

CURRENT NEWS.

The negroes are drilling in Nashville.
The Democrats of Doylestown have erected a wigwag for the campaign.
Gen. McClellan will come home soon and take the stump for Seymour.
A lady advertises for a husband with an income of \$20,000. Such are rare.

Gen. Custar is on a Buffalo hunt. Gen. Grant is on a wild goose chase.

There will be a great deal of Grant bologna after the election.

Commander-in-chief of the Grant and Colfax army—general apathy.

Tilton is writing a novel, and Butler is to be the heavy villain, and Greeley the low comedian of the book.

Col. Wm. B. Thomas, a prominent member of the Republican party in Philadelphia, has been expelled from the Union League. He supports Seymour.

There is to be a picnic of fat men at Utica. No person will be allowed to participate in the festivities who weighs under two hundred and fifty pounds.

Thurloe Weed's paper says that "Stevens and Ben. Butler lead the Republican party into quagmires, bogs and swamps." The party seems to go very willingly.

Eighty-eight members of the Union League of Philadelphia were expelled in one batch, last week, from the "gin palace" on Broad street. Cause—will vote for Seymour and Blair.

A band of brothers—Greeley the "scarecrow," Stevens the "villain," Butler the "bottled," and Bingham the "murderer." Grant, who is "not a great man," is the head of the family.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has an income of somewhat over a million dollars, and as he has an economical wife he manages to live decently and lay up some \$200,000 a year.

A truly loyal gentleman, canvassing a railroad train in Wisconsin, found one solitary voter for Grant. Naturally they fraternized, and at the end of the route the canvasser missed his pocketbook.

The strongest radical point is said to be the point of the bayonet.

Tennessee has produced a lively and healthy four legged girl.

John Morrissey backs Horatio Seymour's chances two to one.

A beast, named Gwinner, in Philadelphia, the other night threw a spittoon at his wife and killed his little daughter.

Miss Anna Dickinson's new lecture is on "Children and Marriage." Grant's Indian baby record in California is to form one of the principal illustrations.

Democratic mass meetings are held daily throughout the country, all of them largely attended and enthusiastic. The people are moving.

Men don't always go "up the spout" for nothing. A burglar went up one the other night in St. Louis and came down with \$15,000.

You can catch more flies with sugar than with vinegar. Let the girls remember this when among fly-ways that go by leg instead of wing power. Be sweet on 'em girls, if you expect to impale the victims.

Rosa Celeste, the female Blondin, is to walk a rope across Niagara falls.

Gen. Hiram Grant went to Colorado, not for gold but the quartz.

Whisky, pistols and Brownlow are depopulating Tennessee.

The whole South is infested with bands of negro highwaymen.

A Havana lady at Saratoga, Miss Garcia, wears \$100,000 worth of diamonds.

Life-like portraits of Grant are expensive on account of the great quantity of red paint required to color the nose.

Old Thad has written another letter, in which he calls the Radicals "fools and swindlers." Thad is complimentary.

They have a new drink down East, called "Butter cocktails." You stir it up with a spoon, squirt one eye, drink the liquid down, and pocket the spoon.

The London Spectator says that the Republicans of America will "have only to raise the cry of 'Grant and honesty' to carry the whole country." "Honesty" is not in the Radical dictionary, and the leaders would not understand the cry.

An aeronaut race took place at Algiers, La., the other day, between two balloons, named "Seymour" and "Grant," armed with fireworks. "Seymour" won the honors, firing a broadside of rockets into the other in mid-air and sending it tumbling downwards. So goes the Radicals.

The new Tammany Hall in New York is now to be used for concerts.

The war cloud on the plains is growing darker and darker. The determination of the Indians seems to be to fight.

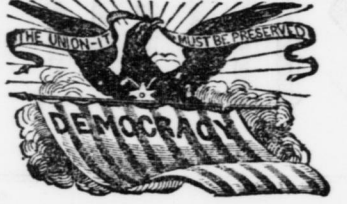
The "Plo-boys" are preparing for vigorous work in the West. Let them extend all over the country.

The Bureau niggers in the South draw their rations regularly and feed them to their hogs. Keep 'er up, tax-payers!

Somebody asks the question: "What should honest, patriotic men do to save the country? Vote the Democratic ticket, sure."

Anna Dickinson says Grant has a "family record" as well as a "military record" among the Indians of California. He carried on his operations on a "peace footing," and left the Indian maidens saying "The Captain with his whiskers." Gay deceiver!

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Auditor General,
CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette.

Surveyor General,
Gen. WELLINGTON ENT, of Columbia.

The election in Kentucky, held on Monday last, has resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor by from 60 to 70,000 majority. Ballots—not bayonets rule in Kentucky.

Light is Dawning!

Our exchanges from every direction are filled with words of encouragement and hope. The opinion everywhere prevails, that radicalism is making its last dying struggle—and a pretty feeble kick at that.

The people have had enough of the Jacobinical, Puritanical rule. Enough of reckless experiments—of trampling constitutions under foot—of arbitrary arrests—of test oaths—of gag legislation—of army contractors—of extravagant expenditures—of a depreciated currency—of oppressive taxes—of ruinous tariffs and of freedmen's bureaus. They are now preparing for a change, by adopting a change of principles and rulers. The Democratic platform and candidates are cordially endorsed at every point of the compass.

Unity and harmony prevail in all parts of the old organization. It presents a solid front to the enemy, and will be invincible to their attacks. Triumph is certain. With Seymour and Blair and a Democratic Congress, the people will once more realize the blessings of a free government under an established constitution.

The Provost Marshal's Bureau and its agents were thus described by a Radical, Senator Conkling of New York:

"Central and Western New York have a right to feel, and do feel deeply on this subject. My constituents and other constituents, remember wrongs done them too great for forgetfulness, and almost for belief, by the creatures of this bureau and its head. . . . They turned the business of recruiting and drafting into one carnival of corrupt disorder, into a paradise of coxcombs and thieves."

Governor Seymour chastised these coxcombs and thieves. He brought order out of chaos. He demanded and secured justice for the sons of New York in the recruiting and drafting business. He prevented the monstrous injustice which was planned at Washington, and he received the thanks not only of a Republican legislature, but of every citizen of the State of New York for his hindrance to that wrong as he also received the thanks of the President, the Secretary of War, and the people of Pennsylvania, for checking on the threshold of that State a formidable rebel invasion.

The Contrast.

General Wade Hampton, the hero and statesman, who fought nobly and honestly, and yielded like a man when he was overcome, is a representative of the Democracy of the South. Ex-Governor Brown of Georgia, a miserable poltroon, who talked war, and blood and carnage, but took good care to keep out of it, who founded Andersonville prison and starved Northern soldiers, and then sold his State, like a thief and Judas that he is, represents the Republican (?) party in the South. Brown was in the Chicago convention from Georgia, sent there by niggers and carpet baggers. Gen. Hampton was in the New York convention from South Carolina, sent there by white men and natives of his State. Let any man, whatever his prejudices may be, compare the two together, and see which he admires the most. Surely there can be but one conclusion. The same difference extends throughout the parties at the North as well as at the South.—*Bellevue Watchman.*

Forney's Press swallows its lie as to the "nigger delegates" in the late Democratic Convention, in the following straggling and unwilling manner. He calls the nigger servants, who attended some of the delegates "colored politicians." Here is what he says:

"In response to an inquiry as to whether there was a 'negro delegate' in attendance at the New York Convention, we are enabled to say upon the best authority that several colored politicians went to that city in company with delegates, one of whom is still there. None of them appeared as delegates, but one was said to have been a delegate elect from Tennessee."

What has Radicalism Done for Us.

Four years ago, General Fremont (certainly a good witness in a Radical cause) declared, in his letter accepting the Cleveland nomination, that the Radical policy and power under Abraham Lincoln "had needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy." We were then spending—

On our Civil Service \$17,510,000
On the Indians 2,540,000
On Pension 4,980,000
Interest on the Public Debt 53,680,000

Being a total of \$88,710,000
This was in the last year of Abraham Lincoln's administration, when the power of the rebellion everywhere was giving way under the stress of a long continued and exhausting war.

We have since then enjoyed nearly four years of what, but for the Radical majority at Washington, would have been a complete national peace, and find ourselves spending—

On our Civil Service \$51,110,000
On the Indians 4,640,000
On Pensions 30,340,000
Interest on the Public Debt 133,780,000

Being a total of \$229,880,000
If Abraham Lincoln had "needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy" in 1864, with an expenditure of more than \$80,000,000 per annum, exclusive of the enormous sums lavished on the army and navy, it must be admitted that the Radicals are driving the country along the same road with a triple Lincoln-power, when they inflicted upon us, three years after the last rebel had laid down his arms, a yearly outlay nearly three times as great. But the people are putting on the breaks, and with the election of Seymour and Blair in November next, we shall see the country put upon the safe old track once more.—*World.*

Grant's Portrait by a Republican.

J. C. K. Forrest, formerly connected with the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Journal, both Jacobin newspapers, has the following brief and pointed sketch. It will do to read along with the unfinished life of "Ulyss" by his father:

The questions with Grant and his immediate followers now are. What had the General better do? Had he better accept or decline the nomination at Chicago? It is said that Stewart desired him to decline. The latter came on here a few days since, and was the guest of Grant. Deny it as parties may, I have it from good authority that Stewart thinks Grant a poor stick, and is heartily sick of him. Grant is known to be very self-absorbed, selfish and grasping man. He takes everything that is presented to him, no matter by whom, or what the supposed consideration. Rich men of the national bank and bondholders, have presented him with houses, bonds and stock. Sporting men have presented him with billiard tables. The financier have presented with pips. Debauched managers constantly present him with dead-head tickets. Harness makers have presented him with saddles and harness. Carriage makers have presented him with carriages. Russell, Jones and Washburne knew his weak point when they presented him with \$5,000 of stock in the Chicago horse railway company. Even poor card writers present him with all the visiting cards he uses—for which they get in return letters of thanks in very indifferent English. In fine, "All is fish that comes to Grant's net."

But how can Grant be anything but an inferior man? He never reads a book. He knows nothing of statesmanship. He is a dunce in *belle lettres*. He is a novice in international law. He cannot converse on any great principle of governmental policy. He is not read in ancient or modern history. He cannot give an opinion profound or superficial, on theology, philosophy, physiology or on laws that govern the material universe. He can eat, smoke, drink hard, and look foolish. In this last sentence, you have the character and habits of the man. Before Grant's treachery and downright falsehood to Johnson, the people considered him a frank, honest soldier, whose word was as good as his bond. They found themselves woefully deceived. Ever since that treachery and deceit to the man whose friend he had pretended to be, and from whom he virtually acknowledged a prominent position only that he might better betray him into the hands of his enemies, Grant has been rapidly sinking in public estimation. At the present time his reputation with the leading men, and the unprejudiced masses of both parties is very low indeed.

GENERAL GRANT'S BROTHER.—One member of the Grant family was not trotted out at the Radical Convention. This was Orville Grant esq., brother of the General, and a prominent and respected merchant at Chicago. Although so near at hand as to render his presence easily obtainable, he was neglected and not allowed to render his tribute to his great brother's many merits. The state of the case, as we understand it, is that Orville Grant refuses to vote for his brother, considering him unfit, by his character and habits, to occupy the Presidential chair; that he lately presented to a Chicago church, of which he is a member, the sum of \$3,000, and to the Chicago Democratic Club the sum of \$1,000. A clergyman who suggested to him that it would have been better to reverse these gifts, was informed by Mr. Grant, in reply, that upon a careful consideration of the state of the country, and the character of two candidates, he rather thought he ought to have doubled the present to the Democratic club! It is also said that Mr. Gage, the proprietor of the Sherman House, at Chicago, who would have voted the Republican ticket, had another candidate been nominated, is now for Seymour, and willing that the Democratic clubs at Chicago should make his celebrated hotel their headquarters. Another indication of the way the tide is setting in that city, was the presence of five or six hundred Republicans at the Seymour ratification meeting at Chicago who cheered as lustily as any of the Democrats.—*Ex.*

The Charges Against Radicalism.

The Democratic party have neither time nor inclination to halt and answer all the petty accusations which Radical ingenuity may invent, in order to divert attention from the momentous issues of the contest, involving the very existence of the Republic. The Radicals will not be permitted to resort to the Arab stratagem of rising a great cloud of dust in the faces of their pursuers, and escaping in the midst of it. They have had unconstrained control of the government for the last eight years, and they will be permitted, under no subterfuge, to escape just responsibility for their acts. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania will heed the advice of the able and vigilant Chairman of the State Committee, and drive the enemy into the last ditch, and keep them there. They will charge home upon them.

That they have deprived the Federal Executive of his constitutional powers, and have put unwarranted and despotic power in the hands of the General of the army, their candidate for President.

They have assailed the independence of the Judiciary, passing acts to seal the lips of the Judges, and increasing or diminishing their number solely for partisan ends, and to obtain party decisions.

They have denied the high authority of the Supreme Court, and have endeavored to create in the public mind a distrust of the honesty of its decisions.

They have attempted to unlawfully depose the President of the United States, and to place the Supreme Executive power in the hands of the most dangerous and violent member of their faction, he himself contributing his vote to the conspiracy.

They have endeavored by every species of threat and intimidation to procure conviction, and have never ceased to create the impression among the people that honorable Senator, who voted for acquittal, was bribed.

They have accumulated in the Senate of the United States, carpet bag judges, elected by the bayonet, in order to renew the attempt to remove the President.

They have deprived the President of the pardoning power, and usurped it themselves, punishing rebels whom the President had pardoned, and whose surrender and parole of honor had been accepted.

They have spread abroad in official reports the most infamous calumnies of the President, for the purpose of destroying the confidence of the people in his administration.

They are now engaged in changing the Union of the States ordained by the Constitution, into a consolidated military despotism.

They have passed a bill through both Houses making it a criminal offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for the citizens of three States, to hold an election for President, under the pretence that they are not in the Union.

They have passed a bill through both Houses, putting the arms of the nation in the hands of the negro militia of the South, to trample out the liberties of their own race, and enkindle the flames of civil war.

They exclude States from the Union for the sole reason that neither by the Freedmen's Bureau, nor the army, can their electoral vote be controlled.

They have passed an act to deprive the people of the three States of the Union of the right of voting for President.

They have shut the doors of Congress on the Representatives of States and Districts on the most frivolous pretexts, and have admitted in their stead, persons who were never elected.

They have established a Freedmen's Bureau, and retained it in operation, in spite of the remonstrances of the people, in order to govern the negroes, and maintain their power in the Southern States.

They have created swarms of civil officers to prey on the resources of the people.

They have encouraged hordes of carpet bag adventurers, needy and unscrupulous, to invade the South, and by the aid of the military and Freedmen's Bureau, usurp all the places in the government.

They have excluded brave and patriotic soldiers, in great numbers, from post of honor and emolument, solely because they were not members of the Radical party.

They have admitted notorious rebels to high official trusts, because they became instruments in their hands to do the work of tyranny.

They have enacted odious and unworthy test oaths, and have unjustly relieved from disabilities such rebels only as adopted their opinions, and entered their service.

They have destroyed government, and established despotism of the sword, under the false pretence that the South was in a state of anarchy.

They have deprived qualified electors, in great numbers, of the right of suffrage, and have conferred it on an ignorant and debased race, incapable of its intelligent exercise.

They have, in their extravagances and wastefulness, squandered untold millions of the public money.

They treat the will of the majority of the people, expressed in all the recent elections, with contempt, and have hurried on to more violent and revolutionary measures, to entrench themselves in power.

They have organized secret associations of discharged soldiers, to control the elections, and endanger the public liberties.

They have made false and unjust charges of disloyalty against the Southern people, as an excuse for their acts of tyranny.

standing their repeated promises to withdraw it on the completion of their plans of reconstruction.

They have urged the most important measures through Congress, under the gag of the previous question, denying the privilege of deliberation or debate.

These are a part only of the long roll of accusations which the people have to make against the Radicals. When the Democratic party shall have rescued the country from their hands, it will be time enough to stop, and listen to the perille accusations which are all summed up in rebel, copperhead, and kindred phrases, which have long lost all point and pertinence, if they ever had any.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

The Black Mailers Answered.

A. D. Spaulding Postmaster at Troy, Bradford Co., to whom was sent a demand for \$32, as his share of the Grant and Colfax corruption fund, now being raised by Chandler, Morgan, Schenk & Co., radical managers at Washington; like Capt. Burr of this County, concluded not to be made a party in this infamous proceeding. In Mr Spaulding's reply to this attempt to black mail him for base partisan purposes, which is published in the Bradford Argus—he says:

Gentlemen, I cannot in justice to myself and Country, respond to your request by sending \$32! The Republican party has cost me alone since I came in to power nearly one half of all my life's earnings, besides all my time. I have taxed everything I eat, drink and wear! I have taken the flower of my youth and left their bones bleaching beneath the burning suns of the South! and to-day the land is filled with widows and orphans, who go about our streets begging alms, reminding me, most forcibly that "the purposes of the Republican party are being carried out."

You say, Gentlemen, that the "funds contributed will be judiciously 'expended.' I cannot believe this with the history as written by that party for which you now ask alms.

I ask you citizen of the United States to tell me what have you done with the millions of dollars that have been taken from the industry of the land by your illegal and unconstitutional acts! I ask you, Gentlemen, if the hundreds of thousands you have wasted on the Freedmen's Bureau, has been judiciously expended? I ask you if the thousands you have squandered in trying to remove an honest and independent executive, have been judiciously expended? And Gentlemen of the Union Republican Congressional Committee, I ask you if the millions that have been stolen from the people by the paid officers and spies of the Republican party, have been judiciously expended?—These are questions which I desire to be fully answered before I can send you one cent or one dollar to aid in the election of those two Gentlemen who stand at the head of your ticket.

However much I may respect them as men and as citizens, I cannot and will not give aid and comfort to the enemies of mankind, by giving them that by which they may be able to corrupt the purity of the ballot box, which is the safety of our nation. Permit me in closing to request you to cease plundering the people, and to leave honest men alone—to study The Constitution of our Government—obey our law! To vote for honest men—temperate men—not for those who squander their substance in drunkenness and riotous living. In a word—vote for Hon. Horatio Seymour for President of the United States, and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for Vice President, and all will be well.

I am yours,

with respect,

A. D. SPALDING.

Letter of Gen. Frank P. Blair Accepting the Nomination for Vice President.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1868.
General G. W. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee of National Democratic Convention:

GENERAL: I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for Vice President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention recently held in the city of New York.

I accept without hesitation the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention.

I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce.

My opinion upon all the questions which discriminate the great contending parties have been fully expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them.

The issues upon which the contest turns are clear and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries. They all resolve themselves into the old and ever recurring struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort, under every conceivable name and disguise, has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and daring as in this contest. The adversaries of free and constitutional government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the States of the Union; have taken from the President the power vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction; the right of trial by jury and the great writ of right, habeas corpus—shields of safety for every citizen, and which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever in the fundamental charter of our liberties, have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress; whole States and communities of people of our race have been attainted, convicted, condemned and deprived of their rights as citizens without presentment or trial or witnesses, but by Congressional enactments or *ex post facto* laws and in defiance of the constitutional prohibition denying

even to a full and loyal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law. The same usurping authority has substituted as electors in place of the men of our race, thus illegally attainted and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birth-right though the management of the freedmen's bureaus and emissaries of conspirators in other States, and, to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal in order to make this barbarism supreme. The military leader under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people of the North in the elections of the last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate to shield themselves from the result of their own wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination, and his willingness to maintain their usurpations over eight millions of white people of the South, fixed to the earth with his bayonets. He exclaims—"Let us have peace!" "Peace reigns in Warsaw," was the announcement which heralded the doom of a nation. "The empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte under freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death. Those who seek to restore the Constitution by executing the will of the people, condemning the Reconstruction acts already pronounced in the elections of last year (and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically expressed by the election of the Democratic candidate as President of the United States), are denounced as revolutionists by the partisans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage (which the popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut and other States has condemned expressly against the letter of the constitution) must stand, because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these atrocious measures by the election of a Democratic candidate for President, they must not be disturbed. Although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court and although the President has sworn to maintain and support the constitution, the will of a fraction of a Congress, reinforced with its partisan emissaries sent to the South and supported there by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people and the decision of the Supreme Court and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the constitution. Is it revolutionary to execute the will of the people? Is it revolutionary to execute the judgement of the Supreme Court? Is it revolutionary in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the constitution! This false construction of the vital principle of our government is the last resort of those who would have their arbitrary reconstruction way and supersede our time-honored institutions. The nation will say the constitution must be restored and the will of the people again prevail. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this is not war, is not revolution. They make war and revolution who attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside military despotism and the usurpations of a fragment of a Congress, asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers. This must be allowed to take its course. This is the only road to peace. It will come with the election of the Democratic candidate, and not with the election of that mailed warrior whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people in the South to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth or audacity of misrepresentation can exceed that which hails this candidate in arms as an angel of peace.

Yours Respectfully

FRANK P. BLAIR.

STATEMENT

OF THE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

of New Haven, January 1, 1868:

Capital Stock.....\$1,000,000.00

Surplus.....619,070.00

ASSETS.

Real Estate owned by the Company.....\$308,500.00

Loans on Mortgage.....31,374.00

United States Bonds, 5-20s.....325,575.00

Missouri State Bonds.....19,950.00

Tennessee State Bonds.....16,900.00

Wisconsin State Bonds.....12,000.00

Virginia State Bonds.....17,468.00

National Bank Stocks.....361,189.50

Canada Bank Stocks.....31,373.75

Loans on Collateral and on Call.....25,314.50

Cash on hand and in Banks.....66,914.53

Cash in hands of Agents.....230,108.36

Interest Accrued.....37,463.25

Bills receivable.....41,370.75

Premiums unpaid at home and branch offices.....109,541.80

Rents accrued.....2,302.00

Salvages on Fire and Marine Losses and undetermined.....51,451.44

Other property owned by the Company.....25,771.88

\$1,619,070.34

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment.....\$85,850.44

Statement of Premiums received and Losses paid during each year since the organization of the Company:

Premiums received. Losses paid.

1860.....37,887.30 20,757.20

1861.....46,190.63 46,190.63

1862.....168,299.49 92,130.89