

The North Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor.

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

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THE TERMS.

North Branch Democrat.

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Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wyoming that they have located at Tunkhannock where they will promptly attend to all calls in the line of their profession. May be found at his Drug Store when not professionally absent.

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THIS establishment has recently been refitted and furnished in the latest style. Every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the House.
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Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861.

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HAVING taken the Hotel, in the Borough of Tunkhannock, recently occupied by Riley 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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Wm. H. CORTRIGHT, Prop'r

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, Pa., and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place, and surrounding country.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
Office over Tutton'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. J. M. DEXTER, 165 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Yet again, in his speech at Chicago on the 10th of July, 1858, Mr. Lincoln said:

"I should like to know if, taking the old Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are equal upon principle, and making exceptions to it, where will it stop? IF ONE MAN SAYS IT DOES NOT MEAN A NEGRO,

NEGRO EQUALITY AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE—VOTERS, LOOK AT THE RECORD!

When Mr. Seward, eighteen months ago, gave passports to negroes as "American citizens"—when, at the instance of Mr. Sumner, a negro was recognized as Minister from Hayti, and diplomatic intercourse was, for the first time, opened with those who committed the St. Domingo massacre—when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued under the plea of "military necessity," and when negroes were enlisted and drafted, and when they were styled by the President "American citizens of African descent"—successive steps were taken towards the accomplishment of a long-predominated, deep design.

That design is negro suffrage, negro equality; and on the 13th of October next the people of Pennsylvania are to pronounce their decision on the question.

To make the issue clear and fair, the Democracy have nominated Judge Woodward, who, in the State Convention which framed the present Constitution, advocated the insertion of the word "WHITE" in section one of the third article, which provides that—

"Every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

The Republicans have nominated Judge Agnew, who was also a member of that Convention, and who strongly opposed the insertion of the word "white" and earnestly advocated negro suffrage, and Governor Curtin, a member of the Altoona Conference of Republican Governors which urged the Emancipation policy upon the President.

The freemen of Pennsylvania should examine the record, and remember well that the same men who have advanced thus far to the attainment of their purpose are the same who brought the "enormous pressure" to bear upon him, to secure the Emancipation Proclamation, of which the President complained in his address to the Congress men from the border States and to the Chicago Committee—the same who, in the States of Massachusetts and New York, have permitted negroes to vote—the same men with whom the "National Union party" are identified in Congress and at the polls, and the same who cloak their ulterior object under the pretence of "military necessity."

They ascribe the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson to negroes, forgetting the services of white volunteers. The next argument will be, Those who fight shall vote—assuming that negro troops are the equals of white soldiers, and that negro voters are the equals of white freemen. That this is their real design is certain. Let them speak for themselves. They declared it once, and are now carrying out their project in secrecy, by gradual advances, to avoid suspicion and direct opposition.

On the 16th of October, 1853, Abraham Lincoln delivered a speech at Beoria, Illinois, in which he used the following language:

"What I do say is, that no man is good enough to govern another man without the others consent. I say this in the leading principle, the SHEET ANCHOR of American Republicanism. Our Declaration of Independence says:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed."

"I have quoted so much at this time, merely to show that, according to our ancient faith, the powers of Government are derived from the consent of the governed.—Now, the relation of master and slave is, pro tanto, a total violation of this principle. The master not only governs the slave without his consent, but he governs him by a set of rules altogether different from those which he prescribes for himself. Allow ALL the governed an EQUAL VOICE IN THE GOVERNMENT, and that, and that only, is self-government.—Hovell's Life of Lincoln, page 219.

Again, in a speech in Chicago, during the last Presidential election, which we find published in the Illinois State Journal, the State organ of the Black Republican party of Illinois, on the 16th of September, 1856, Mr. Lincoln said:

"That central idea, in our political opinion, at the beginning was, and until recently continued to be, the equality of men. And, although it was always submitted patiently to whatever inequality there seemed to be as a matter of actual necessity, its constant working has been a steady progress toward the PRACTICAL EQUALITY OF ALL MEN:

"Let past difference as nothing be; and, with steady eye on the real issue, let us re-inaugurate the good old central ideas of the Republic. We can do it. The human heart is with us; God is with us. We shall again be able to declare that all the States, as States, are equal, not yet that all citizens, as citizens, are equal, but renew the broader, better declaration, including both these and much more, that all men are created equal."

Why not another say it does not mean some other man? If that declaration, is not the truth, let us get the statute-book in which we find it, and tear it out. Who is so bold as to do it? If it is not true, let us tear it out! [Cries of 'No! no!'] Let us stick to it then! let us stand by it then.

Let us discard all this quibbling about this man and the other man—this race and that race and the other race—being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position—discarding the standard that we have left us. Let us discard all these things, and unite as one people throughout this land, until we shall once more stand up declaring that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.

Leave you, hoping that the lamp of liberty will burn in your bosoms until there shall no longer be a doubt that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL."

See the volume of the debates between Lincoln and Douglas, which have been revised by Mr. Lincoln since his nomination for the Presidency, pages 23, 24. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, twice elected Governor of Ohio, and elected United States Senator from that State, by the Black Republican party, was presented with a silver pitcher by the negroes of Cincinnati on the 6th of May, 1845. In response to the presentation, he said:

"In what I have done I cannot claim to have acted from any peculiar consideration of the colored people as a separate and distinct class in the community, but from the simple conviction that all the individuals of that class are members of the community, and, in virtue of their manhood, entitled to EVERY ORIGINAL RIGHT ENJOYED BY ANY OTHER MEMBER. We feel, therefore, that all LEGAL DISTINCTIONS between individuals of the same community, founded in any such circumstances as color, origin, and the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions, and incompatible with the true theory of American liberty, SLAVERY and oppression must CEASE, and AMERICAN liberty must perish.

"In Massachusetts, and in most, if not all, the New England States, the colored man and the white are absolutely equal before the law.

"In New York the colored man is restricted as to the right of suffrage by a property qualification. In other respects the same equality prevails.

"I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring MY DISAPPROBATION of that clause of the Constitution which denies to a portion of the colored people the right of suffrage. True Democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin or place of nativity, or any other similar circumstance of condition. I regard, therefore, the exclusion of the colored people as a badge from the elective franchise as INCOMPATIBLE with true Democratic principles.

The Hon. Henry Wilson United States Senator from Massachusetts, in a speech delivered in the Senate on the 5th of May, 1858 said:

"Now, Mr. President, I live in a Commonwealth that recognizes the absolute and perfect equality of all men of all races.—A mulatto or negro in the State I represent is not only a citizen of the State; he not only has the right to vote, but, if the people choose to do it, they may elect him to any office in their gift."—Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 35th Cong. page 1966.

In 1856, Senator Wilson said:

"Sir, I am proud to live in a Commonwealth where every man, black or white, of every clime and race, is recognized as a man, standing upon the terms of PERFECT and ABSOLUTE EQUALITY before the laws."—App. Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 34th Cong page 393.

Senator Wilson made a mistake when he stated that there was perfect equality in Massachusetts. Such is not the case. By the laws of that State, a FOREIGNER CANNOT VOTE IN IT FOR TWO YEARS AFTER HE HAS BEEN NATURALIZED AND A CITIZEN OF THE STATE, WHILE A NEGRO, UNDER THE SAME LAW, ACQUIRES A VOTE IN ONE YEAR; and what they have done in Massachusetts they will do in Pennsylvania, if they have the power.

On a former occasion, (page 1864.) Mr. Fremason the Black Republican Senator from Maine, held forth in this wise:

"By the laws of Maine, and under the Constitution of the State of Maine, free negroes are citizens—just as much citizens in the State of Maine as white men. It has been so solemnly decided by the highest tribunal of our State since the decision of the Dred Scott case. The Supreme Court of Maine has decided that they are entitled to all the privileges—that they stand upon a perfect equality with white men—under the Constitution and laws of that State.—They are voters, and recognized as citizens under the terms of the Constitution, which allows any citizen to vote."

Here we have the Black Republican supreme Court of Maine actually nullifying the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, so intense is their love for the negro!

Is this not enough to startle and alarm every lover of his country?

Now, listen to Cassius M. Clay, who was the chief competitor against Hamlin for the nomination for the Vice Presidency in the Chicago Convention, and now Minister to Russia:

"Our Legislatures, State and Federal, should raise the platform upon which our free colored people stand; they should give to them full political rights to hold office, to vote, to sit on Juries, to give their testimony, and to make no distinction between them and ourselves. The INSTRUMENT called the Constitution, after pronouncing all men equal, and having equal rights, suffers slavery to exist, a free colored person to be denied all political rights, and after declaring that all persons shall enjoy a free intercourse with the States, suffers the free negro to be driven out of all, and excluded from such rights.—Deliver me from such an instrument this partial, thus unjust, that can be thus perverted, and made to sanction prejudices and party feelings, and note the accidental distinction of color."—

This Black Republican mania raves at the Constitution because it does not guaranty the equality of the negro with the white man!

Now, let us hear from Horace Greeley, "the chief cook and bottle-washer," in the Chicago Convention, whose efforts there brought about the nomination of Lincoln. As far back as the 17th of January, 1861, Greeley thus spoke in his Tribune:

"We loathe and detest all laws which give or withhold political rights on account of color. 'A man's man for a that,' and ought to have the full rights of manhood, whether his ancestors were Celts, Goths or Hottentots, whether his complexion be ebony or ivory. * * * All constitutional exclusions of any class from the polls, the jury-box, &c., because of color, are aristocratic, unjust and infamous."

Again, in 1855, we see him proposing and urging the nomination for Congress of that notorious negro, Fred. Douglas. Just listen to him:

"Among the candidates put up by the convention of the Liberty party at Utica, on Wednesday, is Mr. Frederick Douglas, of Monroe county, who is nominated for the office of Secretary of State. With respect to ability, a better nomination could hardly be desired; but we confess that we should regret to see Mr. Douglas elected. His proper place is not a member of the State Administration at Albany, but as a member of Congress at Washington. For the former office he possesses no qualifications that might not be found in other gentlemen, while for the duties of a representative of Washington he is particularly gifted. As an orator and debater he possesses both the force and the grace of a Virginia gentleman of the old school and one of the first families, to which a great depth of conviction and a resolution worthy of the best days of the R. public and a persuasive and magnetic charm not often felt in the Federal Capitol. We trust, then, that the friends of Mr. Douglas will not persist in urging his election to the office for which he is nominated, but will make every preparation to return him to Congress on the very first vacancy in the Monroe district."

In the Tribune of September 17th, 1830, Greeley thus speaks in regard to the right of the negro to vote:

"Understand clearly that the question of allowing or forbidding negroes to vote in our State is not before the people. Let the result of this fall be as it may, negroes will continue to be voters in our State. The simple question to be decided by the people is—Shall a very inconsiderate fraction of our people continue to be deprived of the right of suffrage for want of \$150 worth of dirt? If so, on what principle? Their black skins do not in any event disfranchise them. Shall their poverty do so?"

Now, hear the old apostle of Black Republicanism, Joshua R. Giddings. In his speech in the House, December 18, 1855, Mr. Giddings said:

"This Government was founded for the purpose, design and end of securing all men under its jurisdiction in the enjoyment of life, liberty and happiness. It is now placed in our hands. On this rock the Republic was founded, and I speak reverently when I say the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. * * * When we say 'all men are thus endowed,' we mean what we say. We do not refer particularly to the high or low, the rich or the poor, the negro the mulatto, or the white, but to all men who bear the image of God and are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

When questioned in the House of Representatives, the Hon. N. P. Banks, afterwards elected Speaker of the House, and Governor of Massachusetts, by the Black Republicans, declared his inability to decide whether the white or black was the superior race; but would leave the question to be decided by absorption or amalgamation! He said:

"So far as he had studied the subject of races, he had adopted the idea that when there is a weaker race in existence, it will succumb to, and be absorbed in the stronger race. This was the universal law as regarded the races of men in the world. In regard to the question whether the white or the black race was superior, he proposed to wait until time should develop whether the white race should absorb the black, or the black, absorb the white."

In this country the doctrine of negro equality presents itself in a two fold aspect. To the people of the North it says, "You must strike down all laws which erect a barrier between you and the black man; he is your equal, entitled to vote, hold office sit at the same table with you and marry your daughters. You must give him the same political and social rights you enjoy, for he is your equal, and entitled to them!" Are the people of the North prepared for this?

To the people of the South negro equality says: "You must free your negroes and give them all the rights you now enjoy, for they are your equals, and entitled to their freedom and the political and social privileges enjoyed by you."

In regard to the Declaration of Independence giving any color to this hideous doctrine of negro equality, it is a sufficient answer to say that when it was drafted every State in this Union but one were slaveholding States; and it is an arrant humbug to say that these States would have thus made a declaration amounting to a virtual emancipation of their slaves. INDEED, LEST THIS IDEA SHOULD RECEIVE ANY COUNTERTENANCE, THE WORD "FREE" WHICH WAS IN THE ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE DECLARATION, WAS STRICKEN OUT. THE "ALL MEN" IN IT IS OF A PIECE WITH "WE, THE PEOPLE," IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND REFERS ALONE TO WHITE MEN. NOBODY CONTESTS THAT THE CONSTITUTION

GIVES THE BLACK "PEOPLE" THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE, OF HOLDING OFFICE, AND OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EQUALITY. NO MORE DOES THE "ALL MEN" IN THE DECLARATION GIVE THEM THESE PRIVILEGES.—THIS IS ESSENTIALLY A GOVERNMENT OF WHITE MEN, MADE FOR WHITE MEN AND REULD BY WHITE MEN, ALL OF WHOM ARE "EQUAL."

This is the idea expressed by Stephen A. Douglas, when he said:

"I hold that this government was made on the white basis, by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever."

This is the secret of the pretended, boasted philanthropy of Abolitionism! of its sympathy with John Brown—to make blacks voters, and to secure power, in defiance of the white men of the country—first emancipation, and service war even at the expense of the Union; then negro troops, and then negro suffrage.

John A. Andrews, Governor of Massachusetts, presided at a John Brown sympathy meeting on the 19 November, 1859, at which Wendell Phillips and R. W. Emerson made speeches. He, too, made a speech, and from it we make the following extract:

"John Brown and his companions in the conflict at Harper's Ferry, those who fell there and those who are to suffer as martyrs to an idea. There is an irrepressible conflict [great applause] between freedom and slavery as old and as immortal as the irrepressible conflict between right and wrong. They are among the martyrs of that conflict JOHN BROWN WAS RIGHT! I sympathize with the idea, because I sympathize with and believe in the eternal right. They who are dependent upon him and his sons and associates, in the battle at Harper's Ferry have a right to call upon us who have professed to believe, or who may have, in any manner or measure, TAUGHT THE DOCTRINE OF THE RIGHTS OF A MAN AS APPLIED TO THE COLORED SLAVES OF THE SOUTH, to stand by their bereavement. We are to night in the presence of a great and awful sorrow, which has fallen like a pall upon many families whose hearts fall, whose affections are lacerated, and whose hopes are crushed—all of hope left on earth destroyed by an event which, under the providence of God, I pray will be overruled for that good which was contemplated and intended by John Brown."

And this man is the Governor of Massachusetts!

We next quote from the Winstead (Concord) Herald, a strong Republican paper:

"For one, we confess we love him, we honor him, we applaud him. He is honored in his principles courageous in his defence, and we have yet to be taught, reading from the Book of Inspiration we acknowledge, and therein old John Brown is a transgressor

"He dared to undertake what you (the Republican leaders) in the security of your sanctuaries, only are bold to preach."

And Horace Greeley, while admitting that the abolition of slavery in the States is the real object of the Republican party, explains the reason why they did not then openly advocate the doctrine. We quote from his paper (the Tribune) of July 25th, 1854:

"We contend that the abolition of slavery in the States is the real object of the Republican party.

"Admit that Abolition in the States is what all men ought to strive for, and it is clear to our mind that a large majority are not prepared for this, and the practical size is this; shall we politically attempt what will certainly involve us in defeat and failure? or shall we not rather attempt that which a majority are ripe for, and thus, by our consequent triumph invite that majority to go farther? I shall insist on having all the possible eggs move, or be content to await their appearance day by day! The latter seems to us the only rational sensible course. We care not how Messrs. Briggs & Co. may ripen public sentiment in the North FOR EMANCIPATION, WE WILL ADHERE to the best of our ability; but we will not refuse the good now within our reach, out of deference to that which is as yet unattainable. Mr. Binney's ultimatum may be just what he sees fit; we have not proposed to modify or meddle with it. We only ask that he shall not interfere or prevent the doing of some good at once, merely because he would like to do more good, as we shall, ALSO, WHENEVER IT SHALL HAVE BECOME PRACTICABLE."

Voters! the issue is before you, with the record! Examine both carefully, and vote as your judgments shall dictate and your conscience approve! Remember that you and your children are forever to abide the consequences of your determination.

OCCASIONAL TRUTHS FROM REPUBLICAN SOURCES.

The New Haven (Conn.) Courier, a devoted Republican paper, says:

"Contractors have carried on the war.—The blood of our men, the graves of our killed, the tears of our orphans and widows, have been coined into money. They have swindled the government out of hundreds of millions. They have piled fortunes upon fortune. As a distinguished officer at Washington said "all the operations of this war are managed by political swindlers."

The Harrisburg Telegraph, published by an office holder under Lincoln, says:

"The lust of gain, the greed of power and temptation of position, which now prevail among a very large class in the free States, has had much to do with the prolongation of the war."

Again:—

"Seven out of every ten officers now in the service deem it to their interest to prolong the war, simply because with the end of the war will come a suspension of position and salary, such as these men never received before, and never can receive in any civil position for which their talents fit them."

And again:—

"Added to these are a large class in the mercantile and financial world, men of immense influence, who are amassing colossal fortunes solely by the prolongation of the war."

These truths should arrest the attention of all sober minded, well disposed citizens who desire the welfare of their country.—Corruption, dishonesty and gross mismanagement have been, and still are the prominent characteristics of the Lincoln Abolition Administration. Shall these things continue? It is for the people to decide.

WHY IS THE DRAFT NECESSARY?

In the winter of 1862, Mr. Fessenden, Republican Senator from Maine, in a speech in the Senate said:

"In every State of the Union there are men who are paid from month to month, not called in the field absolutely, for the reason that Government has no occasion to use them, and yet no step is taken to disband these men. Why not disband them if they are not wanted? We have 250,000 more than we ever intended to have. It is extravagance of the most wanton kind. I offered a proposition to stop all enlistments."

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, said:

"I have over and over again been to the War Office, and urged upon the Department to stop recruiting in every part of the country. We have and had the promise that it should be done. I believe to-day 150,000 more men under the pay of the Government than we need or can well use. I think the Department ought to issue peremptory orders forbidding the enlistment of another soldier in the volunteer force."

That was before the Emancipation proclamation was issued. They then had more men than they wanted. They issued that proclamation—volunteering ceased—and a forced conscription was the result!

A COPPERHEAD.—President Lincoln said in his Inaugural:

"I happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach the audacity of denying any right plainly written in the Constitution. If, by mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view, justify revolution. It is quite evident that President Lincoln, if he continued to hold the doctrine above expressed, would now be classed by his own friends as a Copperhead.—Ex.

IT WILL REQUIRE A DECIDED MAJORITY, INDEED, TO ENABLE ANY PARTY IN THIS STATE TO CARRY ON A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN BURDENED BY SUCH A NOMINEE AS CURTIN.—Pittsburg Dispatch, Republican.

"HIS NOMINATION WOULD BE DISGRACEFUL TO THE PARTY AND HIS ELECTION IMPOSSIBLE."—Pittsburg Gazette, Republican.

"JUDGE WOODWARD IS A CITIZEN OF UNIMPEACHABLE CHARACTER, AN ABLE JURIST, AND A PATRIOTIC GENTLEMAN."—Philadelphia Inquirer, (Republican) June 12th, 1863.

This is a good endorsement of the Democratic candidate for Governor, coming as it does from one of the most influential Republican journals of the State.

"GOVERNOR CURTIN CANNOT SECURE THE SUPPORT OF EITHER HIS OWN PARTY OR HIS OFFICE-HOLDERS."—Speech of Alexander Cummings before the Republican State Convention, Aug. 6, 1863.

He who shuts the sunlight away from his heart must expect to die in darkness.

Better go to bed supperless, than to get up in debt.

THE CHAIN GEMS OF GLORY.

The newspapers are full of items like the following: The file of conscripts and deserters, were unrolled down the avenue to-day chained together and hand cuffed.

Deserters must of course be punished for deserting; and conscripts, who are indigent enough not to rejoice, as the administration organs constantly assure us that "conscripts do rejoice, at being conscripted; may perhaps be handcuffed into a happier frame of mind. But it must be admitted that there is something rather grotesque in the spectacle of soldiers of the Union marching in chains to liberate the slaves of rebels.—World.

"COPPERHEADS."—If Democrats are Copperheads, and Copperheads are traitors, and rebel sympathizers (says an exchange,) would it be safe to have Democrats in the army? If loyal leaguers are patriots, and patriots are the only Union men in the country, had we not better have all the loyal leaguers in the army? Let those who profess ALL the loyalty of the land, and want to hold ALL the offices, join the army at once, and thereby end the infernal rebellion.

Why not another say it does not mean some other man? If that declaration, is not the truth, let us get the statute-book in which we find it, and tear it out. Who is so bold as to do it? If it is not true, let us tear it out! [Cries of 'No! no!'] Let us stick to it then! let us stand by it then.

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"In New York the colored man is restricted as to the right of suffrage by a property qualification. In other respects the same equality prevails.

"I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring MY DISAPPROBATION of that clause of the Constitution which denies to a portion of the colored people the right of suffrage. True Democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin or place of nativity, or any other similar circumstance of condition. I regard, therefore, the exclusion of the colored people as a badge from the elective franchise as INCOMPATIBLE with true Democratic principles.

The Hon. Henry Wilson United States Senator from Massachusetts, in a speech delivered in the Senate on the 5th of May, 1858 said:

"Now, Mr. President, I live in a Commonwealth that recognizes the absolute and perfect equality of all men of all races.—A mulatto or negro in the State I represent is not only a citizen of the State; he not only has the right to vote, but, if the people choose to do it, they may elect him to any office in their gift."—Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 35th Cong. page 1966.

In 1856, Senator Wilson said:

"Sir, I am proud to live in a Commonwealth where every man, black or white, of every clime and race, is recognized as a man, standing upon the terms of PERFECT and ABSOLUTE EQUALITY before the laws."—App. Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 34th Cong page 393.

Senator Wilson made a mistake when he stated that there was perfect equality in Massachusetts. Such is not the case. By the laws of that State, a FOREIGNER CANNOT VOTE IN IT FOR TWO YEARS AFTER HE HAS BEEN NATURALIZED AND A CITIZEN OF THE STATE, WHILE A NEGRO, UNDER THE SAME LAW, ACQUIRES A VOTE IN ONE YEAR; and what they have done in Massachusetts they will do in Pennsylvania, if they have the power.

On a former occasion, (page 1864.) Mr. Fremason the Black Republican Senator from Maine, held forth in this wise:

"By the laws of Maine, and under the Constitution of the State of Maine, free negroes are citizens—just as much citizens in the State of Maine as white men. It has been so solemnly decided by the highest tribunal of our State since the decision of the Dred Scott case. The Supreme Court of Maine has decided that they are entitled to all the privileges—that they stand upon a perfect equality with white men—under the Constitution and laws of that State.—They are voters, and recognized as citizens under the terms of the Constitution, which allows any citizen to vote."

Here we have the Black Republican supreme Court of Maine actually nullifying the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, so intense is their love for the negro!

Is this not enough to startle and alarm every lover of his country?

Now, listen to Cassius M. Clay, who was the chief competitor against Hamlin for the nomination for the Vice Presidency in the Chicago Convention, and now Minister to Russia:

"Our Legislatures, State and Federal, should raise the platform upon which our free colored people stand; they should give to them full political rights to hold office, to vote, to sit on Juries, to give their testimony, and to make no distinction between them and ourselves. The INSTRUMENT called the Constitution, after pronouncing all men equal, and having equal rights, suffers slavery to exist, a free colored person to be denied all political rights, and after declaring that all persons shall enjoy a free intercourse with the States, suffers the free negro to be driven out of all, and excluded from such rights.—Deliver me from such an instrument this partial, thus unjust, that can be thus perverted, and made to sanction prejudices and party feelings, and note the accidental distinction of color."—

This Black Republican mania raves at the Constitution because it does not guaranty the equality of the negro with the white man!

Now, let us hear from Horace Greeley, "the chief cook and bottle-washer," in the Chicago Convention, whose efforts there brought about the nomination of Lincoln. As far back as the 17th of January, 1861, Greeley thus spoke in his Tribune:

"We loathe and detest all laws which give or withhold political rights on account of color. 'A man's man for a that,' and ought to have the full rights of manhood, whether his ancestors were Celts, Goths or Hottentots, whether his complexion be ebony or ivory. * * * All constitutional exclusions of any class from the polls, the jury-box, &c., because of color, are aristocratic, unjust and infamous."

Again, in 1855, we see him proposing and urging the nomination for Congress of that notorious negro, Fred. Douglas. Just listen to him:

"Among the candidates put up by the convention of the Liberty party at Utica, on Wednesday, is Mr. Frederick Douglas, of Monroe county, who is nominated for the office of Secretary of State. With respect to ability, a better nomination could hardly be desired; but we confess that we should regret to see Mr. Douglas elected. His proper place is not a member of the State Administration at Albany, but as a member of Congress at Washington. For the former office he possesses no qualifications that might not be found in other gentlemen, while for the duties of a representative of Washington he is particularly gifted. As an orator and debater he possesses both the force and the grace of a Virginia gentleman of the old school and one of the first families, to which a great depth of conviction and a resolution worthy of the best days of the R. public and a persuasive and magnetic charm not often felt in the Federal Capitol. We trust, then, that the friends of Mr. Douglas will not persist in urging his election to the office for which he is nominated, but will make every preparation to return him to Congress on the very first vacancy in the Monroe district."

In the Tribune of September 17th, 1830, Greeley thus speaks in regard to the right of the negro to vote:

"Understand clearly that the question of allowing or forbidding negroes to vote in our State is not before the people. Let the result of this fall be as it may, negroes will continue to be voters in our State. The simple question to be decided by the people is—Shall a very inconsiderate fraction of our people continue to be deprived of the right of suffrage for want of \$150 worth of dirt? If so, on what principle? Their black skins do not in any event disfranchise them. Shall their poverty do so?"

Now, hear the old apostle of Black Republicanism, Joshua R. Giddings. In his speech in the House, December 18, 1855, Mr. Giddings said:

"This Government was founded for the purpose, design and end of securing all men under its jurisdiction in the enjoyment of life, liberty and happiness. It is now placed in our hands. On this rock the Republic was founded, and I speak reverently when I say the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. * * * When we say 'all men are thus endowed,' we mean what we say. We do not refer particularly to the high or low, the rich or the poor, the negro the mulatto, or the white, but to all men who bear the image of God and are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

When questioned in the House of Representatives, the Hon. N. P. Banks, afterwards elected Speaker of the House, and Governor of Massachusetts, by the Black Republicans, declared his inability to decide whether the white or black was the superior race; but would leave the question to be decided by absorption or amalgamation! He said:

"So far as he had studied the subject of races, he had adopted the idea that when there is a weaker race in existence, it will succumb to, and be absorbed in the stronger race. This was the universal law as regarded the races of men in the world. In regard to the question whether the white or the black race was superior, he proposed to wait until time should develop whether the white race should absorb the black, or the black, absorb the white."

In this country the doctrine of negro equality presents itself in a two fold aspect. To the people of the North it says, "You must strike down all laws which erect a barrier between you and the black man; he is your equal, entitled to vote, hold office sit at the same table with you and marry your daughters. You must give him the same political and social rights you enjoy, for he is your equal, and entitled to them!" Are the people of the North prepared for this?

To the people of the South negro equality says: "You must free your negroes and give them all the rights you now enjoy, for they are your equals, and entitled to their freedom and the political and social privileges enjoyed by you."

In regard to the Declaration of Independence giving any color to this hideous doctrine of negro equality, it is a sufficient answer to say that when it was drafted every State in this Union but one were slaveholding States; and it is an arrant humbug to say that these States would have thus made a declaration amounting to a virtual emancipation of their slaves. INDEED, LEST THIS IDEA SHOULD RECEIVE ANY COUNTERTENANCE, THE WORD "FREE" WHICH WAS IN THE ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE DECLARATION, WAS STRICKEN OUT. THE "ALL MEN" IN IT IS OF A PIECE WITH "WE, THE PEOPLE," IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND REFERS ALONE TO WHITE MEN. NOBODY CONTESTS THAT THE CONSTITUTION

Why not another say it does not mean some other man? If that declaration, is not the truth, let us get the statute-book in which we find it, and tear it out. Who is so bold as to do it? If it is not true, let us tear it out! [Cries of 'No! no!'] Let us stick to it then! let us stand by it then.

Let us discard all this quibbling about this man and the other man—this race and that race and the other race—being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position—discarding the standard that we have left us. Let us discard all these things, and unite as one people throughout this land, until we shall once more stand up declaring that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.

Leave you, hoping that the lamp of liberty will burn in your bosoms until there shall no longer be a doubt that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL."

See the volume of the debates between Lincoln and Douglas, which have been revised by Mr. Lincoln since his nomination for the Presidency, pages 23, 24. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, twice elected Governor of Ohio, and elected United States Senator from that State, by the Black Republican party, was presented with a silver pitcher by the negroes of Cincinnati on the 6th of May, 1845. In response to the presentation, he said:

"In what I have done I cannot claim to have acted from any peculiar consideration of the colored people as a separate and distinct class in the community, but from the simple conviction that all the individuals of that class are members of the community, and, in virtue of their manhood, entitled to EVERY ORIGINAL RIGHT ENJOYED BY ANY OTHER MEMBER. We feel, therefore, that all LEGAL DISTINCTIONS between individuals of the same community, founded in any such circumstances as color, origin, and the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions, and incompatible with the true theory of American liberty, SLAVERY and oppression must CEASE, and AMERICAN liberty must perish.

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