

The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863.

S. M. Pettengiil & Co .-- No. 37 PARK Row for the N. B. Democrat, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions us at our lowest Rates.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. G. W. WOODWARD.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COU NTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. GEORGE D. JACKSON,

> OF SULLIVAN COUNTY. JOHN C. ELLIS.

OF MONTOUR COUNTY,

COUNTY TICKET. FOR SHERIFF, AHIRA GAY,

as med bas CF MESHOPPEN. FOR PROTHONOTARY,

H. L. FURGERSON,

OF FALLS. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

LEWIS PARISH, OF MONROE.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

EDWIN STEPHENS OF NICHOLSON.

FOR CORONER,

DR. J. C. BECKER, OF TUNKHANNOCK BORO.

FOR AUDITORS,

HENRY NEWCOMB

of clinton, 3 years.

E. D. FASSETT OF WINDHAM, 1 year.

Democratic State Central Committee. appointed by Hon. FINDDAY PATTERSON, of anty, who, as President of the late Democracic Convention, was authorized by a resolu tion of the lody to aurounce the Committee. It consists of a Chairman, and Representatives of the sever-

Hon Charles C. Biddle, Chairman. Theodore Cuyler.
Robert J Hemphill, >Philadelphia. 1st Dist.

John Fullerton, Jr., I Isaac Leech, John D. Evans Chester county Wm. H. Witte, Montgomery county,

4th " Wm. T. Rogers, Bucks county. 5th " Thos: Heckman, Northampton county,

Hiester Clymer; Berks county William Randall, Schulykill county, Asa Packer, Carbon county.

Michael-Mylert Sullivan county. 9th " Stephen S. Winchester, Luzerne county. 10th " Mortimer F. Elliot, Tioga county. 11th John H. Humes, Lycominfi csunty.

12th 6 William Elliot Norteumberland county. 13th " 14th " Samuel Hepburn, Cumberland county.

William M. Brisbin, Lebanon county. 15th " George Sanderson, } Lancaster co.

16th " James Patterson,

John F. Spangler, York county. 17th " 18th . Henry Smith, Fulton county.

19th " J. Simpson Africa Huntingdon county.

20th " William Bigler, Clearfield-county.

21st " Thomas B. Scawright, Fayette county.

23d " W. T. H. Bauley, Green county. 24th

Geo. W. Cass, Alleghany county.

James Campbell, Butler county. 25th "

David S. Morri: Lawernce county. 26th " Thos, W. Grayson, Crawford county,

27th " 29th " Kennedy L. Plood, Jefferson county,

We publish to-day a list of the candidates, elect, for the chain gang of the infamous abolition, conscription law of the last not more than one in ten, of the 333 drawn from this county, will ever don a suit of blue shoddy; or steal an unwilling nigger from a southern plantation. The law will prove, practically, on atter failure, a disgraceful farce; and its only result, the extertion of some thousands of dollars, from the pockets of the industrious, toiling, taxridden, and oppressed white men of the North; to carry on, for a few months longer, a fruitless crusade, in favor of nigger freedom and nigger equality; hatched in the brainless skulls and treasonable hearts of a

tors, in this infernal work. LE By the news from Georgia it seems there has been a great battle near Chatanonga in which Gen. Rosencrans has met with severe loss, but still holds his position at that place, to which we fell back.

few Jacobins, like Ira Avery, and his coadu-

The siege of Charleston by the Iron-clads has been suspended. It is now said that an attempt will be made to take the city by storm from the land side.

Rumors of the probable recognition of the south by France are rife.

life-long abolitionist, was chosen President." mation theories ! This being all that was said in relation to body, has brought the matter prominently in which, among other things he said: before the public in a communication, to the last week's Republican entitled: "An ex-

his life, and up to within a few years, almost alone, in this county, in his devotion to the New York, & 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents cause of nigger freedom and nigger equality, suddenly finds himself the president and the power his party wielded, by their appeals as it was formed by our ancestors." who now, is reaping the fruits of that devo- he said: tion, as the most delicate an I flattering of a host of synonyms, such as war, devasta oath to support it. He may live in this coun-

> Ira Avery's indecent personal abuse, slang, nor to his assertion that "the K. G. C's controlled the nominations in our convention." nor to the intimation that we belong to any "K. G. C" society; all we will say of this is that they show a debt of depravity, meanness and disregard of truth in the writer, unworthy any tian and a gentleman. It is of Ara Avery er or not, IRA AVERY IS A WILLFUL LIAR; the Peace and Associate Judge in this coun- PERJURY. ty, that we shall speak.

We are g'ad that he has given to the people of the country, in his "explanation," as he calls it, "of his life long abolitionism," something by which to measure his Loyalty to the Constitution and the Laws. His case, as made out by himself, is a sample-one by which we may judge all of his clan. In his attempt to establish his 'Lovalty," he has exhibited the cloven foot of the treason that The following is the State Central Committee as at any time, when opportunity offered, to vi olate the sacred obligations of repeated oaths!

al Senatorial Districts into which the State is than disobey the positive Bible injunction, Thou shall not deliver unto his master, the servant which is escaped from his master

> Since the passage of the fugitive slave Law, Ira Avery has held various offices, the duties of which, he would not have been allowed to perform, and the emoluments of which, he would not have been allowed to receive, had he not previously taken a solemn cath before his God to "support the Constitution of the United States !" Were this not the case, his duty as a citizen would require him to

The constitution of the United States, Article 4th Sec. 21, provides that :

"No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delirered up on claim of the party to whom such service or

labor may be due." That this refers to fugitive slaves no sane man has ever doubted or denied. Websterthe great expounder of the Constitution, in a speech in Congress in favor of the "fugitive slave law," the compromise measures, so called in 1850, said:

" The South justly complain that individuals and legislatures of the North refuse to perform their constitutional duties in regard to returning fugitive slaves. Members of northern legislatures are bound by oath to Congress. Judging from present indications support the constitution of the United States, and the clause requiring the delivery of jugi-

tire slaves is as binding as any other." If the authority of the immortal Webster will not satisfy the tender conscience of this H. Seward and of his "noble, honest and faithful Abraham Lincoln," who, in his inaugural message declared that the clause in the Conwas as plainly written as any other.

The plain unequivocal position of Ira Avery, stitution of the United States and the laws disobey what he assumes to be a "higher the proceedings of these two most admirable

And again, he says, "Lewis Cass, a lifelong Democrat is an abolitionist according to Harvey Sickler Esq. & Co." This is a bare. faced, unmitigated lie! We never believed or intimated that Lewis Cass was an abolitionist, and challenge Ira Avery to produce a word or line from us to prove this assertion On the contrary, we have always held him to be a Democrat, as he is; while such men as "shrink from the capitals of intelligence and worth.

of respectability, have attempted to steal the Our readers may recollect that, in our no | weight of his great name, to subserve the bastice of the doings of the abolition convention est of party purposes, by deceiving Democrats at this place, we stated that " Ira Avery, a into a support of their free negro and amalga-

Only in our last issue, and before we saw him, there being so few present on the oc- or could have seen, Ira Avery's "explanation" casion, and our brief notice of the part he we published an article showing the present took in the affair being so unlikely to attract position of the venerable Cass, and disprovany very great attention; the distinguished mg the claim of the abolitionists that he was functionary who had the honor (?) of pre- of them, by quoting a recent letter to the siding over the deliberations of that august Democracy of Washington County Penna.

" The Jacobins and radicals who are the leading spirits of the political party in power seem quite as intent on destroying our Ira Avery, notoriously, an abolitionist all civil rights as in whipping the rebels into subjection." * *

" We must hold the executive agents of the government to their duty, until we can by means of the ballot box put in their stead leader, of a large party, who for the sake of those who will administer the government

to the passions and prejudices of men, adopt- To show this abolition "Jacobin," " higher ed without reservation his peculiar tenets law" fanatic and U. S. government Assessor, and doctrines. This being the case, one what Lewis Cass thought of such men would suppose, that our simple mention of as he is, as long ago as 1850, we quote his the fact, that he was "a life long abolitionist," scathing rebuke in the Senate of the U.S. would seem to Ira Avery-a man, who, of Wm. H. Seward's higher law doctrine. through long years has exhibited an unyield. In a debate on this very clause of the constiing fidelity to the cause of the nigger, and tution requiring the return of fugitive slaves,

" If I understood the senator from New compliments. Certainly all we said of him York, (Mr. Seward.) he intimated his belief was in respectful language; whatever idea that it was immoral to carry into effect the the terms used may have conveyed to his provision of the constitution, for the recapture mind, but he says: "when we apply of fugitive slaves. That sir is a very strange the epithet, 'abolitionist,' we "have fished view of the duties of a senator in this body. up" our "most potent weapons"-have No man should come here who believes that "waded through" our "slimy catalogue of ours is an immoral constitution no man abusive epithets." We will admit that to should come here, and by solemn sanction of our minds, and indeed to the minds of all an oath, promise to support an immoral conpatriotic and true men, the epithet suggests stitution. No man is compelled to take an tion, rape, robbery, ruin, plunder, perjury, try, and believe what he chooses with regard and treason! Notwithstanding this, should to the constitution; but he has no right, as he who has declared himself one for life; an honest man to seek office, and obtain it, who does not even deny it now, take umbrage and then talk about its being so immoral that he can not fulfill its obligations. It is We do not propose to make any reply to the duty of every man, who has sworn to support the constitution, fairly to carry its and scurrility about "Squire Davis" North provisions into effect; and no man can stand Branch Democrat " as he calls our paper; up before his fellow-citizens and maintain any other doctrine, whatever reasons he may urge in his vindication."

There are many other things that this Explanation" suggests, that we have not time or space to notice, now. We leave it and its writer, for the present. We also one who professes as he does, to be a chris- leave the public to decide the question whethas a citizen of the United States; as a sworn A TRAITOR TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS officer of the government, as late Justice of of his country; and guilty of MORAL

Democratic Meetings. Parsuant to notice, the unconditional Unon men of the county, assembled in mass at Little's Grove, in Tunkhannock, on Monday afternoon, and at the Court House in the evening. All the speakers advertised were in attendance-Messrs. Clymer, Carrigan, and Piolette-and we have never, at any time, or upon any occasion, attended a pubhas been lurking in his bosom for years! and he meeting that was so entirely and thor has publicly announced himself as prepared, oughly satisfactory to the people in attendance as were these. Clymer's earnest and indignant exposure of the causes that have "I have said often, that I would suffer the les, his eloquent and impassioned denunciabrought the country into its present troubpenalties of the fugitive s ave law, rather tion of politicical preachers, his merciless flagellation of preacher politicians in connection with the tonnage tax infamy-Carrigan and Piolette's caustic exposition of Curtins action in reference to that monstrous swindle, their exhibition to the broad light of day, of his tricks and shifts and turnings, his political somersaults, and the monstrous imposture by which he now seeks to secure popular favor as "the soldiers friend;" his absolute unfitness for a position of honor and trust, as shown by leading organs of his own party; their just and honest reference to the high character of Woodward for integrity, that no man ever dared to assail, and ability that finds few peers, and no superiors in the country; their able vindication of his loyalty to the constitution and the union, and of his utter detestation of those who are engaged in armed rebellion Orin O. Burgess, against it on the one hand, and those false traitors upon the others, who, while they falsely arrogate to their own party organization the title "Union party," interpose conditions in the way of its restoration, and declare that they will never consent to the restoration of the secoded States to the Union until slavery shall have been abolished therein-took their auditors by storm. Cheer upon cheer, rang out in the dim woods, and the walls of the old building never before echoed to enthusiasm so vigorously expressed. In view of the profound interest in, and intensely earnest regard for the principles which made our country what it was antil the accidental triumph of sectional fanaticism that that vast crowd exhibited, we felt that there is hope for the Union, and Geo. Myers, for constitutional liberty yet-that the grand experiment in free government upon which, man, surely he will not reject that of William for eighty years, the world has looked with admiration and deep solicitude, is not yet a failure-that there is still wisdom and virtue | John P. Baker, enough in the people to bring the old ship stitution requiring the return of fugitive slaves safely through all its perils, and to guarantee its success in the future by impressing upon the public mind anew the lesson, let ev then, is this: that he would resist the Con- ery State and every man mind its own business-we should have been glad to have givmade to carry out its provisions, rather than en our readers a more extended report of

Abolition Snobbery,

meetings, but time and space forbid.

Mr. Wayne McVeagh, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in a recent speech before the Loyal League at Philadelphia, employed the following language .-

Read it men of the rural districts: "Our enemies are active in the country. They Ira Avery, to give their party an appearance "They harrangue among the ignorant and benighted, Amos D. Clark,

with a shrewdness that befit their cause. Let then the large cities do their duty, and we will overcome

whatever advantages our enemies may thus gain." "Our enemies are active in the country." are they ? " they shrink from the capitals of intelligence and worth," do they ? Oh. what "capitals of intelligence and worth," the cities of America have become. Men of the country, bow your heads into the dust in shame for your lack of intelligence and worth" Ignorant and benighted," without "intelligence or worth," what a poor, miserable, worthless set of fellows you are to be sure in the estimation of good Mr. Wayne Mc-Veagh Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and member of the Loyal League of that loyal and patriotic " capital of Intelligence and worth," pious Philadelphia-whose loyal fighting Quaker population have covered its name with a glory that shines resplendently through the veil of shoddy, in which they have enveloped it. How the brave shadbellied loyal leaguers trembled in their patriotic boots when they called upon the "copperhead Governors" to send on the "ignorant, benighted, and worthless" people of their respective States to drive away the foe, and save their precious noses from irreverent contact with rebel fingers. Since when have the "large cities" become the "Capitals of intelligence and worth?" Since when the staunch yeomanry of the country, "ignorant and benighted," void of "intelligence and worth ?" and who is entitled to the credit of this grand discovery? Why, little Wayne McVeagh, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and member of the loyal league of Philadelphia. Poor little Wayne McVeagh, you may vet learn that there is " intelligence and worth" outside of your "large cities"that the "ignorant worthless, and benighted" have sometimes been honored with the distinguished appointment of chairman of the Republican State Committee-that all the intelligence and worth" of the land is not vet immured within city walls, beams not yet from beneath broad brimmed hats, struts not John Barry, yet in shad-bellied coats, and fattens not yet on government pap and shoddy contracts.

List of Drafted Men for Wyoming County, Drafted Sept. 22, 1863.

BRAINTRIM, 14.

Henry Platt, N. Wells Grant, James M. Robinson. Justus H. Lewis, Daniel Schemerhorn, Miller II. Goff. Geo. B Camp, Samuel Myers. Henry D. Williams, Elizer D. Sloat. Henry D. Wilson, Jarvis Benjamin, J. Ross Rahn. Wesley Carlan,

CLINTON, 19.

James Smith. Elias Reynolds, Ebenezer Reynolds, Otis N. Stark, Meritt Carey, Uriah V. Mace, George L. Biddleman, Andrew Gilmore. Harrison Bedell, Benj. P. Woodruff, Charles W. Carr. Philetus S. Bailey, Amos Lane, Warren A. Warner, Asa Freeman, John S. Capwell, Christopher C. Mace. Nelson Gilmore, Chas. Gardner.

Lewis Rinker, John M. Robinson, James W. Rinker, John D. Rogers, Gahalie Labarr, Chas. Rosengran t. James Butler.

limothy Vantyle. Edward Resengrant, Isaac R. Tiffany, Eleazer Dana. James Croup, John F. Miner, Wm. Aumick, Wm. Spencer, Elijah Ney, Willard Harding, Lewis Rogers Porter Jayne.

EXETER, 8.

John Workeiser, Lewis Whitlock, Joseph R. Kyte, David Lesher, Henry Wall, Wm. Coolbaugh, ir. Geo. W. Headley. James V. Headley, FALLS, 25.

John Ayers, A ngelico Hunt. Martin Frutchy, Martin Sickler. Cha's Smith. John Patrick. Asher Fitch, am'l Tinklepaugh Henry Lee. Arnold Lesher.

Charick Dewitt,

Thobald Baker, Jacob Strubul, Whitney Leonard, Edwin Hunt, Ziba Ross. Einathan Johnson, Orlando Reynolds, Cha's Townsend, Peter Cupp, Reuben Kirkuff, Leonard Clark, Ezra Devons, Wm. Durland.

FORKSTON, 13. Joseph S. Vaow, Isaac Krewson. Theo. Treumbauer, Wallace Fassett, Judson Atherton, Oliver B. Vose, George Robinson Chapman H. Hitchcock, Henry June, John DeKalb, Leonard Nurse,

Henry Becker,

Hiram F. Smith

D. W. Swetland,

HilbardN. Loomis

Gabriel Westfall.

Richard Vanosdall

Thos. A. Dawson,

Gilbert D. Baker.

Michael Hempsey,

Meritt Lillie,

Otis H. Loomis,

Daniel Cole,

Wm. Burr,

Thos. H. Gay,

George H. Adams. LEMON. 9.

Wm. H. Mapes, Ziba N. Smith Charles M. Ball. Channey L. Knapp, Benj. K. Earl, Wm. Reynolds Chas. M. Lewis, Gilbert G. Ely, Edward M. Hine. меноораку, 26.

Wm. Potter, Joseph Jayne, Wm. J. Rogers, Geo. Smith, Samuel C. Javne Reuben Yale. Gradford Wandall, Geo. C. Woodruff Adam B. Denison, A. F. Furman, Jr. Charles H. Titus.

Smith D. Jayne, Marvin R. Robinson, Eber O. Knapper, Rufus W. Jayne, Wesley D. Barnes. Scuvler Russell, Barney M. Walter. Benona C Ralph, Elijah S. Maynard. MESHOPPEN, 30 L. Benson Smith Wm. R. Capwell, Isaac O. Bunnell. Mathew Winans, Michael Clinton, Benj, G. Hull,

Benj. B. Ellis, Barnard Kernan, Alfred Sterling, Albert Jennings. John Crowen. James W. McMichen, Julius Bullard, Addison A. Sterling, Jacob Flumerfelt John Quinn, Beverly W. Keeney, Martin II. Conger, Norman P. Dunlap,

Asaa Hadsall,

MONROE, 16. James Jones. Joseph E. Miner. Levi G. McLeod. James Moyer, Jasper Hubbell, Miller Patterson. Hamilton Kocher, Wm. B. Harman, Andrew Eastwood. Christopher Harvey, Myron Calkins, Geo. Waters, Andrew Belles

NICHOLSON, 33 Fernando Decker, Jerome Javne, Jacob Ackerson Cha's Bogne, James D. Brown, Michael Mack. M. K. Thurber. Patrick Killela, Eliab. J. Brundage, Leroy Steel, John Mack. Daniel Wilber,

John Carle

Joseph Allen

Henry Miller

Sylvenus K, Squires, Henry Stephens, Jacob A. Thomas, Porter Squires Hiram O. Driggs; Wm. Hinkley, George Taylor, Abram Phillips, Sonn. — Martin D. Smith Hiram J. Squires, Edwin Nichols John Thomas, BRANCH, 9. James Douglass,

L. D Groo,

Ous W. Allen,

Theron R. Stark,

Daniel Hallstead,

Oscar M. Stephens,

Henry Rought, Michael Ryan,

Oliver Squires,

Hiram Carey,

NORTHMORELAND, 21.

Lafayette E. Dewolf, Patrick Stafford,

Henry Rogers, Henry Metzger, James Shotwell. Morris Ace, Charles Furgerson, Elisha Ellsworth. Walter Manning, Theodore Shaw, John H. Jackson Caleb Shotwell.

Francis M re. Shubell Durland, Timothy Hogley, Wm. H. Miller, Edward Strong, John Besteader, Henry C. Webb. Owen W, Chauncey, Olmstead Dickenson, Newman Brungess,

James OVERFIELD, 8.

John Carey, Henry S. Ager, T. W. Smith Chas. H. Mahon, Willet D. Reynolds. Martin Sickler, Hudson M. Gregory,

TENEHANNOCK BOROUGH, 16 Kennard J. Ross. Jacob De Witt, Wm. Schrage, Henry Young, Oscar M. Goodwin, Earl Sickler, Charles E. Goodale, Ephraim Carpenter, Geo. K. Thompson, James W. Harding, Edwin Ross, Alonzo A. Baker, Charles Day. John Weil. Wm. Barnes

TUNKHANNOCK TOWNSHIP, 26.

Wm. Jones, Henry Michael, Geo. Walters. Napoleon B. Graham, Christian Kunsman, Jacob Wilsey, Jacob Shupp, Chas. H Mahon Thomas Kerns. Jacob Stemples, James Mapes, John R. Cullingworth, Abram Conklin, Jacob Stemples. Paul Billings, Aaron L. Avery, Sylvester Reeves. Jabez Carey. Philipp Koonsman, Lewis Trauger, Oscar Caskey, John Shippey, John E. Wagner, Edgar Smith, Eugene Palmer, Porter Marcy.

WASHINGTON, 17. Saml. Florey, Jeremiah Yonker,

Michael Florey, Daniel W. Stephens John Kintner, Jocob Seighied, Burr B. Vosburg. Wm. E. Bramhall, Alfred Valentine. Chas. Russell.

Joseph Harrey, Aaron Walter, Benj. Bartron, Jr. WINDHAM. 20.

Simon B. Keeney, Peter F. Hope, Chas. W. Fisk, Daniel Trowbridge, Bradley W. Allen, John S. Graves, Geo. Taylor, Edwin Ross.

Abel Puterbaugh

Win Z. Taylor,

Benj. Stephens Jr. Oren B. Sharp, C. A. Preston. Shubel W. Garev. El hu F. Keeney, Dewitt M. Farr, Chas Puterbaugh, Jasper Fassett, John Killduff Emer Hatfield.

Geo. S. Swan.

Geo. Collins,

Truman B. Vosburg.

Franklin M. Crane,

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the citizens of Pennsylvania:

We would respectfully and earnestly address a few words to those of you who have returned to your homes from the military service of our country. On political subjects, we address you all as citizens; it is as citizens you will attend the polls. Your State, by her laws, solemnly enjoins upon

you not to approcah the polls as soldiers. On some of the questions of the day, you have had special means of observation. You negro population. Many of you have come back convinced how vain and impracticable are the schemes for its instant emancipation Abolition party disturbed the harmony of the Union, and at last involved the white race of our country in the work of mutual

destruction by civil war. You have learned, too, from your prisoners, and from the people you have been among that it is this same scheme for elevating the negro which now protracts the war. After your first victories, the mass of the Southern people could have been brought back into the Union, under the Constitution : the secession leaders would have been left with out an army; but the Abolition party dictated a policy that set aside the Constitution, and presented in its place emancipation, negro equality and general confiscation .-American white men do not submit easily to terms like these, and they have afforded to the secession leaders the very means they needed to stimulate their followers to desperate and protracted resistance. Thus the war has been kept up with all its terrible expenditure of life and blood and treasure. The Abolitionists have been the best recruiting officers for Lee and Davis, for without the help of the Abolition proclamation they never could have drawn from the small white population of the States they occupy; the vast armies waich, in nearly every bat tle, have exceeded in numbers, but not in valor, the soldiers of the Union. Practically, the Abolition party at the North has proved the most useful ally to the secession leaders, for the Abolition policy has silenced and kept under the Union men of the South, of whom Mr. Lincoln said, in his first mes sage, " It may be well questioned whether there is to day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any state, except perhaps South Carolina, in favor of disunion; there is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one of the so-called seceded States." Here was the weakness of the rebellion, till or county tax, which shall have been assessed at Abolition came to its aid and united the Southern people.

The Democracy have advocated a constitutional policy, maintaining at the North and

always offering to the South, the original Constitution agreed to by our forefathers. Thus we saw a means of giving the Union men of the South the upper hand of the secessionists. This is prevented by the policy of the Abolitionists at the North . and when they lose political power here, then their twin brothers, the secessionists of the South. will fall from power there. Both look to military despotism as the means to keep their hold on power. As soldiers, you have had full experience of military rule You know its uses, its hardships and its evils .-Necessary in armies, it is net, as you well know, a form of Government fit for a free people. The strict submission, the unquestioning obedience to every superior required by military discipline-these you agreed togive in military duties during the term of your enlistment. But do you want to hve under the same rule at home? Do you see: with satisfaction "provost marshala" lording it over the Constitution and the laws; in all our peaceful towns and villages?' Arethey better and wiser than our judges and magistrates? You know some of them well. Some are gallant officers, but many are ignorant partisan politicians, needing as much asany men to be held in check by the law from perpetrating wrongs and falling into errors. By the Conscription act all men from the age of twenty to forty-five are made liable tomilitary duty, and from all who may be claimed as within this class, as well as from all soldiers, the protection of civil justice is now taken away by proclamation; and no eitizen is to be allowed to vindicate his right to liberty if deprived of it by any unlitary authority. Wailst you were fighting for the Constitution, you and all of us, it seems, have lost the constitutional rights and safeguards of liberty which are our birthright as-American freemen.

Stump orators, some of them political generals, forbid you to reflect on these things -They tell you now to think only of war .--There is a time and place for all things. Inthe field you have thought and acted as soldiers. Your noble deeds prove how wellyou did your military duty. You will do is again when you return to the field. But if you are to be here on election day, now is the time for you to think, as free-born citizens, of the political condition of your country. We ask you to vote with us to maintain, for youoselves and your children, the free constitutional Government that your fathers left to you. Taink of these things now before it is too late. The next preclamation may as ail the ballat-box. Let us use it wisely while it is yet left to us.

But you are urged-perhaps you will be ordered - not to vote for the cindidates of the Democracy. Why not? We cannot reply with fact or argument to the vile slang made up of vulgar abuse and political nicknames, such as "Copperheads," "traitors," "secessionists," and the 'ike. You learned to despise these long ago, when they were poured out upon the gallant sons of Pennsylvania-upon McClellen, McCall, Patterson and many others, who have been your leaders and your comrades in the field. A life spent in honorable service of our country is no protection from partisan abuse, but rather seems to provoke it. You will judge ADDRESS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC men by their lives and characters in the past, if you wish to be sure of them, in the When did one cand date for Gove or, Ceo. W. Worlward, forget his duty in order to serve hi uself or his party, in any trust that Pennsylvania gave into his keeping? "He deprived the sol liers of a vote," sap some of the Republican politicians. We are glad to meet a charge that has any meaning in it. We will give a fe y words to this.

When you come to the polls in your preper election districts, you will find that noone has deprived you of your vote. There was a question whether the Constitution of have been at the South. You have seen its Pennsylvania provided any means for a citizen to vote when he was absent from his home on the day of an election. Four cases of camp voting came, about the same time, and advancement, in prosecuting which the before the courts, or rather three cases .--For in the case known as Shimmelpeunich's. case it was proved and admitted that novotes had been really given by any one; the pretended returns were shown to be forgeries made up in Philadelphia, and as such the Court rejected them.

The case of most importance was the case

of Ewing against Thompson, well remembered in Pt. iladelphia. The election was for Sheriff of that county, a very lucrative office, of great political importance. Mr. Robert Ewing, the Democratic candidate, had a majority, if votes given for him in the camps in Vir ginia could be counsed. To politicians the other cases were important only because the decision in them would decide whether a Democrat or a Republican should be the Sheriff of Philadelphia. The Republicansopposed the soldier's vote because it was for Ewing, the Democratic candidate. Mr .. Mann, the Republican District Attorney, made up a case by indicting a German named Kunsman for voting fraudulently in a campin Virginia. In this case Judge Allison, of the Court of Common Pleas, a Republican, first decided that, under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, votes could not be given by soldiers who were absent from the State. A later decision in the Supreme Court was in the case of Chase against Miller. That Court also decided that under the Constitution of Pennsylvania the voter must vote in his precinat. The language of the Constitution is clear. Judges have no power to alter it, though the people may do so; and a proposition to alter the Constitution in this point will come next year before thepeople. At present it reads thus: "SEC. 3. On elections by the citizens, every white

freeman of the age of twenty-one years having resided in the State one year, and in the election district where he offers to role ten days imme diately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State least ten days before election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector," &c.

Now, the baseness of the attempt of the Republicans to excite prejudice among sold-