

PARKE CO. DEMOCRAT.

The Argument in a Nut Shell.

BOOK AT THIS PICTURE. IRIS ON THIS.
ELECT ELECT
LINCOLN McCLELLAN
AND THE AND THE WHOLE
Black Republican Ticket. Democratic Ticket.
Ten will bring on Negro EQUALITY, more EQUALITY, restore Prosperity and re-establish another

DRAFT! UNION!
Universal anarchy and in an Honorable Permanent and Happy
RUIN! PEACE!

To Whom it May Concern.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of March 4, 1861, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of July 18, 1864, cuts the following figure:

LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL, LINCOLN TO THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS, July 18, 1864.

I declare that I have no purpose, DIRECT, Any proposition which, LY OR INDIRECTLY, embodies the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole States, where it exists, and the ABSOLUTE SLAVERY, and comes by TO DO SO, and have with an authority NO INCLINATION that can control the armies now at war with the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will

The right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, and ESSENTIALLY, is ESSENTIAL to the balance of power, and the perfection and ENDURANCE of our political fabric depend.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Difference in the Character of the Two Men.

The following extract from the acceptance of the Presidential nomination by Lincoln and McClellan, aptly illustrate the difference in the character of the two men. Read them:

LINCOLN. [From the official report telegraphed from New York.]

I have not permitted myself, gentlemen, to conclude that I am the best man in the country but I am reminded in this connection of the story of an old Dutch farmer who remarked to a companion once that it was not best to swap horses when crossing streams.

[The prolonged laughter which followed this characteristic remark should have been heard. It was tumultuous.]

One is the reply of an accomplished gentleman, a capable and modest man, and the other (Lincoln's) is that of a loose, vulgar, incompetent, one who is a disgrace to his high position.

The Cardinal Principles of the Democratic Party.

[From the "Platform of Principles" as laid down in the several Democratic Conventions of all the States, including that held at Cincinnati in 1856.]

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798, and the Report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

THE KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS OF '98, DRAFTED BY THE PEN OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Resolved, That the several States, comprising the United States of America, are not united upon the principle of unlimited submission to the General Government, but that by a compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definitive powers, reserving all other power to the several States, or to their own legislatures, to that which the General Government assumed, and delegated power, it is not an absolute, but a limited and of local force; that to this compact each State, as a State, and as an integral party, and its so to States, forming, as to itself, the other party; and the government, created by this compact, is not the exclusive and final judge of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers, but that, as in all other cases of compact, among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself as well of infractions, of the mode and measures of redress.

Stick in Your Hat and Keep It There.

The following confession was made by the Hon. Mr. Daws, a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, on the 23d of April, in which he exposed the corruption of Lincoln's administration:

"THE GENTLEMEN MUST REMEMBER THAT IN THE FIRST YEAR OF A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION, WHICH CAME IN, FOILED UPON PROFESSIONS OF REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT, THERE IS INDUCTABLE EVIDENCE ABROAD IN THE LAND THAT SOMEBODY HAS PLUNGERED THE PUBLIC TREASURY WELL NIGH IN THAT SINGLE YEAR AS MUCH AS THE ENTIRE CURRENT YEARLY EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE ADMINISTRATION WHICH THE PEOPLE HURLED FROM POWER BECAUSE OF ITS CORRUPTION."

Look on this Picture.

"I HAVE NO POWER, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, TO INTERFERE WITH THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN THE STATES WHERE IT EXISTS. I BELIEVE I HAVE NO BAWFUL RIGHT TO DO SO, AND I HAVE NO INCLINATION TO DO SO."—President Lincoln in his Inaugural Address.

Then on This.

"I ORDER AND DECLARE THAT ALL PERSONS HELD AS SLAVES IN THE SAID DESIGNATED STATES AND PARTS OF STATES ARE AND HEREAFTER SHALL BE FREE."—Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

"NEITHER THE PRESIDENT NOR CONGRESS CAN EMANCIPATE SLAVES ANY MORE THAN THEY CAN GRANT BILLS OF DIVORCE."—Ex-Gov. Henry Dutton.

National Democratic Platform.

Adopted at Chicago, August, 30, 1864.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere, with unswerving fidelity, to the Union under the Constitution, the great solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of the 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 military necessity or war power, than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and right alike trodden down, and the national prosperity of the country entirely imperilled, the people of the whole nation, in their wisdom, demand that immediate efforts be made for cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other possible means, to the end, that at the earliest possible 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 administrative usurpations of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution.

The subversion of the civil by the military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary 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 or denial of the right of the people to bear arms as calculated to bring about a revolution of the Union and a dissolution of the government, derive their 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 soldiery of our army who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and on event of obtaining power by us will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that brave soldiers of the republic have so nobly earned.

MCCLELLAN.

From the official report telegraphed from New York.]

I realize the weight of the responsibility to be shouldered by the people to ratify your choice. Conscious of the Rule of the Universe, and, relying on His all powerful aid, do my best to restore Union and Peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

[The prolonged laughter which followed this characteristic remark should have been heard. It was tumultuous.]

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Secretary Seward's Power.

The Secretary of State, while endeavoring to vindicate the vitality of the Federal Government to Lord Lyons, illustrated his position by saying:

"My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio. I can touch the bell again and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York, and no power can be but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England, in her dominions, do as much?"

Self-Confidence.

"Resolved, That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to a rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored politicians; while the RECENT STIRRING DEVELOPMENTS OF FRAUDS AND CORRUPTIONS AT THE FEDERAL METROPOLIS SHOW THAT AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION IS IMPERATIVELY DEMANDED"—Resolution of the Chicago Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln.

How Prophetic!

"If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will overthrow the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, LAY VIOLENT HANDS ON THOSE WHO DIFER WITH THEM IN OPINION, or dare question their fidelity, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

Stamp Duties.

Agreement or contract other than those specified in the schedule, an agreement, or stamp or stamp for a value, for any purpose, for any sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written—five cents.

Agreement or contract other than those specified in this schedule—if more than one agreement be written on the sheet of paper—for each additional sheet or part above \$1—5 cents.

Bank checks, draft or order for the payment of money—two cents.

Bill of exchange, inland draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money, not exceeding one hundred dollars, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note, (except bank notes issued for circulation and checks and which shall be presented to the bank or banker for payment, or any memorandum, bill of exchange, or other writing, purporting to evidence of any amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated, for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars)—five cents.

Bill of exchange—(foreign), drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more, each as inland bills of exchange.

Bill of exchange (foreign), drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum made payable shall not exceed \$100, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bills shall be expressed—two cents.

Bill of exchange (foreign),—for every additional \$100, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100—ten cents.

Bill of exchange by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed where the consideration shall not exceed \$500—25 cents.

Bills of sale exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000—50 cents.

Bills of sale exceeding \$1,000, for every additional amount of \$1,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$1,000—ten cents.

Bonds of indemnity—where the penalty is \$1,000 or less—50 cents.

Bonds of indemnity—where the penalty exceeds \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$1,000—25 cents.

Bills of exchange (foreign),—for every additional \$100, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100—ten cents.

Certificates of stock—25 cents.

Certificates of profits exceeding \$50—25 cents.

Certificate of report, if for a man, not exceeding \$100—2 cents.

Certificate for a sum exceeding \$100—five cents.

Certificate of any other description—5 cents.

Charter exceeding 150 tons and not exceeding 150 tons—\$1.

Charter exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 300 tons—\$2.

Charter exceeding 600 tons—\$10.

Contract, issued by brokers, &c.—10 cents.

Conveyance, when the value exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500—50 cents.

Conveyance exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000—\$1.

Conveyance exceeding \$1,000 and not exceeding \$2,000—\$2.

Conveyance for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part in excess of \$200—\$2.

Conveyance, exceeding \$2,000 and not exceeding \$3,000—\$3.

Conveyance, exceeding \$3,000 and not exceeding \$5,000—\$5.

Conveyance, exceeding \$5,000 and not exceeding \$10,000—\$10.

Conveyance, exceeding \$10,000 and not exceeding \$20,000—\$20.

Conveyance, for every additional \$10,000, or fractional part in excess of \$20,000—\$20.

Conveyance, exceeding \$20,000 and not exceeding \$30,000—\$30.

Conveyance, exceeding \$30,000 and not exceeding \$50,000—\$50.

Conveyance, exceeding \$50,000 and not exceeding \$100,000—\$100.

Conveyance, exceeding \$100,000 and not exceeding \$200,000—\$200.

Conveyance, exceeding \$200,000 and not exceeding \$300,000—\$300.

Conveyance, exceeding \$300,000 and not exceeding \$500,000—\$500.

Conveyance, exceeding \$500,000 and not exceeding \$1,000,000—\$1,000.

Conveyance, exceeding \$1,000,000 and not exceeding \$2,000,000—\$2,000.

Conveyance, exceeding \$2,000,000 and not exceeding \$3,000,000—\$3,000.

Conveyance, exceeding \$3,000,000 and not exceeding \$5,000,000—\$5,000.

Conveyance, exceeding \$5,000,000 and not exceeding \$10,000,000—\$10,000.

Conveyance, exceeding \$10,000,000 and not exceeding \$20,000,000—\$20,000.

Conveyance, exceeding \$20,000,000 and not exceeding \$30,000,000—\$30,000.