



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Sept. 21 1864.

Election October 11, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

FOR CONGRESS,
VICTOR E. PIOLETTE,
OF BRADFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JOHN JACKSON,
OF WYOMING, AND
E. E. GUILD,
OF SUSQUEHANNA.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
DR. JOHN V. SMITH,
OF TUNKHANNOCK.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
HIRAM BODLE,
OF EATON.

FOR TREASURER,
SAMUEL JENKINS,
OF MESHOPPEN.

FOR AUDITOR,
MARTIN SICKLER,
OF OVENFIELD.

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 to 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 this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense 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 Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

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 law 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 force, 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 exercising its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and 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 care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

The War.
There are rumors that the rebels have attacked Gen. Grant's forces on the Weldon Railroad. They lack confirmation. A battle however, is expected to take place at that point, within a short time—both armies seem to be preparing for it.

2500 fat cattle valued at half a million dollars with their guards, in rear of the army near Petersburg, were captured and driven off by the rebels a day or two since. The "starvation" of which the abolitionists prated so loudly, upwards of three years ago, was no doubt the cause of this confiscation of beef. The only wonder is that the poor starvelings have held out so long without anything to eat.

33 vessels are said to have been captured by rebel privateers.

The Draft was commenced in some districts in this State on Monday last. We are not informed whether it has been made for this County or not. It is said that it commenced on Monday; if so the victims will have early notice of their invitation to Abe's slaughter pen.

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Our Ticket.
It is gratifying to us that we are now enabled to present the entire Democratic ticket to the voters of this county.

FOR CONGRESS,
We present the name of Col. V. E. PIOLETTE, of Bradford. To those who know him—and many of us do, it is unnecessary that we should say one word in commendation. His past life and political course is a sure guaranty of what they will be in the future. No man could have been selected, in the district, who more fully sympathizes with the industrial classes, and who, if elected will more honestly and earnestly represent their interests and wishes. He is for the common people, because he is of them. Most emphatically a representative man.

Let the farmers and mechanics of the 13th Congressional District send the plain farmer, PIOLETTE, to represent them in the national Legislature, and they will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that, in that body, there is at least one man, who, with enlarged views and extensive experience in public affairs, has that other most desirable qualification—*honesty*.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES
We have JOHN JACKSON of Wyoming, and E. E. GUILD of Susquehanna. We have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Guild; but the confidence we have, the unflinching democracy of Susquehanna, warrants us in the assertion that he is a good man, and true—made up of the sternest stuff, and deserving of the undivided support of the Democracy of the district.

Of John Jackson who is so well known to the citizens of our county, we need hardly speak. Elected, as he was, one of the first Sheriffs of our county, the duties of which office he performed with more honor than profit to himself—he became intimately known to the people. What we have said of Col. Piolette, excepting perhaps in the single matter of legislative experience, may with equal truth, be said of John Jackson. They are indeed almost counterparts of each other. Both, as extensive farmers, both are close observers, both have strong discriminating minds, both thoroughly sympathize and fraternize with the laboring masses. With both, the office seeks the man, not the man the office.

Taken together they will make the ablest longest, strongest team that ever walked into the halls of legislation from this district and county. Let's run them in; and with them trample down and crush to the earth, those vipers of fraud and corruption, who for years have been sucking away the very life blood of the state and the nation.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE
Dr. John V. Smith is nominated. Dr. Smith has been a physician and surgeon, in active practice, in our county, for nearly forty years; of his character as a man, and qualifications for the position, it is therefore unnecessary for us to speak. He will do honor to the station for which he will certainly be elected by a people who had learned to confide in him, long before we knew him.

Perhaps no man in the County combines more of the qualifications required for this office than Hiram Bodle, our nominee. A prudent, enterprising and intelligent farmer, who manages his own affairs with admirable tact and ability. The affairs of the county will be managed by him with equal care and economy. The people will not fail to elect him.

FOR TREASURER,
S. H. Jenkins, a young man of good habits and sterling integrity has been named for this office. Though a poor man, peculiarly the finances of the county will be safe in his hands as in the hands of the Rothschilds. He must and will be elected.

FOR AUDITOR,
Martin Sickler, the person named for Auditor, though a young man, has already acquired a reputation in the neighborhood where he resides, for prompt business qualifications and uprightiness in all his dealings, of which many an older man might well be proud. Let him be elected.

THE PLATFORMS.—The New York Herald institutes the following comparisons of the Chicago and Baltimore, in other words the McClellan and Lincoln platforms. Although put in the most favorable light possible for Lincoln, we commend it to the candid and sober reflection of every citizen:

"The Baltimore platform sustains the integrity of the Union, and so does the Chicago platform.

The Chicago platform says nothing about slavery while the Baltimore platform tries to make slavery an issue.

The Baltimore platform thanks our brave soldiers, and so does the Chicago platform.

The Chicago platform condemns arbitrary arrests, and the Baltimore platform approves them.

The Baltimore platform calls for a change in the Cabinet, and the Chicago platform calls for a change in the Cabinet, whole administration.

The Chicago platform extends its sympathy to our soldiers who are confined in rebel prisons, and the Baltimore platform does not.

The Baltimore platform refuses to have any peace except that of the "unconditional surrender" of the rebels, while the Chicago platform offers a cessation of hostilities and a convention of States, with a view to peace on the basis of reunion.

The Chicago platform denounces military interference in political elections, and the Baltimore platform endorses this interference."

Voters read the noble letter of Col. V. E. Piollet in to days paper. It is addressed to all; and should be read by all, without distinction of party.

Friendship takes its proof in action—love in words.

Congressional Conference.
At a meeting of the Conference of the 13th Congressional District, held in Bloomsburg on the 13th of September, 1864, by order of adjournment:

Hon. JOHN McREYNOLDS, of Columbia county, was elected to the Chair; and W. W. PINNEK, of Montour county, was chosen Secretary.

The following were the Conferees from the five counties comprising the District:
BRADFORD COUNTY.
R. C. Rockwell } Conferees,
one absent.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.
John McReynolds, } Conferees,
George Scott,

MONTOUR COUNTY.
John W. Miles, } Conferees,
W. W. Pinnek,

SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Geo. D. Jackson, } Conferees,
James Degan,

WYOMING COUNTY.
John Jackson, } Conferees,
O. L. Parrish,

There being but one Conferee present from Bradford county, on motion it was agreed upon that he have the privilege of casting two votes.

The Conference being fully organized, candidates were nominated by their respective counties, after which the Conference proceeded to ballot, and on the fifth Col. VICTOR E. PIOLETTE having received the majority of the votes, it was moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried.

George D. Jackson, chairman of committee on resolutions, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That in behalf of the Democracy of the 13th Congressional District we heartily concur in the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan as the Democratic candidate for Vice President, and George H. Pendleton for Vice President. That in Gen. Geo. R. McClellan we have presented to us for our suffrage, one whose "love for the Union, and whose reverence for the Constitution and the laws," entitle him to our fullest confidence; a true patriot, a statesman, a scholar, a sound Democrat, a worthy citizen, and a brave and gallant General; one who we confidently believe will "restore Union and Peace to a suffering people, and guard and defend their rights and their liberties."

Resolved, That in the nomination of Hon. George H. Pendleton for Vice President, the Convention have selected an able and patriotic statesman, one every way worthy of the confidence and support of the people of these United States for the second office in their gift.

Resolved, That we are for constitutional liberty and Union, and for such policy in public affairs as will speedily restore to the country the supreme blessings of a just and durable peace; objects which we believe will be obtained by the election of the Democratic candidates.

Resolved, That the recent arrests of sundry respectable citizens of Columbia county under an order (as alleged) of the Provost Marshal General and upon unknown charges, and their transportation to a remote prison, the said citizens not being in the military or naval service of the United States, and therefore not subject to military law, has been viewed with deep sensibility by the people of this section of the State and proves the necessity of changing our rulers in order to secure individual rights, and the constitutional and just action of Government.

Resolved, That we present the name of Col. Victor E. Piollet, this day nominated by us, for the position of Representative in Congress with full confidence in his capacity and integrity, and cordially recommend him to the earnest and undivided support of the people of this Congressional District.

Resolved, That the next regular conference of this Congressional District be held at Danville on the first Thursday after the first Monday of September, 1866.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference, be published in all the Democratic papers of the District.

On motion the Conference adjourned sine die.

JOHN McREYNOLDS, Pres't
W. W. PINNEK, Sec'y.

PEACE, OR WAR?—This is the issue before the American people in the coming political contest. Those who want more war, more conscription, increased taxes, more maimed soldiers, heart-broken widows and destitute orphans, will vote for Abraham Lincoln and all other Abolition candidates.

But those who desire peace, and a restored Union; those who wish to put a stop to the shedding of fraternal blood—to filling the land with weeping and mourning—will vote for Gen. McCLELLAN and all the Democratic candidates.

Place the Democratic party in power, and the war will cease; and the now discovered and beligerent Commonwealth will so on fraternize and re-unite.

Re elect Lincoln, and the fatal experiment of war will continue to be prosecuted until the last man and the last dollar is spent, rendering a restored Union mere impossible than ever.

Choose, ye, then, which you prefer: Peace and Union or War and Disunion.

WHICH DO YOU PREFER?—Abraham Lincoln the Abolition candidate is in favor of continuing the war until the Southern States are willing to emancipate all their slaves.

General McClellan is in favor of the return of those States to the Union without any such condition.

The former will prolong the war for years, the latter give us immediate peace. If you are in favor of Lincoln's "plan" vote for him and go into the war yourself. If on the contrary you are in favor of McClellan's, vote for him and remain at home. In any event be consistent.

WYOMING, Sept. 18, 1864.

Col. Piollet, to the People of the Thirteenth Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour.

To the Freemen of the Thirteenth Congressional District.

Having been named by the Democratic Conferees of the several counties comprising this district as a candidate for the post of Representative in Congress, I have a few words to express to you, and shall solicit for them due consideration and friendly construction.

The unanimous nomination given me by the Conference, was tendered under circumstances precluding a refusal. Altho' recommended by my county, I was in favor of the nomination of a gentleman of much merit and patriotic service, resident in the southern part of the district, and would have been greatly gratified by his selection.

This becoming impossible I have acceded to the wishes of the Conference expressed in my nomination, and have thus become a candidate before you for your support at the approaching election.

At an ordinary time I should be reluctant to stand forward in my present attitude and assume all the responsibilities connected with it.

At such a time the labor, expense, and perhaps unfriendly criticism of a popular canvass, might well deter one whose business pursuits are ample to engross his attention, and who has no keen ambition to gratify, from entering upon a troubled scene of political contest as a candidate. But this is no ordinary time. "The very foundations of the great deep are broken up," and our vessel of state is threatened with destruction. And it is not Union alone which is put in peril in this war, but liberty and national prosperity also.

The constitutional system established by our fathers, which secured Union, Liberty and Prosperity, is struck at by many impious hands, and its defence by patriotic and just men has been hindered or prevented by circumstances beyond their control.

My conviction is that the redemption of the country must come from the people themselves, by their effective interposition in public affairs, not solely in the election of a chief Magistrate but also largely in the selection of members of the Federal Congress. The troubled field of public affairs is now open before them and they can determine the policy of the future in the selection of agents to represent them in the Government.

I fully endorse and believe the doctrine that the Representative is bound by the will of his constituents. Giving prominence to this principle, you may rest assured that in case of my election to the post of Representative, power will not pass from your hands to be exercised against your will, even for the brief space of two years; and in all questions where your will is not pronounced you may find the basis of my action in the habits and associations of my past life.

I was born and have lived to mature age among you, and have felt the security of my interests to be connected with the promotion of yours. In extensive intercourse with my fellow citizens in various industrial employments, but chiefly as Farmer and Merchant I have laid the basis of opinions and sympathies which are permanent and I believe just.

Within the compass of this address there is no room to repeat these opinions; to most of you they are not unknown. Upon the great subject that now engrosses the attention of the American people, I must be permitted to express myself earnestly and freely.

In common with the mass of my fellow citizens I am saddened and sorrowful over the actual situation of the country. To say that the solution of a war for the suppression of rebellion cannot be found in an honorable peace, upon the basis of a restored Union is simply to acknowledge that we of the present generation are incapable of maintaining the form of government bequeathed to us by our fathers. Peace, peace without discussion is what above all things I most ardently desire, and I firmly believe it may be attained without the surrender of our honor as a people.

If that should be required as a condition of adjustment and compromise my place will ever be among those who resist the requirement.

I am now as I always have been opposed to the modern practice of using an office given by the people for the purpose of individual gain. Office according to the theory of our Government and the practice of our fathers was intended to be bestowed as an honorable distinction and as a reward for disinterested services.

Would to Heaven the people of all parties could realize that there is no way to protect the morals of the people and save us from overthrow but to crush corrupt practices in the government and to decline to elevate to the place and power men who use official positions for personal and selfish ends.

You who toil and labor to create wealth from the earth and the workshop, working fairly in sympathy with your pursuits particularly when the tax laws are finally adjusted to meet the requirements of the country in view of our vast National and state indebtedness. Those of us included in the above classification have a right to repel the greed of Capital when it extended to the point of injustice and to require that it pay its just share of all the expenditures of government.

In conclusion fellow-citizens, should you elect me a your Representative in the National Legislature I engage myself to execute your will and to represent with fidelity your devotion to the perpetuity of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution and the Laws.

Y. E. PIOLETTE.

WYOMING, Sept. 18, 1864.

The "White Boys"
The New York Express states that in several wards of that city, Democratic campaign clubs have been organized, under the name "White boys Club," having for their motto, the words of the gallant Douglas: "THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT, FOUNDED ON A WHITE BASIS, FOR THE BENEFITS OF WHITE MEN;" and it is said that similar organizations are being formed all over the country to promote the election of "Mac" and "Pen," and rescue constitutional liberty and the rights of white men, from the Abolition negro despotism at Washington. Success to them, we say; and we trust the Democrats in every borough and township, in this region will at once proceed to organize campaign clubs for the same purpose. The good work can't be commenced too soon, or prosecuted with too much zeal and energy.

Republican Prayer.
Abraham Lincoln—who art in the White House at Washington—glorified by thy name—thy Presidency has come—thy will must be done—assess forth in the Baltimore Platform—give us the delight of thy counsel—and lead us not into trouble, but deliver us from Jeff Davis and the Confederate Army—and, O, Abraham we beseech thee—to regard not the Constitution, but prosecute the war against our Southern brethren, and free dear Sambo—that they may become white and equal with ourselves—and we implore thy royal highness to gag the Democrats and their press—that they may not speak evil of thee or the Republican party—disregard all State rights—the decision of the Supreme Court—and suspend the habeas corpus—for it becomes necessary that we carry out our holy cause of emancipation—arrest all democrat offenders who sayeth ought against thee or thy administration—throw them into prison—brand them with the name of traitor that we may be avenged for thy sake—and we sincerely implore thy Imperial Majesty to oppose all compromise for peace—for it will be dangerous to our cause, will arrest the Irrepressible Conflict and restore the Old Union.

O, centralize thy powers, that we may become a strong government—that the people will kneel before thy Royal Highness, and worship thee in spirit and in truth—that thou art the Patriarch Abraham, sent on the earth for the salvation of Sambo—remove all democrats from office and remember thy faithful servants that they may be fond of thee.

And O, we humbly pray—that thou wilt carry on the war with vigor—lay waste the Southern States—murder the inhabitants—confiscate their property—ravish their women and burn their cities and towns.

And O, Father Abraham—when the cries of the widow and orphan ascendeth up to heaven—and the wrath of the great Jehovah descendeth upon our wickedness and cruelty, and our grand armies are defeated—do thou open thy banyan bosom, and hide us from that vile rebel "Jeff" Davis and his army, for thou art to rule with power and glory. Amen.

BENEDICTION.
May the blessings of Emancipation extend throughout our unhappy land, and the ill-timed sweetest Sambo nestle in the bosom of every Abolition woman, that she may be quickened by the pure blood of the Magister African, and the spirit of amalgamation shine forth in all its splendor and glory, that we may become a regenerated nation of half-breeds and mongrels and the distinction of color be forever consigned to oblivion, and that we live in bonds of fraternal love, union and equality with the Almighty Nigger, henceforward, now and forever. Amen.—*Rome Sentinel.*

The Lincolnites charge the Democratic party with aiding the rebellion. They know it is false wickedly false. They know that the disunionists South look upon them as their natural ally. The confirmation of this is to be seen every day, in Southern papers. We give a few extracts from them.

From the Richmond Dispatch.
If we could command a million of votes in Yankeeedom, Abraham Lincoln should receive them all.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
Abraham has been a good Emperor for us; he has served his turn; his policy has settled, established, and made irrevocable the separation of the old Union into nations essentially foreign and we may be almost sorry to part with him.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
To be plain, we fear and distrust far more these apparently friendly advances of the Democrats than the open atrocity of philanthropists of Massachusetts. The Democratic party always was our worst enemy; and but for its pitious embrace these States would have been clear of the unnatural Union twenty years ago. * * * The idea of that odious party coming to life again, and holding out its arms to us makes us shiver. Its foul breath is malaria; its touch is death.

From the Mobile Register.
The Democratic party is not in power now and we may thank God for it. The Republican party are not fighting to restore this Union any more than the old Romans fought to establish the independence of the countries they invaded. The Republicans are fighting for conquest and domination—(this is now acknowledged by their leaders)—we for liberty and independence. As long as the Republicans hold power they will think only of conquest and dominion, and we for freedom and independence, which we will be certain to achieve before the Democrats of the North get into power and come whispering in our ears, "union, reconstruction, concessions, guarantees." Away with all such stuff. We want separation. Give us rather men like Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner. They curse the old Union and despise it, and so do we.

United States Sanitary Commission, WOMEN'S PENNA BRANCH, 1307 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, 7th September, 1864.

To the Aid Societies and individuals contributing to the Women's Pennsylvania Branch.

Your response to our call for Blackberry Brandy has been most liberal. We are happy to state that we shall be fully able, we hope, to satisfy the demand. We know how much pleasure such information will give to those who so promptly sent what the soldier needed.

Again we make an appeal to our generous contributors not as before for an immediate, but for a prospective writ. God has blessed us with a great abundance of fruit and vegetables. Shall not our soldiers share His liberal gifts with us? We know that you are laying by a store of these articles for your own family use this winter. Will not every housekeeper add to what she is putting up for her family a few cans of peaches and tomatoes for our soldiers?

This, too, is the season for putting up peaches. If cucumbers are gathered now and put in salt, they will be ready for pickling in October. We beg that they may not be allowed to rot on the vines, when they might prove such a comfort to our soldiers. If sent to us in salt, we will gladly undertake to have them prepared with vinegar and spices in this city.

If scurvy appears next winter in our army, everybody will wake up and want to do something. How much better to be in readiness. Besides the comfort of our poor fellows in the hospitals is largely promoted by having an abundance of canned fruits and vegetables. They will have them just so surely as you provide the Sanitary Commission with the means. We think a proportion of funds to this purpose on the part of our Aid Societies will be timely and judicious, and the best work they can now do for the cause. The price of sugar need be no serious objection. One pound of sugar is sufficient for four or five pounds of peaches, and it is possible to put them up in tin cans to keep perfectly well with no sugar at all.—The cans should be closely soldered. The cost of cans in this city is sixteen dollars per hundred.—Let us have an abundance of both peaches and a abundance of both peaches and tomatoes, but especially the latter for next winter's use among our sick soldiers. Past experience teaches us not to question your response.

MARIA C. GRIER,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Fernando Wood fo. McClellan,

A meeting of McClellan Minute Men was held on Tuesday evening, in New York at which the Hon. Fernando Wood was invited to speak. Being unable to attend, he sent the following letter, in which he avows himself an earnest supporter of McClellan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your invitation to address the Nineteenth Ward McClellan Minute Guard is received. I regret that your meeting is for to-morrow evening, as I am obliged to go to Albany to-morrow afternoon, and I shall not, therefore, be in New York. Upon some other occasion it will give me pleasure to address the Minute Guard, and to add my voice to the thousands who are now preparing to elect George B. McClellan our next President.

Although I was opposed to the nomination of that distinguished man, yet when the Convention decided in his favor he became my candidate, and he shall have my earnest and determined support.

I hope to address the ratification meeting, when I shall give my reasons more at length. Thanking you for the invitation, I am Very Truly, FERNANDO WOOD.

Representative Conference.
At a meeting of Representative Conferees, for the Counties, Susquehanna and Wyoming held at Montrose, Sept. 17th, 1864, there were present

THOMAS JOHNSON, } From Susq.
C. J. LATHROP }
R. KENTON. }

NICHOLAS OVERFIELD, } From Wyo.
Wm. B. OVERFIELD, }

Conference organized Thomas Johnson, Chairman, R. Kenton, Sec'y.

Wm. B. Overfield nominated John Jackson of Wyoming, and C. J. Lathrop nominated E. E. Guild of Susq. as candidates for Representatives. A vote being taken they were unanimously chosen as candidates for Representatives in this district.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Chairman.
R. KENTON, Sec'y.

A vote for Old Abe, should he still be a candidate up to the time of election, is a vote in favor of the continuance of the war, with its conscriptions, its drafts upon the blood and treasure of the country, its taxes and its manifold horrors. There is no gain, saying this fact. His "to all to whom it may concern" pronouncement to settle that matter.

The loveliest faces are to be seen by moonlight, when one sees half with the eye and half with fancy.

Men of quick fancy more easily reconcile themselves to the loved one when she is absent than when she is present.

Not in unmanly characters does mildness charize, but in manly ones, as energy does, not in unwomanly one, but in the womanly.

Why is a madman like two men? Aye—because he is one beside himself.