

Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1862.

STATE, DISTRICT &COUNTY TICKET

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL, ISAAC SLENKER, of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,

JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny Co. FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE.

MON. WM. ELWELL, of Bradford County. FOR REPRESENTATIVES, GEORGE D. JACKSON, of Sullivan County

JOHN C. ELLIS, of Montour County. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, THERON VAUGHN, of Mehoopany.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, HARVEY SICKLER, of Tunkhannock Bor FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

JAMES L. MULLISON, of Tunkhannock Tp FOR CORONER, J. M. CAREY, of Northmoreland.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR, JOHN G. SPAULDING, of Forkston.

GREAT MASS

DEMOCRATS,

RALLY

A Mass Meeting of the Democratic and all other

Lyal Citizens of Wyoming county,

will be held at

Tunkhannock

1862, at 1 o'clock, p, m.

Ral. B. Little,

of Montrose, and

I. C. Mitchell

Esqs., formerly of Centre County, now of Wilkes-Barre, and Colonel

V. E. Piolette,

of Bradford,

and other distinguished Speakers will certainly be present.

News from the War.

The news from the seat of war for the past week has been, comparatively, of but little importance. There has been almost an entire suspension of hostilities since the late battles in Maryland, the official reports of which fixes the loss in killed, wounded and missing at 10,000 men.

There was rumors by the last nights mail, that peace commissioners from Richmond were on their way, or had already arrived at Washington, with instructions from the rebel congress, to propose terms of a settlement of the difficulties. The rumors needed confirmation. Gen. Nelson, of Louisville Kentucky, was shot by Gen. J. C. Davis, of Indianna, in a private quarrel, which grew out of an alleged insult to Gen. Davis, by his superior Gen. Nelson.

Our Abolition neighbors are very solicitious as to what may be done by the demecratic congressional, and senatorial conferees in this district. They are exceedingly anxious that we should preserve our party organization, and make a straight out party nomination. Without this, they fear that their red headed abolition "tonnage tax swindle" candidate, may be defeated by the conservative whig, Henry W. Tracy. To talk of party, or of making a party nomination, was denounced by these same men last Fall, as treason. It was all " no party," then They are all great sticklers for party, now .-They say, that "to make no nomination, is a concession of weakness the democratic party ought not to make." Indeed, gentlemen, how very solicitious you are about the integrity of the democratic party! How very sick it makes you, to event think of taking a dose of your own physic!

Our Candidates.

We delayed any particular notice of our candidates, until after the meeting of the Congressional and Senatorial Conferences, that we might notice editorially the entire ticket from Congressmen to Auditor. These conferences have met and adjourned without taking any definite action on the matters before them. What their final action may be, we are as yet unable to determine. Whatever it may be, we shall cheerfully acquiesce in, knowing as we do, that the men composing it, are of the ablest and truest democrats of their respective counties. Our ticket has, at its head,

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,

The name of Wm. Elwell, a sound lawyer. and ripe scholar from Bradford County .-As to his democracy, it is enough for us to say, that after the unanimous recommendation of the entire bar of the counties composing this district, that narrow minded partisan, Gov. Curtin, flatly refused to appoint him to the vacancy, because he was a democrat. The people who are now to be consulted, will elect him to that office, because he is not a black republican.

George D. Jackson of Sullivan, and John C. Ellis of Montour, have been placed in nomination. Mr. Jackson is known to the people of this district, having represented them two years in the State Legislature; where by his afable and courteous manner, and gentlemanly deportment, he won the esteem of every member, and became one of the most influential and popular men of that body. John C. Ellis is a farmer, of plain, unassuming manners, an intelligent, honest man, and of unimpeachable democratic antecedents. In all these qualities he is the very antipode of the Rev. Jackey, (the abolition candidate in this county) as well as in phisique, being rather tall and spare. He will leave the old wheezing, wind-broken, roundbellied, abolition preacher so far behind, that an ambition to represent the white men of this district will never again find a lodgment in his crazy brain:

FOR COMMISSIONER.

The party have placed in nomination Theon Vaughn, a farmer, of Mehoopany, who every place where he is known, needs no words of commendation at the hands of any one. His careful, prudent, industrious, honest and upright course, has secured the confidence of every man who knows him. We predict for him, a triumphant election.

FOR TREASURER.

James R. Mullison, of Tunkhannock Township is in every way worthy of, and should receive the cordial support of the Democrats of the county. He has been a consistent, straight-forward democrat all his life. This course has made him the especial subject of the calumny and detraction of our opponents, which, in these times, is enough to satisfy every democrat of his fidelity to the principles of our party.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The democracy have seen fit to place us, again, in nomination, which is some evidence at least, that we have, heretofore, performed Saturday, Oct. 4th, the duties of that office, to the satisfaction of a majority of them. That we have made no enemies in the performance of these duties. we cannot even hope. We have endeavored to do our whole duty under our oath, the constitution and laws, and cannot promise to do more nor less than this, if re-elected.

FOR CORONER.

Dr. J. M. Carey, an unflinching democrat rom Northmoreland, is nominated. He is a young man of fine talents, and will receive the hearty support of the democracy of the

FOR AUDITOR.

Our convention was fortunate in securing as a candidate to this neglected, though important office, John G. Spaulding of Forkston. Mr. Spaulding is a ready accountant. ripe scholar and a practical business man, such as can rarely be found. His qualifica tions, therefore, none will dispute. His demociacy is above suspicion. He will be elect-

United States Senator from Oregon.

Benjamin F. Harding, the newly elected United States Senator from Oregon, is a son of Elisha Harding, who resides just opposite our Borough; where "Frank" as he was called, was reared and educated. To his aged father, friends, and acquaintenances here, this honorable distinction bestowed upon him by a people three thousand miles distant, must be peculiarly gratifying.

About fifteen years ago he left the quiet farm house of his father, and entered the office of Hon. R. R. Little, as a student at law. After the usual course of studies, he was admitted to the bar. Discoveries of gold in California began to be made about that time. Young Harding joined in the throng of thousands that were attracted to that great Eldorado of the West. He subsequently emigrated to Oregon, where his honorable course as a citizen, and his commanding talents as a Lawyer, soon made one of the first, if not the very first men in that Territory. He was chosen to fill various places of trust and honor, among which, was that of United States District Attorney. Upon the admission of Oregon as a state, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, of which body he was chosen the speaker. The duties of all his official positions, he discharged with fidelity to the people and henor to himself. In politics, he is a Democrat, and was the ardent friend

and admirer of the lamented Douglas. If his past course is an index of what his future will be, and he still continues true to the principles of his great exemplar, in the Senate of the United States, abolitionism will find in him, one of its most uncompromising enemies; and Wyoming County may well be proud of the honor of having given to the country, Benjamin F. Harding, the United States Senator from Oregon.

Letter from the 2nd. Pa. Cavalry.

The following letter from Joel R. Smith, orderly sergeant of the 2nd Pa. Cavalry, will be read with interest by his friends and acquaintances in Falls. As may be inferred, sound democrat. For the information those not acquainted with him, it is not out of place, to state that he is of good fighting material, having "smelt powder," before .-He was a soldier under Gen. Scott in his triumphant march into the city of Mexico, and the "Halls of the Montezumas."

CAMP. NEAR WASHINGTON.) Sept. 27th, 1862.

Mr. Editor :- DEAR SIR : It may be interesting to your readers in Falls to know something of the doings of the boys, from that region, in the 2d Pa. Cavalry. The first fight we had was at Culpepper Court House. We were next engaged on the Rappahannock, and then at Catlett's Station. At Manassas we had another brush, and the next day we were at the Bull Run battle, being on the extreme left under McDowell, which was an extremely dangerous position; the men behaved well and deserve great praise. On the 19th we were out on a scouting expedition, and took one Major with twenty-five prisoners, wagons, &c .- making 80 miles in 20 hours. The names of those from Falls in this company, are as follows: Jefferson Sickler, Charles Worden, Thomas Armstrong, Howard Armstrong, Samuel Snover, and Michael Bum- he goes. gardner. They are all well and in fine spir-

Since the above was written, we have had another scout, and with it a fight in which we took the Lieut. Col, of Ashby's Cavalry, and three hundred prisoners. We lost one Captain and four privates. Two of the Rebele were killed. In this affair we made 90 miles in thirty hours.

There is great excitement here among the soldiers, on account of the superceeding of McClellan by Fremont, which is now rumor- P. S. Since the above was written, I see that ed here in camp.

Six hundred men in our Regiment will throw down thier arms the moment this is done. I left my home for the purpose of fighting for the Union, and when this is turned into a Nigger war, I want the d-d abolitionists to do the fighting. And these are the sentiments of two thirds of the whole army-McClellan and the Union-Fremont and the their position with reference to each other Nigger. I am with McClellan and the Un- and to the external world. The necessity for ion. I wish you to understand that I am a

The report in Falls, that I was taken prisoner, is false. I am now the orderly sergeant of Co. F., and feel hapy in saying to my friends, am in the enjoyment of good health, and at my post trying to do my duty to my

JOEL R. SMITH. Orderly Sergeant, Co. F. 2d Pa. Cavalry.

Letter from the Army,

WASHINGTON Co., Md., Sept. 18, 1862. Harveg Sickler-SIR: The following is a Company, in the engagement yesterday :

Orderly Sergeant Geo. W. Warner, Second Sergeant J. H. Teneyck, Charles Evans, B. V. Cole, John H. Smith, Henry Ornt, A. E. Gregory, H. B. Turner.

WOUNDED W. D. Wagner, severely, Milot Roberts, severely, W. E. Bullock, severely, Oatis Gilmore, in shoulder, A. Lettier in Bowels, Seth A. Cobb, in neck, Frank Parrish, in mouth, Lesley Hawley, slightly, G. A. Carney, in hip, slightly, O. F. Clark, in foot, Elisha Pedrick, slightly, Elisha Farnum, in arm, Isaac Palmitier, in side, slightly,

The loss in our Regiment was severe. Our Company had more men killed than any other in the Regiment. Our Company and Co. G, were exposed to a raking cross-fire from the enemy.

Albanus Little, with pistol ball in hand.

Yours, &c. G. H. EASTMAN, 1st Lieut. Co. B. 132 Reg't., P. V.

Arrested-

The editor of the "Selingsgrove Times," one of the spiciest and most out spoken of our democratic exchanges, was arrested last week and thrown into jail, on the charge of discouraging enlistments." He was subsequently released upon giving bail, in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, for his appearance to answer at the next term of court. His offense, being, of course, that he is a Democrat, and an editor who has ventured to tell the truth about some of the corrupt officials. Lincoln and Curtin have placed in power there. Who wouldn't be a democratic editor?-Why, they enjoy about as much of the "freedom of speech and of the press," that our abolition preachers have so long prated about, as those scoundrels do of honesty or religion, i. e, just none at all.

Our lady readers and others who look for "the story" on our first page, will, no doubt, be agreeably disappointed by finding it filled up with the choicest items of political news and general information, which, if they will take the pains to read carefully, will prove of far more substantial benefit to them, than any visions of the romancer. We shall probably discontinue the "Farmers column" and the column of "varities" on the fourth page, for a few weeks, or until after election, when they, and the usual story also, men obtained power, we should have Jews tary of War is based upon direct authority will probably be resumed.

cal importance only, and can be of no interest to our readers generally. It justifies Mr. Moore who, it seems, has been made the sub- or tending to rebellion. ject of an attack by the editor of the Repubthe writer is in favor of little Mac, and a lican. We confess our entire ignorance of the matter in controversy, not having read anything, heretofore written on the subject .-

DEAR SIR :- I notice Tiffany's valuable sheet, (valuable, providing he puts ink enough on to make it so,) that he declines publishing any more concerning Mr. Moore, whose character he has assailed. Now, sir,, I go in for fair play, if these are war times; or in other words, for "rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsars." Where a set of people, and the editor in the bargain, undertakes to put an old friend of mine over the road on the wide guage, it stirs up my feelings. I do not know anything of Mr. Moore's or his wife's troubles, nor do I care about them. What was said about Mr. Moore wasn't of credit, destitution and poverty are palpable falsehoods .-He is in possession of a good farm and fine buildings, and is above board. So far as the inner man is concerned, he has enough and to spare. As for beds, I should think it very strange if he has none. His mother has kept the "feathered tribe" for twenty years, to my certain knowledge. As for his credit, I think he never tried it, because he pays as

I have known Thomas Moore ever since his father led him by the hand, and have ever found him a faithful, honest, and industtious man. He has enough of this worlds goods, and every thing else to make him happy, with the exception of a pleasant woman. If Mr. Tiffany wishes to sel! out, Mr. Moore

is able to buy him out and all his hands in the bargain.

Keiserville, Sept., 1862.

Tiffany had made another attack upon my friend Moore. Friend Tiffany is all on one side, like a jug handle.

Terms of Union.

When the war of the revolution was ended the colonies, now risen to the dignity of independent sovereignties, were left to consider an alliance, offensive and defensive, was manifest to all minds. It was necessary for protection against foreign foes. But such an alliance was by no means sufficient for the wants of the young States. It became very have slavery preserved?" how can you reply clear to the minds of men that if a State were a member of such a confederacy for the mere purposes of self defence, without any binding interests in the affairs of the other States, there might be occasions when self-interest would induce the abandonment of the alliance, or when foreign temptations would overcome the power of American sympathies .-In fact, it was necessary that the mutuality of interests among the States should be made complete list of the killed and wounded of our as nearly as possible perfect. Union was the necessity, and Union implied almost if not absolute unity. But unity was clearly impossible. The creation of one Central Government and the abandoning of State powers was not to be thought of. The separate interests of the colonies appeared too great when viewed in that light. The problem, therefore, before the fathers, was the establishment of one government for purposes in which Union was desirable, while separate governments remained, independent in their powers as to all those matters in which Union was unnecessary or impossible.

The same principles on which they acted with reference to forming the Union, are principles necessary to be understood with reference to preserving it. If we had never possessed any territories outside of the States, it is possible we should never have come to a collision with one another on the subject of slavery. But that is by no means a reason for supposing that either territorial possessions or slavery is a necessary cause of war and disagreement. The property quarrelled about is not the cause of the quarrel between two partners who proceed from disputes to blows, over their dividends. The dispositions of the quarrelling men are more generally the responsible cause of the collision.

In fact, no calm and considerate mind can doubt that the radical character of men on both sides of the elavery question is the responsible cause of our paesent trouble. We 'do not pause now to sty on which side the radicalism was first manifested.

It becomes men now to study the principle of Union on which the Constitution was formed, and on which alone the nation can be preserved. It is an idle and vain idea, the most superficial of ideas, which some men are constantly preaching, that the abolition of slavery will be the end of differences. It is their intolerance of slavery that is the real difficul These identical men who cannot live in

a Union with slaveholding States are men, who, after that question is disposed of, will find that they cannot live in a Union with Roman Catholics. They will pronounce the Constitution a covenant with death and an agreement with hell because under it a clergyman of the Church of Rome is permitted to celebrate the mass and teach the doctrine of real presence, or becsuse it protects a Jewish Rabbi in denying the Messiahship of Christ. If their principle of Union is allowed to prevail, we shall plunge hereafter into religious wars, and whenever, as is very likely to oceur, New England or any other portion of the country becomes affected with a religious mania, as it has been with an anti-slavery mania, we shall have an attempt made to introduce religion into politics, to elect officers on religious platforms, to evade the Constitution for the sake of enacting laws to interfer with freedom of worship, and if this class of Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians or from the President, and was but a forerun-

The following letter has been hand- Quakers, or possibly all of these religionists, ed us by a friend for publication. It is of lo- burned at the stake, or charged with treason, for sustaining a view of religion which those fanatics believed to be of necessity rebellious,

> There is no exaggeration in this view. If a man preaches, as some clergymen-a large part of the New England clergy-preach, that this war is a punishment sent by God on the Constitution of the United States, for the awful sin of tolerating slavery, how soon will in the same men or their successors be preaching that the . Constitution is deserving of God's wrath for tolerating Romish mass or Jewish synagogues? The effect of the Constitution in one case is precisely what it is in the other, with the exception that the Constitution absolutely prohibits the United States from interfering with a Mohammedan who chooses to preach his prophet, or a Parsee who worships the sun and blasphemes Christianity, while it fails, only by silence, to empower any interference with slavery in the States. In other words, the Constitution positively sustains idolatry and forbids interference with it, and only negatively permits slavery. Is it not then plain that men who profess to have such tender consciences that that they cannot live in a Union which permits slavery, or who claim so clear an insight into the Divine purposes that they authoritatively assure us that he is now punishing the nation for permitting slavery to exist, are the very men whose conscience may next year render it impossible for them to live in a Unon whose government sustains paganism or episcopacy? Men who refuse to eat sugar or wear cotton grown by slave labor are extrem. ists. But the principles of the extremists are do not pause to see the result of their notions. What does all this show? It shows this,

anti-slavery man are to be adopted as a necessary principle of Union, then Union is impossible. If we are to have Union, we can only have it on the principle of the Fathers principle of mutual concessions. No man who, being a Protestant, says he cannot live in a Union that tolerates Roman Catholics, is fit to be an American citizen. No man who. being an anti-slavery man, says he cannot live in a Union which tolerates slavery, is fit to be an American citizen. Men may as well abolished to gratify you, why shall not slavery be restored to Maine and Massachusetts, to gratify Southern citizens whose rights are equal to yours? If you demand of men the hackneyed question " are you a conditional Unionist-in favor of the Union if you can to the question put to yourself, " are not you a conditiona! Unionist, preferring disunion, to permitting slavery to exist any where?" The true patriot to-day looks at the question of Union as the fathers looked at it. He says there is no price too great to pay for the Union. He sees with clear eye that it is a false and pernicious doctrine which charges him or his conscience with any responsibility for the religion or the creed of other men, on account of the Union which tolerate them. He knows that God has blessed the old Union above all nations on earth. He finds that punishment began first when these men with tender consciences began to preach that the Union made all its subjects responsible for all the sins that were pessible under its government, and he resolved that the Union, one indivisible, shall be re-established in power, and that every enemy, Northern or Southern, every persecutor, every tyrant over other men's consciences, shall be taught the power of that Union. -N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Abolitionism Against White Working Men.

We find the following correspondence between E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and Brigadier-General Tuttle, commanding the Federal forces at Cairo, Ohio, in the Western papers. It is highly important to white men: CAIRO, Sept. 18, 1862. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Washington:

General Grant is sending here a large lot of negro women and children, and directs me to ask you what to do with them. in Chicago and other cities wish them for servants. Will I be allowed to turn them over to responsible committees to be so employed? If so, can I transport them at Gov-J. M. TUTTLE. ernment expense? Brigadier General, Commanding District of

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18-6 P.M. To Brigadier-General Tuttle, Commanding You are authorized to turn over to responsible committees, negro women and children, who will take them in charge and provide them with employment and support in the Northern States, and you may furnish transnortations at Government expense.

EDWARD M. STANTON, Secretary of War. There can be no question that this is the nitial point in an attempt on the part of the Abolitinn Republican faction, to force negro labor in competition with that of white men in the Northern States. To be sure, in this particular case it is only women and children that are specified in the order of Secretary Stanton, but this is merely a reconnoissances to feel public sentiment, and ascertain to what extent this negro labor doctrine can safely be put in operation. If Secretary Stanton can order a Brigadier-General of the United States forces to send negro women and children to Chicago or any other place, and charge the cost of their transportation to the General Government, to be paid out of the taxes of the already overburdened people, what is to prevent him from filling all the free States with negro women on the same principle? He had and has no authority of law to appropriate one penny of the people's money to pay the fare of negroes from the military posts of the United States to other localities, and yet this is done by his order, and no countermanding document has vet reached the rablic. It may therefore be safely asserted that this action of the Secre-

ner of his proclamation, which is based upon the same general principles with reference to the negro question. But will the working men and tax payers

of the Northern States look at this move. ment for one moment? Will they examine its effects upon their interests and the welfare of the community? No sensible man will for one moment believe that this trans. portation of negroes from the lines into the Northern States will stop with the women and children. That is preposterous. The " parties in Chicago and other places" who wish women and children for servants, will not object to male servants or working men, when the proper time comes for their introduction into those of the free States which have not barred their entrance by statutory enactments. And once in the free States then comes the practical effects of this pet scheme of President Lincoln and the Abolition Republican party. These negroes must put their labor directly in competition with white men, or they must fill our almshouses and prisons. No other view can be taken of this question, if reason, reflection, and observation are consulted. And in either view the white laborer is put in competition with that of white men. The last must go to the wall, as the negro has no wants save those of the lowest animal character, and, hence, he can and will labor for a much lower rate of compensation than the intelligent white men of the North, who have social positions to sustain, families to clothe and educate and rear in a manner befitting their stations and prospects in the future. This is the effect of introducing negro laborers into the free States where he will work. But as the negro is too easily adopted by unthinking men, who proverbially idle and lazy, if he will not labor, what then? He must either be supported in the almshouse, or he will steal and thus and plainly, that if the radical ideas of the find his way into prison. In either case he will have to be supported at the public expense, and thus the tax rates will be increased to an alarming extent, and, in that case, the laboring men of the free States will be and of the Constitution, which is simply the again the sufferers as it is from the labor of the country that all the taxes are raised from which the City, State, and National indebtedness is liquidated. Now, us these are inevitable consequences that will flow from the Abolition Republican

scheme of filling the free States with negro laborers from the South, will the white men understand this grand truth at once. It of the North support that party, and thus stares them in the face. If slavery must be put into their hands the weapons with which to crush them? President Lincoln in his proclamation clearly enunciates this doctrine, for if all the slaves are declared free, surely they must be allowed to act as free men, and choose their residences where it may suit them. But Secretary Stanton goes a step further, and announces that the white men of the North are not only to have negro labor put in competition with theirs, but the expenses of sending the negroes into their midst is to be paid by the General Government, and drawn from white labor in the shape of increased taxation. This is the basis on which the order of Secretary Stanton to Brigadier-General Tuttle rests. This is its meaning. And now it is for the white laboring men of the North to say whether this Abolition Republican plot against their interests shall succeed? The remedy is at the polls. Let a verdict be rendered against President Lincoln, his ultra Abolition lamation, and the party which sustains it when the polls close on the coming election day, and white men can again hold up their heads in the North. Let them act .- Constitutional Union.

> RESOLUTIONS Adopted at the late Democratic own. held at Tunkhannock. ratic County Convention

1st. RESOLVED, That we unanimously endorse the Resolutions of the Democratic State Convention held at Harrisburg on the 4th of July last. 2d. RESOLVED, That the "unnecessary and injur-ious civil war," that is now desolating the country and threatening the permanency of our government ceased to be a political question from the time that Congress refused to adopt any measures of honorable mise of the difficulties that had grown out of North ern and Southern sectionalism, and the consequent commencement of hostilities in the bombardment of Fort Sumter—that from that time there has been but one proper mode of dealing with the question, namely, by keeping it distinct and separate from politics to unite the whole North in the effort to bring the reto unte the whote North in the effort to bring the re-bellion to an end by force; and this end, all conserva-tive men are called upon to unite with us in a deter-mined effort to create a United North, by putting down and driving to the wall that misguided and mis-

chievous faction, whose sole aim is to impair norther chievous faction, whose sole aim is to impair northern unity of purpose, and puralyze northern effort by forever intrudize the most unfortunate, fatal, and disasterous of all political issues, (the issue of Negro emancipation) upon the peoples counsels; by persist-

ently striving to coerce the President into the adoption of a policy that must prove fatal to the Union by seeking to impair public confidence in the integrity of the Administration; and by creating in the ranks of our armies suspicion and distrust of the fidelity and loyalty of their leaders.

3d. RESOLVED, That the "suspension of politics" parties until the close of the war," is only advocate by the party in power, and because it is in power. that the utter hollowness and hypocrisy of the advecates of this policy is shown by the fact that they are scrupulously careful to keep up their own politics organization, and to keep all their political machiner in full operation, as well as by the fact that in the

multitude of civil appointmente made and being made under Republican authority, none but Repub licans "of the straightest sect," or renegade Demo ocrats, are recognized. 4th. RESOLVED, That in all free governments the have always been, and must of necessity be at least two political parties—that the integrity, permanency and fidelity of such governments to conthority, imperatively demand an opposition partythat without such party, there would be no account bility, and without accountability no government can be trusted. "No Party," therefore, simply means "let there be no opposition to the plundering of the government by government officials and favored partizans" It means, "let the party in power remain

in power, without question as to the mode in which power may be exercised." It means "no criticism of the conduct of government officials, whatever disaster or ruin may follow." It means "no discussion of measures of governmental policy." It means " silence, equiescence, or imprisonment."

5th. Resouved, That in sustaining the President under the tremendous pressure to which he has been subjected by the Radical wing, of his own party, the Democratic party has afforded ample and conclusive evidence of its desire to give all its strength to the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union; and that the responsibility for that absence of unity of purpose in the North which is essential to success, rests solely with that party whose whole aim has been to convert the war irto a miserable crusade, against the domestic institutions of the Southern States, and in doing so, to overthrow the Constitution, and

render disunion perpetual. Therefore 6th. RESOLVED, That the arrest and imprisonment of loyal Democrats by order of an administration that ignores the open and avowed treason of a large body of the members of its own party, is a monstrous exercise of despotic power that the Democratic party the North is called upon to resist by all law constitutional means at its command-that it is part of the basiness of Democrats to discourage culist ments and that this is not the true motive of their ar rest, is abundantly shown by the fact that those members of the Republican party who have constantly and persistently labored to discourage enlistments because the war has not been prosecuted to an unlawful and reinous purpose, (that of negro emancipation) have been allowed to continue their labors without even a world