



The Democrat.

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TERMS: The Democrat is published weekly...

The Legislature of this State convened on Tuesday, the 5th inst. In the House the Abolitionists have a clear working majority.

A Sensible Proposition.

We notice that some Congressmen, we do not now remember their names, has proposed an amendment to the conscription bill, making it the duty of the Board of examination to examine those drafted in each county...

The Coming Draft is not, by those who are inside the ring and presumed to know that the draft has been postponed to a time not later than the 15th inst.

Both classes will no doubt be drafted from and in the commutation clause is not stricken out entirely, it will probably be put at \$500, instead of three.

Jacksonian Firmness.

Our Abolition friends have a great deal to say about the Jacksonian firmness of President Lincoln. We have carefully compiled the proof.

LOOK ON THIS FUTURE.

I have no purpose direct or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.—President Lincoln in his Inaugural Address.

THEN ON THIS.

I order and declare that all persons held as slaves in the said designated States and parts of States are and hereafter shall be free.—Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

AND THEN ON THIS.

"I may add at this point, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that Proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress."—President Lincoln's third annual Message.

Congress resumed its deliberations yesterday. Among the first fruits of its labors will probably be important changes in the conscription law.

The Army of the Potomac seems to have gone into winter quarters. All active operations are probably suspended for the winter.

The Source of Political Power—the Revolution Silent but Sure.

The subtle schemes adopted by the Administration to work a revolution in our system of government has, we fear, not been duly appreciated by the mass of the people; or, possibly, in the rapidly with which one extraordinary event succeeds another, has escaped observation.

The great and cardinal distinction between a Monarchical and a Republican system consists in this, namely: that in the former the Monarch is the source of power; in the latter, the people. In the one, all honors, all emoluments, all titles, all dignities, are centered in the crown; in the other, all these belong to, and flow from, the people.

Such is, we think, a clear and succinct statement of the radical distinction between the two systems. Our fathers saw, what all history attests, that the judgment of such vast powers and patronage in the hands of one man, had been the source whence flowed the chief evils which have afflicted mankind.

Now it is by an artful and crafty abuse of the powers which the Constitution confers upon the chief Executive, that Mr. Lincoln is gradually, but rapidly revolutionizing all these established principles, and is making himself the source of power, patronage, emolument, dignity and official station.

And so he entraps the unwary, who, like the credulous, purchases the corrupt—the greedy he allures by the hope of gain from confiscations and contracts, the ambitious he secures by the distribution of offices both civil and military.

The President is becoming everything except the servant of the people. The revolution, thus far, has been silent, but sure; its progress stealthy, but absolute; its aim covert, but determined. Not long hence will the people discover that under pretence of crushing the rebellion, the President has been destroying the Constitution; and when the discovery is made, should the people undertake to remonstrate, they will be confronted by half a million bayonets.

THE CRIME OF SILENCE.—The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his government is discussed cannot be misunderstood.

"The government is now in peril, and we trust no one will be guilty of the crime of silence. Mr. Lincoln condemns it. Let us all therefore cry aloud and spare not. The grand and glorious heritage of our fathers, the product of their blood, their tears, and their sufferings, through seven long years of doubtful struggle, is now about to be lost.

"When a feller gits a gain' down hill, it does seem as tho' everything had been greased for the occasion."

Death of Archbishop Hughes.

John Hughes, Right Reverend Archbishop of New York, of the Roman Catholic Church, died at his residence, 108 Madison Avenue, in this city. He had been sick for some days previous, his illness appearing to result from his extreme age and feeble state of body rather than from any acute attack of sudden disease, and his demise had been momentarily expected for more than forty hours.

He was apparently in full possession of his mental faculties at the moment of his death, but was very weak and quite unable to speak. Besides his physicians there were present at his bedside: Bishops McLaughlin and Cluskey; Fathers Mooney, McMahon, Nelligan, McCarthy, Stairs, and some others. His great age, some seventy-eight years had brought with it a feebleness of his physical strength that appeared to be increasing for some time past, and destroyed the vigor of his bodily system so that it was unable to rally from this last attack.

John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New York, was born in the north of Ireland in 1798, and was consequently about sixty-five years old. He was the son of a respectable farmer, and on emigrating to this country in 1817 was placed with a flourist to learn the art of gardening.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.—The Asia brings an account of the great fight for £1,000 a side, between Heenan and King, which took place on the morning of the 10th, at Tunbridge, in England.

King won in twenty-five rounds, the fight having lasted thirty minutes. The London Times devotes a leader to the affair and also publishes a graphic special account. It editorially says: Heenan was game throughout, from the beginning to the close of the fight, and he put the 'fun' on so as to crush his antagonist by dashing him to the ground.

THE TIMES CONCLUDED ITS ARTICLE BY ASSERTING THAT "PRIZE FIGHTING IS MORE REVOLTING THAN BULL FIGHTING AND OUGHT TO BE DISCOURAGED."

GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN died on the 22nd inst. of injuries received by a fall from his horse. He was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1849 making the city of New York his residence. He entered the service of his adopted country on the breaking out of the rebellion, as Colonel of the New York 69th.

GENERAL SCOTT AND OUR CIVIL WAR.—The Herald says that General Scott, in a recent conversation on the developments of the war remarked that the fighting commenced, and that the real hard fighting was yet to take place.

It is said that President Lincoln has the small pox or the varioloid.—If it should happen to be the former, will the Government of the United States be prock-marked?

Gen McClellan's Report of His Operations in Virginia.

Washington, Dec 23.—General McClellan's report was transmitted to the House to-day. It consists of seven hundred and sixty-five foolscap pages, and is divided into four parts. He concludes as follows: "I shall not, nor can I, while living, forget that when I was ordered to the command of the troops for the defence of the Capitol, the soldiers with whom I had shared so much of the anxiety and pain and suffering of the war, had not lost their confidence in me as their commander. They sprang to my call with all the ancient vigor, discipline and courage. I led them into Maryland. Fifteen days after they had fallen back, defeated, before Washington, they vanquished the enemy on the rugged heights of South Mountain, pursued him to the hard fought field of Antietam, and drove him broken and dispirited down the Potomac into Virginia."

Letter to a Conscript.

The following amusing letter to a gentleman of wealth who was drafted, was written by a "veteran" who was in Washington at the time. The letter was addressed as follows: "To Ransford P. C., Private in the United States Army, Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York."

"Lovely Conscript: Permit me to congratulate you on the lucky circumstance which gives you the salary of thirteen dollars per month and three dollars fifty for clothing. A chance to study geography in a manner of once sound and certain; a chance to go up the ladder of Fame and become immortal; a chance to eat mule meat and hard tack, and to drink commissary whiskey worth thirty seven and a half cents per gallon. I also congratulate my country. I know you can do all these things and more. There may be some things, lovely conscript, regarding the mighty pomp and circumstance of war on which you would desire a friendly posting. A few of these I am happy to notice and would ask your distinguished consideration to all my remarks."

"I have not accomplished my purpose if by this report the Army of Potomac is not placed high on the roll of the historic annals of the world. Its deeds ennoble the nation to which it belongs. Always ready for battle, always firm, steadfast and trustworthy. I never called on it in vain nor will the nation ever have cause to attribute its want of success under myself or under other commanders to any failure of patriotism or bravery in that noble body of American soldiers."

Abolition Loyalty Reduced to Practice.

A report recently went the rounds of the papers, that a certain New England Senator was suspected of taking a bribe to secure the discharge of two prisoners confined in the old Capitol prison in Washington, on the charge of treason, and placed there by the fiat of Secretary Stanton. Immediately Senator Hale of New Hampshire, rose in his place in the U. S. Senate, to make personal explanation. After alluding to this reported case of bribery, he went on to relate the facts in two cases in which he had been employed as a lawyer, by two of Stanton's prisoners in the old Capitol, from one of which he received one thousand dollars, and from the other two thousand dollars; and then appealed to Senator Johnston of Maryland, to know if he had done anything amiss.

The Enrollment Act.

WASHINGTON Dec. 18.—Senator Wilson to-day reported back the bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act, adding a new clause abolishing the \$300 commutation feature of the present law. It includes in the enrollment any person arriving at the age of 20 years, and any one who has not been in the service two years and honorably discharged. It exempts a person who may attain his 45th birthday between the enrollment and the draft, but abolishes the exemption of felons and exempts none in cases where relatives are wholly dependent upon their labor for support unless actually supported by their labor.

ONLY ONE.—One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed, will put back and may frustrate all the business of the day.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Wanted, on subscription, at this office, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Buckwheat, and grain of all kinds. Also, corn in the ear, hay, straw, good winter apples, potatoes, butter, lard, cheese and produce of most all kinds. Money never refused.

Agent for the Democrat.—ARRA GAY, Esq has consented to act as our Agent in receiving and receipting subscriptions for the North Branch Democrat. All monies paid him either on subscription, or for advertising will be duly accounted for and credited the same as if paid to us.

The Saturday Evening Post.—The Publisher of this old and valuable literary weekly journal, have entered upon their forty-third year, under the most favorable auspices. Mrs. Wood the celebrated English authoress commences in the first number of the year, one of her charming novels entitled "Osmond Gray." Marion Harland, Virginia F. Townsend, and various other excellent writers will contribute to its columns some of their best stories. In addition to these it will contain weekly reports of the Markets, Agricultural reading—the latest news items etc., making a most valuable family, literary, and news paper.

One of Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing machines, worth \$45, is offered by the publishers to any one who will get up a Club of thirty, sending them \$60.

The Ladies Friend is the title of a new magazine the first number of which we have received. Its name indicates its character, and judging from the book before us, it is well bestowed. It will take its place in the literary and fashionable world along side of Godey and other established magazines. It is ably edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson, and offered to single subscribers at the low price of \$2.00 per annum. Two copies for \$3.00 specimen numbers sent free on application.

The Election for Judges Inspectors and other Township officers will be held in this County, on the 12th inst. (The day next). The importance of attending and voting at this election is often overlooked. A thorough, radical change and reformation in the administration of the laws of the country is imperatively demanded. Men should be elected who recognize in their civil duties no higher law than civil law. These who encourage, and practice infractions of it, even in the lowest official capacity, the work of bringing back the nation to the old or better of things, when a man's house was his castle, not to be invaded with impunity, by any, even the highest in the land must begin in the Township Councils. Our civil rights have been trampled and trampled by the party now in power. We still have the right to vote. Let us exercise that right while we may, by voting for such men only, who are in favor of continuing the law, without any restrictions or test oaths, other than that required by the constitution and laws.

A National Bank—Under the law of the last Congress, we understand is about to be started at this place. Quite a large portion of the stock has already been pledged by the model men of this County. The issues of these banks, it is thought, will amount, if not entirely surplus, then under our state laws.

A Donation Visit—There will be a donation visit at the house of Dr. H. S. Cooper at Norton Center for the benefit of the Rev. G. W. Scovel on Thursday Jan. 21st, afternoon and evening. He had died the poor Lord to the Lord. If you like the society bring on your green-backs.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John Hill " Mrs. John Hill, John Pellam " John Pellam, Charles Kern " Charles Kern, John Cooper " John Cooper, L. H. Resenerants " L. H. Resenerants, Horace Little " Horace Little, J. Rolson " J. Rolson, Amos Deemer " Amos Deemer, Miss J. Resenerants " A Fuller, Eliza Little " C. Sherwood, Mrs. J. Resenerants.

Read the article in to-day's paper entitled "The Revolution silent but sure." No could man could see the truthfulness of its conclusions.

Court Week—Which is now near at hand will be a good time for our delinquent subscribers to send in what they may owe us. We are in need of money and must have it from our subscribers. Our paper and ink are about double the old price, and our expenses in every way have almost doubled notwithstanding this we still furnish our paper at the old price. In looking over our books we find a large number who have never paid us from the beginning. To such we would say that patience like our own is entirely worn through; and in order to restore both, and read the Democrat they must pay up.

ANOTHER MURDER.—On Friday evening last, a soldier entered the saloon of Charles Ochs, on Cedar street, and on being denied some lager, drew out a pistol and threatened to shoot the bar keeper.—Mr Ochs, to prevent trouble, took the pistol from the intoxicated soldier, and told him to call for it in morning. The infuriated soldier repaired to the camp about a mile distant, and mustered about a dozen men, armed to the teeth, and returned for the purpose of cleaning out the saloon Mr. Ochs, seeing pistols pointed at him retreated from a rear window for the purpose of procuring assistance to prevent the destruction of his property. He returned with a large force and the marauders thought it best to make a hasty retreat. As they had fled a few feet from the door of Mr. Ochs, a shot was fired which took effect in the head of Thomas McClintock, a member of one of the cavalry companies stationed here. Mr. Ochs and his brother Peter were speedily arrested by the military. Dr. J. W. Gibbs, Coroner of the county, becoming acquainted with the facts, summoned an inquest for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the death of the deceased. The jury after a patient hearing rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot, fired by some person to them unknown. Both the Mr. Ochs were discharged at once, and received the warm congratulations of numerous friends. Much as we would desire the arrest and conviction of this guilty party, we are heartily glad that the stain of taking the life of a human being is not to rest upon either of the Mr. Ochs.

300 DOLLAR VETERAN.

WASHINGTON Dec. 18.—Senator Wilson to-day reported back the bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act, adding a new clause abolishing the \$300 commutation feature of the present law. It includes in the enrollment any person arriving at the age of 20 years, and any one who has not been in the service two years and honorably discharged. It exempts a person who may attain his 45th birthday between the enrollment and the draft, but abolishes the exemption of felons and exempts none in cases where relatives are wholly dependent upon their labor for support unless actually supported by their labor.

Senator Dixon's amendment exempts all persons reconized as clergymen by the Ecclesiastical authority of their denomination.

Mr. Hendricks's amendment proposes two classes of enrolled persons as in the existing law, the second class not being liable to be called out till the first is exhausted.