

Are the Germans Wrong in Wanting our Bonds

Not a bit of it! No shrewder, thrifftier 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.

and wheels into line with the Democratic people. CAMUHL NELSON, Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, is out for Little Mac.

LITTLE WYOMING ALL RIGHT.

Table with columns: Election Returns, MAJORITIES, and Estimated Democratic Maj. 150.

The following remarks on the subject of the soldier vote were clipped 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.

The Soldier Assessment and Taxes. We think it quite probable that many McClellan 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.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSESSMENT. I, Assessor of taxes, in the township of... do certify that, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of the 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...

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

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 election, when the term of the new one commences, and the latter should, at once, enter upon his duties, for he is liable to a penalty of not 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 he 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.

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 interest.



The 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 an unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a frame work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States, where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and the denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are, and have been, in the field, under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all the necessary protection, regard and admiration that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

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

By order of the Committee. THE HONEST 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 McClellan and Pendleton 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 Republicans, 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, Esq., who was last year Chairman of the Republican County committee of Milford county, presided at a Democratic meeting last week.

standing the immense danger that must certainly result from the renomination and reelection of tyrant president. But fellow citizens, as there are other speakers to follow me, I must not trespass too much on your patience. One more point and I shall relieve 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 of loyalty; if you will; as a test of fidelity to the country; as a test of patriotism." 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 certainly meet them more than 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 organizing their party 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 have got 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 upon 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 declare that we have no attachment to our 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 country to its former condition of greatness and prosperity. Proud and glorious as 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 glorious old party itself swallowed up in oblivion if I believed that the restoration of the Union to its old status and of the country 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 sacrifice of that party under whose counsels the country became great and prosperous; the Union, the admiration of the world; our system 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 sectionalism 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 press—came 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 Charles "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 endorse 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 misfortune of his election." That is as clear and emphatic denunciation of the Administration as could be hurled by any Democrat in the land, yet 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 ADMINISTRATION 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 support 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 following language: "In the immediate political results the withdrawal 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 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 Republican party.—Donville Intelligencer;

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Electoral Ticket.

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FINE PHILANTHROPY.—On account of some hitch in the exchanges, says the New York Herald, because the rebels dislike negroes, 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 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. Lincoln now plainly tells the country 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 enlighten us?

Mr. Lincoln calls for 500,000 more men to the slaughter, and at the same time tells them that "the government" will consent to peace only upon a universal abolition basis. 500,000 free 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.