Robert L. Johnston, Richard Vaux, William Loughlin, Edward R. Helmbold, Edward P. Dunn, Thomas McCullough Edward T. Hess Philip S, Gerhard, George G. Leiper, Michel Seltzer Patrick McEvoy. Thomas H. Walker, Oliver S. Dimmick, Abram B. Dunning, Paul Leidy. Robert Swineford, John Ahl George A. Smith, Thaddeus Banks, Hugh Montgomery. John M. Irvine, Joseph M Thompson James P Barr William Kounts William Kounts. William Montgomery. William Montgomery

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Patric McEvoy, Thomas H. Walker,

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Hugh Montgomery, John M. Irvine,

Joseph M. Thompson,

William Kountz, William Montgomery.

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Michael Seltzer,

Paul Leidy, Robert Swineford,

John Ahl,

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Joseph M. Thompson, James P. Barr. William Kountz, Wit iam Montgomery

FINE PHILANTHROPY .- On account of some hitch in the exchanges, says the New York Herald, because the rebels dislike pegroes, our abolition philanthropists knowingly condemn \$5,000 brave Union prisoners to starvation nakedness and death. There's philanthropy for you. It seems that white men have no rights that abolitionists are bound to respect.

As the dying soldier on the field of Antietam was endeavoring to turn his weary thoughts to Heaven, the grating shout of a ribald negro song fell upon his ears. Looking up to see who it was that shocked the hurled by any Democrat in the land, yet living and insulted the dead, he found Abraham Lincoln enjoying a vulgar melody in the midst of that scene of gloom and suffering .-God help the nation with such a ruler!

Mr. Liccoln now plainly tells the centry there shall be no peace except upon the basis of the abolition of slavery. Why then denounce Democrats as lying copperheads when they declare this is an abolition war? Will the Loyal Leaguers colighten

Mr. Lincoln calls for 500,000 more men to the slaughter, and at the same time tells them that "the government" will consent ing language : to peace only upon a universal abolition basis. \$00,000free American citizens are there fore plainly told what kind of service they will be drafted to perform.

A Republican exchange still defies public opinion, and exclaims : "All hail Lincoln !"-The storm that is gathering over his head will be pretty nearly all hail.

standing the immence danger that must certainly result from the renomination and re-

election of tny presdent. But fellow citizens, as there are other speak ers to follow me. I must not trespass tou much on your patience. One more point and I shall releive you. We were told a few years since, as I mentioned a short time ago. that we should have no party now; that we should all join to put down the rebellion,, and when that was done, we could talk about politics. In other words, we were all to go together until the Republican party became the only party of the country, and then things would go on smoothly. You have doubtless heard a great deal of this kind of talk. When the leaders of the Republican party first made to us this no party proffer you recollect how it was received. We met them half way. At that time a Republican Congress declared a platform of principles' which was to govern the conduct of this war. I refer to the Crittenden war resolution. The Democratic party accepted it. It was placed at the editorial head of the leading Democratic papers throughout the country. The Democracy, "we accept that resolution; we accept it even as a test oi loyalty' if yot will; as a test of fidelity to the country; as a test of prtriotism." We stood by it; we stand by it to day. We did more: we voted in Congress all the men and all the money asked for by the Administration to carry on the war. We sertainly meet them more then half way. But how were we treated by these no, party men? As the time for the election campaign came round each year, we found them orgaizing their par. ty machinery, issuing their party circulars, making their nominations, and all the time talking about no party. What did it mean? It meant, simply, ,'no party but the Republican party !" they may have pulled the wool over our eyes for a short time but we bave

get them open again.

They talked about holding "country above party"; as if the Democrats had ever done. otherwise than hold Country above party; as if our organization was not placed u pon the Constitution; as if we did not owe all our success in the past to the fact that our party was for the country and was the only party that was for the country! "Country above party"-that is our party creed; and I believe I but express the honest sentiment of all those Democrats who like you, Mr. President, have stood faithfully by their party through good report and through evil report: through darkness and storm and adversity as well as in the sunlight of prosperity, when I party except so far as we deem it necessary the Union to its old status and of the country | sent of the governed. to its former happy and prosperous condition, demanded such a sacrifice. But no, fellow citizens; we must now look for relief in this dark hour of the nation's calamity to the sac rifice of that party under whose counsels the country became great and prosperous; the Union, the admiration of the world; our sys- field, under the flag of our country, tem of Government, at once the pride of the American citizen and the terror of the old world royalists. From the temporary defeat of that party in its vain struggle with section alism and fanaticism in 1860, came war and blood and carnage and death and desolation and disaster-came a violated and trampled Constitution-came the prostration of the great writ of liberty, the peoples only protection from arrest without warrant, and imprisonment without crime-came the suppression of free speech, and of a free presscame a reign of terror in this land of boasted liberty-came taxation, to the full limit of the people's endurance, upon everything we eat, drink, wear, see, feel, smell, own or possess-came an inheritance of national indebtedness that will cause our children's children to curse our memory-and worse than all. and with all, came a broken and shattered Union. To the success of that party in this renewed contest with the same foe we now look for the triumph of the Union, and "in this sign we conquer."

## John (harles "Caved."

It appears that Gen. John C. Fremont has caved in at last to Old Abe, although in his letter of acceptance he distinctly asserted that "if Mr. Lincoln should be nominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to indorse a policy and renew a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no other alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition with the view to prevent the misfortunes of his elec-That is as c'ear and emphatic denunciation of the Administration as could be Fremont has not had the firmness to stand by his own words, but has had to yield to powerful influences of the Administration which in a thousand ways beset him and his friends. In his letter of withdrawal he still maintains and asserts his contemptuous opinion of Lincoln. He says: "In respect to Mr. Lincoln I continue to hold exactly the same sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance I consider that HIS ADMINIS-TRATION HAS BEEN POLITICALLY, MILITARILY and FINANCIALLY, a FAILURE and that its continuance is a cause of regret to the country. A man holding sentiments like these towards the candidate he professes to sup port can be, to say the least, but a damaging friend who could be well spared. The World at the close of an able article commenting on the letter of Fremont's, holds the follow-

In the immediate political results the with drawal of Gen. Fremont is of no consequence. His canvass developed no strength. Had he remained in the field his vote would have been so ridiculously small as to have been to him a source of lasting mortification. His- lan. retirement was a necessity forced upon him by his pride of personal character. That he is for Lincoln is important only in its bearing on the extraction of political manhood in the Republicans, is for McClellan.

Deputy of the Court of Appeals, under the good for from 1,000 to 1,500 majority for Republican party .- Danville Intelligencer;



# Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN. OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON GEO. H. PENDLETON

OF OHIO.

#### OUR PLATFORM:

The Union-The Constitution-Peace-Public Liberty-Private Rights-Free Elections--- A Free Press---Free Speech---Trial by Jury --- The Right of Asylum ----Justice to our soldiers.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past. we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength. security, and happiness as a pec ple, and as a frame work of government equally ecuducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explictly declare as the sense of the American people, that af-per for years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pre-tense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired justice humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate Con vention of all the States. or other peaceble means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Reiolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missourin and Deleware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching e ection will be held as revolutionar declare that we have no attachment to o r and resisted with all the means and power under

our control. party except so far as we deem it necessary to the vindication of the Constitution, necessary to the restoration and preservation of the Union, necessary to the preservation of the Union, necessary to the preservation of usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers the country to its former condition of great.

not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States, where civil the history of that party has been, and as its record is to day, I would see that history and that record blotted out and forgotten, and the interference with and the denial of the right of the glorious old party itself swallowed up in the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a oblivion if I believed that the restoration of restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of government deriving its just powers from the con-

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Ad mini stration to its duty in respect to our fellow citi zens who now and long have been prisoners of wa In a suffering condition, doserves the severest rep robation on the score alike of public and common

hum anity.

Resolved That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the solevent of our attaining power they will receive all the eare, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earn-

THE DRAFT RELIEF ASSOCIATION .- We have been requested to announce that the Draft Relief Association will meet at Mehoopany, on Saturday, (15th) next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Committee.

# THE HOBEST MEN ARE COMING!

A New List of Important Men Who have come over for Mac. and the Union.

Let those Who love Life, Liberty and Country follow.

Gen. EDWARD BALL, of Zanesville, Ohio. an ex-member of Congress, who was a Lincoln elector in 1860, and a member of the State Convention which sent delegates to the Baltimore Convention, is supporting M'Clellan and Pendieton on the stump.

Hon. JOHN W. ANDREWS, of Columbus, Ohio, has repudiated Lincoln.

Hon. ZADOC LONG, of Maine, has written a long letter setting forth his reasons for advocating McClellan, instead of Lincoln. J. H. RILEY, Esq., the present Comptroller of the State of Ohio, elected by the Re-

publicans, has repudiated Lincoln. Col. O. F. MOORE, of Ohio, ex-member of Congress, who has served three years in the army, has renounced Lincoln and his party in favor of Little Mac.

Hon, SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS, Republican ex-member of Congress of Ohio, has repudiated Lincoln for Little Mac.

ABNER THOMAS, Fsq., who was last year Chairman of the Republican County committee of Mifflin county, presided at a Democratic meeting last week.

A. W. STETSON, Esq., writes to the President of the Boston McClellan Club:

" In 1856 I voted for J. C. Fremont, in 1860 for Abe Lincolu, but in 1864 if I have my health and strength, I shall vote for Geo. B. McClellan. It will be my first vote for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Hon. W. D. PARSONS, long a Republican Clellan flag and renounces Sholdy. leader in Kansas, and candidate for Congress, is out for McClellan, Comptroller ROBINSON, of Albany, elect-

ed by Republicans, has come out for McClel-Mr. VANDEVER, of Albany, formerly

friend of Thurlow Weed," and a Republican, is out for Little Mac. Gov. GILMORE, of New Hampshire, last

year elected by Republicans-it is said has declared for McClellan, THOMAS SPARROW, Esq., D rector of

the Ohio Penitentiary, (appointed by Todd) is supporting McClellan.

IRAD KELLY, Esq., a prominent Republican of Cleveland, Ohio, is out for McClellan and Pendleton, HANGE MANGE

B. R. CURTIS, of Mass., late Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, was a Vice President at the McClellun meeting in Boston.

Gen. C. F. SWARENGEN, of Favette county, Pa., son-in-law of Hon. Andrew Stewart, who has served two years in the army as Major, and been an active Republican, is out for McClellan.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, ex-mem ger of Congress, of Tennessee, who supported Lincoln and his policy till a short while ago. is an ardent supporter of McClellan.

R. F. Lord, Esq., of Wayne county, Pa., a Fremont elector in 1856, hoisted the first McClellan flag in that county, on receipt of the news from Chicago.

Hon. WILLIAM GROESBECK, of Ohio, heretofore a supporter of the Lincoln administration, has signified his adherence to the Democratic nominations.

Hon MARTIN GROVER, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Eight Judicial District, New York, one of the founders of the Repub lican party, occupied a seat on the platform at a McClellan meeting in Buffalo, and is warmly supporting McClellan.

THOMAS BURLOCK, Esq., en influen tial Republican, of Derby, Conn., who heretofore always supported Lincoln, made a strong McClelian speech and gave in his ad-

herence to the Democratic faith. Hon. Wm. M'CARTHY, of Minnesota, and formerly of Indiana and elected U.S. Senator by the Republicans, spoke at a Democratic meeting in St. Joseph, Indiana, and proclaimed that the only hope of the country lies in a change in the National Administration which he was sure would be effected in November by the election of McClellan and Pendleton.

Ex Gov. BARSTOW, of Wisconsin, has renounced the Republican party and is out for Little Mac. JOHN J. CISCO, late Lincoln U. S. Trea\_

rer at New York, was Vice President of the McClellan meeting in that city on the seven-WM. B. ASTOR, the millionare of New

York, is out for Little Mac. Hon. GEORGE LAW, the Republican

andidate for the nomination to the Presidency in 1860, is now laboring for the Democrat-WM. H. ASPINWALL, of New York,

heretofore opposed to Democracy, is now supporting Mac and Pendleton. JAMES GALLATIN, the great New York

financier, beretofore supporting Lincoln. is JUDGE DALEY, of New York, one of

Old Abe's firmest supporters, is now advocating Mac's election, F. A. TALIMADGE, a prominent Repub-

ican of New York, is out now for Mac and

H. H. DAY, the great India Rubber man, heretofore strong for Old Abe, has stretched bimself over a very bread area for Little Mac.

DELOS GAREY. Esq., of Oswego co., New York, formerly a prominent Republican, is stumping for Little Mac.

A. G Comstock, Esq., of New York, al wavs heretofore supporting Old Abe, is now making speeches for Little Mac.

Hon. JOSEPH G. Lamb, of Norwich, Conn. an old Republican, high in the confidence of that party, publishes a vigorous latter endorsing Mac and Pendleton.

LUCIUS C. PECK, Esq., of New Hamp shire, an influential leader of the Republican party has come out for Mac.

CASPER BULZ, Esq., a wealthy and prominent leader among the Germans of the his duties, for he is liable to a penalty of not Northwest, and one of Lincoln's advocates in 1860, is now opposing him vigorously. Col. JAMES M MOSS, of Missouri, the

leading spirit of the Cleveland Fremont Convention, is out for Mac. NATHAN ROWE Esq., of Oswego, New

York, one of Old Abe's former supporter's is stumping for Little Mac. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, is a

supporter of Mac. Gen Palmer, of Illinois, is also supporting

Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, is supporting

Maj. Gen. JOHN SCHOFIELD, of Illinois has appounced his intention to support Mac. Col. J. B. SWEITZER, late of the 62d Pa., regiment, and formerly the Republican district attorney of Allegheny county, is on

the stump for Little Mac. Maj. General HEINTZEEMAN, commandng the Department of Ohio, will support

Hon. H. B. PAYNE, of Cleveland, Ohio, who had left the Democratic party, has re-

Hon BARNABAS BURNS, of Mansfield. Ohio, formerly a democrat, has returned to Hon. WM, J. FLAGG, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

who had left Abe, has returned and joined the host for Little Mac. The CHICAGO POST, hitherto an inde-

pendent war paper, has come out boldly for Mac. It will tell ! The KEITHERSBURG (III.) ORSEVER, one of Old Abe's supporters, hoists the Mc-

The CHICAGO TELEGRAPH, a radical Fremont paper, has concluded to give its supsupport to Mac.

The CLYDE TIMES, Wayne county N. Y., hitherto a sta unch and influential sup-RUPUS KING, Esq., "a life-long bosem Republicanism, has put up the name of Mac

and wheels into line with the Democratic

CAMUDL NELSON, Sudge of the U.S. Supreme Coust, is out for Little Mac.

AAAAA LITTLE WY OMING ALL RIGHT.

Abolitionism GIVING ITS LAST DYING KICK.

Election Returns.

The returns from the Townships of the election, come in slowly. The following are returns as far as received by us in Congress

and Representatives, and and the	
DEMOCRATIC 19 salt to lesq ed a	
tou known of one that elled ever	
enion or secession meddodse Men-	55.
Northmoreland	
Overfield V majasano as January	
Tunk. Borough	
atabTunk. Township	87.
Townships not heard from (estin	mated) 90
ge stary mos jedt that offerens ago	
of New Hampshire, Mr. Secre-	418
REPUBLICAN I . M to VIII M.	AJORITIES.

### Estimated Democratic Maj. 159.

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Lemonina belanerig te

Washington out donly

The following remarks on the subject of the soldier vote we clip from the Jeffersonian. We hope our friends who have soldiers in the army will not fail to attend to their assessment and the sending of tickets to them. A few Democratic electoral tickets for this State, will be found on the ma: ginal column of this paper. Cut them out and for ward with the certificate and tax receipt to

all the friends of Little Mac in the army. The Soldier Assessment and Taxes.

We think it quite probable that many Mc Clellan soldiers, in the army, will lose their votes at the first election, by reason of the neglect of their friends at home, in not attending to their proper assessment and the payment of their taxes. A like result, at the Presidential election, in November, should be guarded against, and the sooner, the better. Wherever there has been neglect to have the assessment made and tax paid, or if in any case, the certificate of assessment and tax receipt have proved fatally defective, by reason of no stamp on the certificate, or otherwise, the matter should be immediately attended to and made right, either by a new certificate, adding the 5 cent revenue stamp, or whatever may be necessary to entitle the soldier to his vote. We give the following forms, mhich can be written or printed:

CERTIFICATE OF ASSESSMENT.

--- Assessor of taxes, in the township of --- -, in the county of --- and State of Pennsylvania, do certify that, in parsuance of an Act of Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service," approved August 25, 1864. I have, this day, assessed a county tax of ten cents, for the year 1864, on \_\_\_\_\_\_, a resident of said township, now a in company \_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_ Regt., Pennsylvania Volunteers. WITNESS my hand this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_ 1864.

TAX RECEIPT.

Received this — day of — 1864, by the hand f — the sum of ten cents in full of the within mentioned tax.

For the within named township of -The certificate of assessment should have five cent revenue stamp affixed upon it: and when forwarding it and the receipt, to the soldier, one or more McClellan and Pendleton electoral tickets should be enclosed

By the Act of Assembly alone referred to. the tax can be paid either to the township Collector, or to the county Treasurer.

The official term of the old Assessor, expires, by law, on the day of the October elec tion, when the term of the new one commen ces, and the latter should, at once, enter upon less than twenty dollars, for neglecting, or refusing to comply with any of the requirements of the Act referred to.

It is believed that the soldier who can prove by his own oath, or otherwise, that has paid a State or County tax within two years, has a right to vote if in any respects qualified, without this special assessment; but the safer course is, to assess, &c., under this Act.

Any of Pennsylvania soldiers, less than ten in number, when "members of companies of another State or Territory, or who, for any sufficient or legal cause, shall be separated. from their proper company, or shall be in any hospital, navy yard, vessel, or on recruitingl provost, or other duty. whether within or without this State, under such circumstances as shall render it probable that he or they will be unable to rejoin their proper company, or be present in his proper place of election, on or before the day of election, shall have a right to vote" by proxy, -that is some time before election day, be must have a proxy blank and envelope to be filled up signed, and witnessed by his commanding officer, or other witness, and in this he incloses his folded ballot, and send the lettter to some voter at his residence, who must keep the envelope CY UNOPENED till election day, and then present it to the election board, who open and cast or reject the vote according to law. We have some proxy blanks and envelopes, and plenty of tickets to give to our friends who call or send for

If a soldier be a naturalized citizen, his pa pers must be shown where his vote is cast, In the foregoing, will be found sufficient information, we trust, to enable the friends of McClellan at home, to take the proper steps to secure the right to vote at the Presidential election, to their McClellan soldier relatives and acquaintances in the army; and they eannot preceed to act upon it a moment too soon.

A Western paper calls Lincoln the 'widow maker." Appropriate name.

(Advertisement) Are the Germans Wrong in Wanting our

Not a bit of it ! No shrewder, theiftier

people, in matters of money, exist on earth.

Our Jersey people and New England people

are a frugal, industrious people, but they can't

save money like the Germans. All Germany

is a great savings bank. It is true that their

working men are not so rich, on an average, as

our working men, because they dou't get

more than one quarter of the wages of our

men. But a G rman can save money, and he knows when it is safe. Now these shrewd, thrifty Germans want our bonds. They want them by millions, They turn aside from the great beggars of the world in Burope, and come to us Republicans. They treas the notes of Napoleon and Joseph and Maximiliar with indifference, but want to discount all the American notes they can get. The London Times says this is all wrong-that the Republicans in America are all bankrupt, and that the Germans must be crazy to slight British and French boggars, and go begging, themselves, to America. Are they arazy?-We asked Poor Richard what he thought about it, "Why," said he, "how can they be crazy, when they are doing just what I did a little more than a year ago, when I put my 13 little savings into Government six per cents ? Now see what I got by it; just count up. I Townships not heard from (estimated)175 have received six per cent in gold, which averaged 100 per cent in currency, making 12 per cent income. Now, to day, my bond is salable in the New York market at 10 per cent premium. Put these together, and to day I have 22 per cent for one year's use of my money! What do you think of that ?-You know, as well as I do, that there are thousands of people who did this, and to day they have 22 per cent on their investments. Why, I saw Miss Jones, our school mam, go to the bank and buy a \$500 bond. How she got the money I don't know, but these Yankee schoolmistresses are firstrate hands at taking care of themselves. Well, now, count up. If Miss Jones sells her bonds to day she gets her \$500 back safe, and she gets \$110 clear gain. Can you sharp fellows down there in William street do any better? You know I told Mr. Smith, the banker, my ideas about that, and he bought \$5,000 six per cent bonds, and you see he got \$1,100 for a year's use of his money. I met him the other day, and he said, "Poor Richard, you are right; I begin to think the Government can take care of itself, and us too. For my part, mean to buy some of the 7.30's. The rate of interest is high enough, and in three years they will turn into six per cent bonds again." Yes, Mr. Smith, it is right, on the money side; but, it is right on the country's side too. Help your country, or it can't help you. Now, I say the Germans are not only right, but they would be right if they got half that interest. They cannot make a quarter of it at home." So thought Poor Richard, and so think we. When we think of the German opinion of our situation and our financial strength, we must remember that they are far better judges of our condition than we are, or our enemies are. They are lookers on, at a great distance. They have none of our enmities or prejudices. They can examine the facts disinterestedly. They do; and the result is a verdict that the American Government is stable-its ability and integrity in meeting its financial engagements unquestionable. This verdict, too, is founded on a series of facts which are unimpeachable, as well known to every intelligent American .-Take two or three of the most important: 1. The United States doubles its population each twenty five years. The population of the country which in 1850 was twenty-three millions, will in 1875 be forty-six millions .-But the rebellion ! says some one. How much has the rebellion diminished the strength of the United States? Take this astonishing fact, that if all the Rebel States had been sunk in the Pacific Ocean, the United States would in 1875 have a population equal to that of the whole in 1860, in other words, fifteen years will supply the total loss of the eleven original Rebel States! What can impede the progress of such a country? 2. The wealth of the country increases 127 per cent in ten years! Now let it increase but 80 from 1860 to 1870, and it will amount to ten times all the loans of the Government. The German knows what be is about, He will get the largest income from louns in the world, on the safest security. No such opportunity has occurred before for the investment of money, and in all probability will never occur again. If the American does not know and take advantage of this, the German and Frenchman will, -Ex. THE Democrats contend for a RESTORA -TION OF THE UNION ; the Republicans

for the EMANCIPATION OF THE NE-GROES. It is for the people to decide by their ballots on the 8th of November which they prefer-UNION, PEACE AND THE SALVATION OF THE COUNTRY; or, PERPETUAL WAR IN A VAIN EFFORT TO EMAMCIPATE SOUTHERN NE-

The McClellan doctrine is, The Union at all hazards. The Lincoln doctrine is. Abolition at all hazards.

The Shoddy organs are hunting up slanders against McClellan, and quite naturally they quote from rebel papers and other secession sources. This is but evidence of what we have often stated; that Abolition and secession are allies and have a joint in-

H. W. Patrick, Esq., of Bradford county. is making speeches for McClellan-a Demo-

The Keithsburg (Ill.) Observer one of Old Abe's supporters, hoists the McClellan flag ounces shoddy.