKS INTO A SLAUGHTER PEN."—*Free Journal.*

There may be this difference between driving men into the army in Federal and Confederate States. In the latter case the poor man knows that if he is forced to leave his family and home and endure the privations of the tented field, his rich neighbor is compelled to perform the same service, without regard to his wealth. Such is not the case in the Northern States. The man who can raise the \$300 is exempt, while the poor man is driven (to use Mr. Lincoln's own language) "very much like a bullock into a slaughter pen."

Another difference is this, the Southern conscript knows that when forced into the army he will be placed under the command of able and skillful Generals, while, on the other hand, the Northern soldier does not know but that he will be placed under such negro worshippers as Pope, Burnside, Hooker or Milroy, to be literally "driven into a slaughter pen." Were our citizen soldiers assured that they would be placed under such commanders as McClellan, Meade, or Grant, we are sure there would be no necessity for the present odious conscription law.

Senator Harris, of New York, elected as a Republican, eschewing abolitionism, expressed right views concerning the conscription bill while it was pending in the Senate. He said:

"England, with her many wars and often scarcity of men, never resorted to this despotic measure. It was a mode of raising armies only used by despots, but never by republican governments, and the principle, if adopted, would provide large standing armies, which almost inevitably lead to despotism.—In a government of delegated power, and which rested upon the consent of the governed, it was inexpedient and unnecessary. Congress has not the power under the Constitution, thus to destroy the militia of the States, which the Constitution provided for as a reserve for the Union. If this measure were adopted, there would be centralized power."—*Potts Standard.*

William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, has written a letter to the "Union League" of Philadelphia, in which he urges the policy of reducing the Southern States to a Territorial condition, and placing them under military government until they adopt constitutions abolishing slavery. If that is to be the policy of Lincoln's Administration with the States now in rebellion, we can tell Mr. Whiting and Mr. Lincoln that their efforts to hold political power will prove abortive. When the rebels lay down their arms and acknowledge the Supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States, this bloody war must and shall cease. The people will not be trifled with by artful and designing politicians. As to Mr. Whiting's legal abilities, there is not a school boy sixteen years of age, who would not richly deserve to be flogged by his teacher, if he were to advance the monstrous absurdities contained in some of the legal opinions of the Solicitor of the War Department. The idea of sending such a miserable nincompoop to Europe to instruct our Foreign Ministers in international law is the greatest farce this Administration has yet attempted to play. The best possible use that could be made of Whiting would be to cage him, and place him on exhibition at Barnum's Museum in New York.

Enormous Frauds upon the Government.

The Lancaster Examiner, Abolition, of Saturday last says considerable excitement has been created at Harrisburg by the discovery of enormous frauds upon the government during the recent army movements in this region, consequent upon the Rebel raid. The amounts are stated at millions of dollars. A number of State politicians have been placed under arrest, and the subject will receive the most searching investigation by the War Department. The most corrupt practices have prevailed in horse contracts and in clothing and subsistence supplies. They throw the "shoddy" operators at Harrisburg in the summer of 1861 entirely in the shade. Many of the same parties are implicated, and the gangs who have infested the State capital in the winter have reaped a rich summer harvest.

The Republicans go for Borough for Governor of Ohio because he used to be a Democrat. We go for Vallandigham because he is a Democrat now.—Which is the more sensible? Which is the better—the man who used to be a Christian, of the man who adheres to the faith and is a Christian still? What would have been thought of Christ's followers, if while Paul and Silas were still living, they had proposed to make Judas a Bishop, because he had once been a disciple?—*Logan (O.) Gazette.*

Registers Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts are filed in this office viz: The Final account of Lewis Ager administrator of the Estate of Solomon Avery late of Falls township deceased, filed June 6th, 1863. The final account of Lewis M. Austin administrator of the estate of David C. Anstine late of Northmoreland township deceased, filed July 7th, 1863. This is therefore to give notice to all creditors, legatees and other persons interested, that the above named accounts will be presented to the Orphan Court for Wyoming County to be held in Tunkhannock on Monday the 17th day of August next, for confirmation and allowance. SINTON WILLIA Register

Registers Office
Tunkhannock, July 5th 1863