

# The North Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

"TO SPEAK HIS THOUGHTS IS EVERY FREEMAN'S RIGHT."—Thomas Jefferson.

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## THE TERMS.

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Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861.

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HAVING taken the Hotel, in the Borough of Tunkhannock, recently occupied by Wiley Warner, the proprietor respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and the comforts and accommodations of a first class Hotel, will be found by all who may favor it with their custom. September 11, 1861.

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HAVING resumed the proprietorship of the above Hotel, the undersigned will spare no effort to render the house an agreeable place of sojourn for all who may favor it with their custom. Wm. H. CORTRIGHT.

June, 3rd, 1863

M. GILMAN, DENTIST.

M. GILMAN, has permanently located in Tunkhannock, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country.

ALL WORK WARRANTED, TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Office over Tuttle's Law Office, near the Post Office, Dec. 11, 1861.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN HAVING BEEN restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 105 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. v2n24ly

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## Poet's Corner.

### CAMPAIGN SONG.

Air—"The Red, White and Blue."

Unfurled is the flag of our nation,  
The roll of the drum calls to arms;  
Each patriot now to his station;  
For this is the hour of alarms.  
No stranger our soil is invading,  
But dark is the mutinous crew,  
Who boldly their treason parading,  
Would strike down the red, white and blue.

Chorus—Would strike down the red, white and blue  
Would strike down the red, white and blue,  
Who boldly their treason parading,  
Would strike down the red, white and blue.

Oh! look from the turbulent ocean,  
Across to the far "peaceful sea,"  
The people aroused are in motion,  
And strong is the arm of the free;  
Inspired with the patriot's devotion,  
The Democrats faithful and true,  
All rallying for Woodward and Lowrie,  
Who stand by the red, white and blue.

Chorus—Who stand by the red, white and blue,  
Who stand by the red, white and blue,  
Are rallying for Woodward and Lowrie,  
Who stand by the red, white and blue.

Then gather, ye cohorts of treason,  
Our phalanx will close for the shock;  
Our panoply—freedom and reason,  
We stand by the surf-beaten rock,  
One heart and one hand for the Union;  
For conflict and victory too;  
Our leaders are Woodward and Lowrie,  
Our flag is the red, white and blue.

Chorus—Our flag is the red, white and blue,  
Our flag is the red, white and blue,  
Our leaders are Woodward and Lowrie,  
Our flag is the red, white and blue.

The era of peace is before us!  
Though dark the tempest still lowers;  
Kind Providence yet watches o'er us,  
And triumph will surely be ours;  
We'll stand by our loved Constitution  
In spite of the rail-splitting crew;  
Hurrah, then, for Woodward and Lowrie,  
Three cheers for the red, white and blue.

Chorus—Three cheers for the red, white and blue,  
Three cheers for the red, white and blue,  
Hurrah, then, for Woodward and Lowrie,  
Three cheers for the red, white and blue.

## WOODWARD AND HIS DEFAMERS.

### THE ISSUE MADE AND MET.

The advocate of Abolitionism, the opponents of the Constitution, the Northern enemies of the Union, unable to accomplish their designs by argument, and to cajole the people longer by their spurious promises, have resorted to abuse. Unable to discover one single flaw in the spotless private character of Judge Woodward, or to specify one single fault of omission or commission in his useful and brilliant career, the mouth-pieces of Abolition have taken a still lower step in degradation, and from abuse they have descended to calumny.

With the current of public opinion setting overwhelmingly against them, they have attempted, in their despair, to strike down, with one blow, the fair fame, the private character and the public reputation of George W. Woodward—to deny the upright Judge, to the enlightened, far-sighted, Union-loving statesman, to the valuable citizen, to the pure, able, conscientious man, to the accomplished gentleman, the highest civic virtue, that virtue without which all others are useless or worse than useless—loyalty to his country, in this her hour of need. They have ventured to accuse Judge Woodward of secessionism! They have done it with the deliberate intent to deceive the people, to delude both citizens and soldiers into the support of their own partisans, to divert attention from their own misdeeds, their own schemes and projects, and to attain success by falsehood. Vain attempt; impotent malignity!

Let the record tell the story and reveal the truth. The charges against the Democracy—the conservatives—and their candidate made by several of their speakers at a recent Abolition gathering in this city, are as follows:

"I am intimately acquainted with that gentleman (Judge Woodward), with whom the speaker never had five minutes' conversation, and who had never exchanged a word with him for five years. Without imputation on character (!) could we call John C. Calhoun from his grave, and make him Governor of Pennsylvania, he would not better carry out his designs than Judge Woodward himself."

"Judge Woodward is an avowed secessionist. Vallandigham and Fernando Wood are no more committed to unconditional peace than Judge Woodward. Indeed, he has even of late denounced his own party for embracing the warlike questions of the day."

"While Alexander Stephens was in Georgia denouncing secession, Woodward was teaching that it is right and proper—ordained of God."

"Barring his (Judge Woodward's) private character, when the Democratic party nominated him they threw us a challenge to give the Presidency of this country to Jeff. Davis."

"The candidates placed by the Democratic party are pledged to the very sentiments for which the secessionists have made this cruel war upon the country."

"If Judge Woodward is elected, this Commonwealth is virtually sold out to the South."

So much for his slanderers. Now for the principles of Woodward—his devotion to the Union. His words come to us like an echo from the grave at the Hermitage, or at Marshfield, or at Ashland, or at Mount Vernon. They were spoken on the occasion of the erection of the monument to Governor Shunk at the Trappe, Montgomery county, July 4, 1851:

"These States are glorious in their individuality, but their collective glories are in the Union. By all means, at all hazards, are they to be maintained in their integrity and the full measure of their constitutional rights—for only so is the Union to be preserved—only so is it worth preserving. It is the completeness of these assembled sovereignties, lacking nothing which they have not lent for a great purpose, that makes the Union precious. This word Union is a word of gracious omen. It implies confidence and affection—mutual support and protection against external dangers. It is the chosen expression of the strongest passion of young hearts. It is the charmed circle within which the family dwells. It is man helping his fellowman in this rugged world. It is States, perfect in themselves, confederated for mutual advantage. It is the people of States, separated by lines, and interests, and institutions, and usages, and laws, all forming one glorious nation—all moving onward to the same sublime destiny, and all instinct with a common life. Our fathers plodged their lives for their fortunes, and their sacred honors to form this Union—let ours be pledged to maintain it."

"Here is the shadow of this venerable temple, against the graves of the Muhlenbergs and over that of Shunk, let us renew our vows of allegiance and devotion—let us look yonder to Valley Forge, and yonder to Germantown, and yonder to Brandywine—let us recall the blood poured out on all the other battle fields—let us think of the treasured dust of our heroes, and patriots and martyrs—let us remember the achievements of our arms, by land and sea, and the growth and prosperity of our country, and then, looking forward to the exalted position among the nations of the earth to which we are hastening, let us swear one to another, by all the memories of the past, by all the glories of the present, by all the hopes of the future, that the States as they are, and the Union as it is, MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

And again, at the Union meeting held December 13, 1860, in Independence Square, called by the Mayor and Councils of Philadelphia, Judge Woodward thus pleaded for the Union. (This meeting was at the time denounced and ridiculed by the Abolitionists.)

"Here on this consecrated spot of earth, where the foundations were laid of the best Government the world ever saw, let us renew our vows to the Union, and send salutations to our brethren. Talk not of secession—go not rashly out of the Union—dim no star of our glorious flag—give us time to place ourselves right with regard to this peculiar institution, and to roll back the cloud that now obscures, for the moment, our devotion to the Union as it was. Speak thus to the Southern States, and follow our words by fitting deeds, and Pennsylvania can stop secession, or cure it, if it occurs. We can win back any State that may stray off, if only we can prove our own loyalty to the Constitution and the Union as our fathers formed them."

"And would it not be a proud page in the history of Pennsylvania that should record the rescue of the American Union from impending ruin by the prompt, glorious, united action of the people of Pennsylvania? That great glory may be ours. Let us grasp it ere it be forever too late."

Let his opponents show one word, one act in Judge Woodward's whole life, to contradict these glorious utterances. Now, let us apply, with strict impartiality, to Judge Woodward and to his defamers, the soundest of all tests, "By their fruits ye shall know them." Let us see how those acted who are most affected by the influences of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, and by those of his opponents. In 1861, the people, the Democracy of the United States, assured by Congress and by the Administration that "the war is to be conducted solely for the restoration of the Union," that "the rights of the States shall be preserved unimpaired," and that "the status of slaves in the States where it now exists shall not be disturbed," rushed to the field. Among the most prompt to fight in such a cause was a son of Judge Woodward; Captain (now Colonel) Geo. A. Woodward. Another son also entered the service when the soil of Pennsylvania was invaded. His nephew is also in the service.

Now, what is Judge Woodward's opinion of the course adopted by his sons and by Colonel Biddle, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who resigned his position to raise a regiment for the defence of Pennsylvania? Let him speak for himself: "Hon. Charles J. Biddle:

"Dear sir: I have received the communication of your wish to resign the position of Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in order to give, as a private soldier, or in any sphere that may be open to you, your whole exertions for the defence of our invaded Commonwealth."

"As the Chairmanship was accepted by you with the express understanding that it was not to prevent your concurrence with any call to military service that you might deem obligatory upon you, I cheerfully consent, so far as I have any interest in your movements, to your resort to arms in defence of the State. Indeed, much as I should regret to lose your services at the head of the Committee, I nevertheless earnestly desire you to go, and, if possible, to take with

you men enough to expel the invaders from our borders."

"The Governor's Proclamation of the 26th inst., is a specific demand for State defence. You will be mustered into the service of the State," he says, "for the period of ninety days but will be required to serve only so much of the period of the muster as the safety of our people and honor of our States may require."

"There ought to be such an instant uprising of young men, in response to this call, as shall be sufficient to assure the public safety, and to teach the world that no hostile foot can, with impunity, tread the soil of Pennsylvania."

"I am, very truly, yours,  
"GEORGE W. WOODWARD.  
Philadelphia, June 29, 1862."

And again—and let us mark well his sentiments—they come to us from the Bench, which he adorns by his independence, dignity and ability. In his decision affirming the constitutionality of the soldiers' stay law, which protected their property during their term of service, and thirty days after, from executions issued by superlatively "loyal" creditors, he says:

"Yet it is impossible to separate this question of reasonableness from the actual circumstances in which the country found itself at the date of the law. Eleven States had seceded or revolted from the Federal Union, and had set up an independent Government within the jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States, and armed possessors of forts, arsenals, custom-houses, navy yards and other proper of the United States within the boundaries of the revolted States. In the judgment of the President and Congress, who were the duly constituted authorities, the occasion required an immense increase of the army and navy, and the active employment of both of these strong arms to subdue the rebellion and restore the Union. Accordingly, Congress authorized the President to accept volunteers, and to call upon the States for their militia. He did both, and a vast army has been in the field for many months."

"Now if a stay of execution for three years would not be tolerated in ordinary times, did not these circumstances constitute an emergency that justified the pushing of legislation to the extreme limit of the constitution? No citizen could be blamed for volunteering. He was invoked to do so by appeals as strong as his love of country. In the nature of things there is nothing unreasonable in exempting a soldier's property whilst he is absent from home battling for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. And when he has not run before he was sent, but has yielded himself up to the call of his country, his self-sacrificing patriotism pleads, trumpet-tongued, for all the indulgence from his creditors which the Legislature have power to grant. If the term of indulgence seem long in this instance, it was not longer than the time for which the President and Congress demanded the soldier's services. It was not for him, nor is it for us, to rejudge the discretion of the President and Congress in this regard. Basing ourselves on what they did constitutionally, the question for us is whether the stay granted by our own Legislature to our citizen soldiers was unreasonable. In view of the extraordinary circumstances of the case, we cannot pronounce it unreasonable. We see in it no wanton or careless disregard of the obligation of contracts, but only a sincere effort to enable the general Government to prosecute, with success a war which, in its exclusive right of judgment, it resolved to wage."

"Another circumstance which bears on the reasonableness of the enactment is the provision which suspends all statutes of limitation in favor of the soldier during all the time that he is exempted from process. The provisions were reciprocal and both were reasonable."

Now the Democratic party have nominated Judge Woodward as the representative of their principles, the twelfth resolution of their platform declaring—

"That while this General Assembly condemns and denounces the faults of the Administration and the encroachments of the Abolitionists, it does, also, most thoroughly condemn and denounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of Government and of the peace and liberty of the people, and it does hereby most solemnly declare that the people of this State are an alterably opposed to any division of the Union and will persistently exert their whole influence and power, under the Constitution, to maintain and defend it."

And yet, such charges are made against him—made by men who never have been in the field, and who had no kindred there; who contented themselves with plastering the streets of Philadelphia with huge posters, calling for volunteers, headed "Actions, not words," and limited their own services to such safe work. In luxurious ease, in the rooms of the "League," they loudly declaimed that "to crush this unholy rebellion they would be willing to shed the last drop of blood," taking care not to shed the first drop; and if they did mean to be liberal at all in offering to shed blood, it was probably like Artemus Ward's offer of "all the blood in the veins of his able-bodied male relatives." And while they were thus occupied, Judge Woodward had resigned his sons to defend his State and his defamers. No defamation of him and of his supporters then! But now the danger is past, and they are safe; and now they denounce their defenders as "secessionists!"

With what feelings must these gallant sons listen to these calumnies on their honored father! With what feelings must the people of Pennsylvania be inspired, as they reflect on the baseness which dictated them!—The Age.

"All public functionaries in this land are under the law, and none, from the highest to the lowest, are above it."—W. H. LOWRIE.

## THE REBEL INVASION.

Governor Curtin's friends base his claims for re-election entirely upon his military services. They do not venture to recommend him to the people on the score of honesty, ability, or fitness, but they allege that he has done a vast deal as a belligerent. Unfortunately for this pretension, the history of last summer is not yet forgotten. Let us recall some of its incidents. Months before General Lee made his advance, Mr. Clement C. Barclay, of this city, collected data which convinced himself and Governor Curtin that such a movement was in contemplation. The evidence was laid before the President, but for reasons known only to himself—though easily surmised—he replied "We can do nothing for you—Pennsylvania must take care of herself." When this answer was given—it is in gossip, and the *crisis*—the *crisis* of the story justifies its repetition—Governor Curtin's friends said, "Now, Andy! be a man! They will cheat you out of the Spanish mission anyhow, and you may as well secure your re-election by protecting the State." This plan required more pluck than our "Chief Executive" was the owner of, and, like Pontius Pilate, he surrendered his convictions of duty. Soon, however, the reports became still more alarming and again he asked for aid. This being refused, he—the Commander-in-Chief of our militia—by virtue of a Constitution which declares that "the freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence," asked permission to call out his own militia. This, too, was denied him, and the next week he told his Harrisburg audience the story of his shame. After thanking God that they were "separated from the rebels by a natural barrier, which had through the providence of God, risen during the night" and that "the New York Seventh were on their way to our assistance" he meekly said:

"He was sorry for the lateness of this call; he desired to make it last week, but the President refused it. But let us forget that we have been treated wrongly. The General Government must be sustained, as well as the State. He had been willing to concede everything to the Administration, and to carry out their plans to the best of his ability."

What followed will be remembered by all. Governor Seymour, aided by General McClellan, dispatched thirty or more New York regiments to our relief, and the pressure in the army having ousted "Fighting Joe," and placed a true soldier in his place, the battle of Gettysburg was fought and won, and the State once more relieved from the tread of the invader; but let us not forget that for the devastation of our fertile valleys—for the heavy taxes which must be levied to furnish a poor remuneration for the losses which our fellow-citizens incurred—for the humiliation of our noble old Commonwealth—and, above all, for the heroic lives that were lost, and the ghastly wounds that were received on those dreadful July days, Andrew G. Curtin is alone responsible.

## EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS.

We copy the following extract from the speech of James A. Masters Esq., editor of the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, delivered at the Democratic mass meeting at Hamilton, Ohio on the 10th inst.

"Certain correspondences" that have lately come out between Fernando Wood, of New York, and the President, in which Mr. Wood asserts that he had it from responsible and high sources in the Southern Confederacy, that they were trying if they could not come back and take their places by representatives in Congress at Washington, if an offer of full amnesty was agreed upon, though whether that is so or not I do not know, I am not in the confidence of Mr. Wood, and never desire to be. I say, then, I charged it in print, and I charge it by word of mouth, and am ready to substantiate it by intercepted communication from the Southern Confederacy to the world, that Mr. Lincoln's Administration was made acquainted with the fact one month before he came, that Alexander H. Stephens was about to visit Washington, with power to treat for peace."

They had that information by intercepted correspondence, and the man to whom it was addressed was imprisoned for receiving it. It is, or was in the State Department, unless mutilated or destroyed; but the communication was sent. And therefore I am free to say more. I myself heard before the period, that Stephens was reported to have been turned back, and not admitted to an audience with the Administration at Washington; that he was about to come, and was only arranging the terms with Jeff. Davis, on which, on the highest patriotic and American grounds, he was to come to Washington, and make propositions that would overwhelm the North with astonishment. His plea with this: that they had come to the lowest point; that now or never they must make friends with the North, make up their quarrel or the American Union was gone forever, for France was at their door, claiming a close alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Southern Confederacy."

Alexander Stephens we know was a gallant, truly patriotic and Union man, as true an American, and as worthy of the name freeman as draws the breath of life on this continent. His plea was: We cannot die and leave our names to posterity as the destroyers of this Union. We must smother our passions; we must put down our prejudices; forget our wrongs and woes; we must make up this quarrel, for this American Union must be preserved. And with that high, patriotic idea, overwhelming Jeff. Davis with this obliquity, with which history would stamp his name if he resisted, he came with full powers to treat at Washington for the cessation of this war, on the ground of a reasonable, sincere and firm purpose to reconstruct the Union."

## Gov. Bramlette's Inaugural.

The Telegraph gives us the following synopsis of the address of Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, delivered at the time of his inauguration, a few days since:

"He contends that the revolted States did not change their status by rebelling; that all that is necessary for them to do is to return to their fidelity, and take their position as States; that the Rebellion did not remit them to a territorial status."

"He says we have now, and will have before the Rebellion closes, the identical Constitution which extremists seek to destroy, the one by innovation, the other by force. It is not a restored Union, not a reconstructed Union that Kentucky desires, but a preserved Union and a restored peace upon a constitutional basis."

"The Governor strongly objects to the arming of negro regiments, and asks what is to be done with such soldiers at the end of the war. He points to the result of the recent elections as a proof that Kentucky will not fraternize with Rebellion, either open or covert, and declares that Kentucky ever has been, and now is, and always will be, loyal to the Government of our fathers."

The Louisville Journal, the chief organ of the successful party in Kentucky, thus clearly and unequivocally defines its position:

"The platform of the Union Democracy of Kentucky is the platform of the Northern Democracy, as represented by Governor Seymour. Every member of the Union State ticket stands squarely upon this ticket, and within the sphere of his lawful power will execute the platform to the letter."

If our abolition friends, who have been crying so loudly over the result of the Kentucky election, can gain consolation from the above extracts, they are certainly welcome to it. Does it look as if the Abolition doctrine promulgated at Washington was going to receive any support, or does it not look more like restoring the "Union as it was" under the Constitution as it is, which in the eyes of some of the abolitionist Republicans is "treason?"

## LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

Our loyal neighbors who think no argument can be sound, or founded upon any stronger ground, than factions' opposition, may perhaps acknowledge that the historian Hume was neither a copperhead, an ignoramus, nor a traitor. It would be impossible for us to write an article more fully covering the entire ground, or more applicable to the present state of affairs than the following extract from Hume's history of HENRY the VI. It shows us what the future historian must say of certain transactions of the present administration.

"The Parliament having thus resigned all their religious liberties, proceeded to an entire surrender of their civil and, without scruple or deliberation they made by one act a total subversion of the English Constitution. They gave to the King's proclamation the same force as to a statute enacted by a Parliament; and to render the matter worse, if possible, they framed this law as if it was only declaratory, and were intended to explain the natural extent of royal authority."

"The preamble contains that the King had formerly set forth several proclamations, which forward persons had willfully contemned, not considering what a King by his royal power may do; that this license might encourage offenders not only to disobey the laws of Almighty God, but also to dishonor the King's most royal Majesty, whom they all bear it; that sudden emergencies often occur which require speedy remedies; and cannot await the slow assembling and deliberations of Parliament. For these reasons the Parliament, that they might remove all occasion of doubt, ascertained by a statute this prerogative of the crown, and enabled his Majesty, with the advice of his Councils, to set forth proclamations enjoining obedience to under whatever pains and penalties they should think proper; and these proclamations were to have the force of perpetual laws.—[Hume, vol. iii, chap. xxxii.]

A BRUTAL ATTACK ON THE IRISH.—The Boston Commonwealth, the organ of Charles Sumner, an extreme Abolition print, in speaking of the Irish says:

"We by no means contend that he is equal in moral and intellectual endowments to the colored man; but we insist that he is capable of a good degree of improvement. When the Demagogue is dead and Croton and Cochran are universal then will be the Copperhead's opportunity. Then we will be on him (in small sums) and in the mean with Sambo, Patrick may save his distance."

This is said of that race that has produced Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Curran, Tom Moore, Daniel O'Connell, Robert Emmet, and last, though not least, Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, who has never shown his back to an enemy, and a host of others, whose names shine resplendent upon the pages of history. This is the race whom Abolitionists place below the negro.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, a leading administration member of Congress on the 29th of April, 1862, said:

"AS THE OLDEST MEMBER PRESENT REPRESENTING A CONSTITUENCY FOR TEN YEARS, I SHOULD DEEM MYSELF BUT A MISCREANT REPRESENTATIVE IF I STOOD HERE AS THE DEFENDER OF THE ROBERTS AND THE PLUNDERERS NOW GOING ON AGAINST THE PUBLIC TREASURY."—See the last