Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain, Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain."

TOWANDA, PA.

Thursday, October 6, 1864.

For President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN

For Vice President ANDREW JOHNSON.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.

Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robert P. King,

2 George M. Coates,

3 Henry Bumm,

4 William H. Kern,

5 Bartin H. Jenks,

6 Charles M. Runk,

7 Robert Parke,
To the Electors of the 13th Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania:—

Having been unanimously recommended by the People's Union Party of Bradford County, for re-election to Congress, I desire to tender to them my heartfelt thanks for this manifestation of their continued confidence. The electors of this District will remember that I was nominated in the fall of 1862, for election to the present Congress as the candidate of the People's Union Party; yet had I
not received the active support and sympathy of good men irrespective of party considerations, that nomination would have been of no avail. But having been supported by hundreds and thousands of good and earnest men outside of the Union organization of Bradford County, I was successful. A different state of political affairs exist at this time.

The issues upon which the Congressional canvass was made in 1862, and which resulted in my election, are overshadowed by other predominating issues bearing upon the present Presidential canvass, and seem not now to be recognized by any very considerable number of people of any party. The great and all-absorbing questions, whether this Union shall be preserved in its integrity, and whether our nationality shall be maintained, against an organized and armed rebellion seeking to establish a southern Confederacy, based upon an aristocracy, built upon slavery as its corner stone, which if successful must at once destroy both our national unity and our government, are the questions which are most forcibly presented to the people for their determination at this time.

I feel truly grateful for the generous support given to me in the former canvass by men of all parties, and take this occasion to assure them that when the same issues shall be again presented to the people for their determination, I shall in the future, as I have in the past, be found vindicating the right of the people to hold their public servants, in whatever capacity, to a faithful observance of their public trust. No representative has a right to arrogate to himself the power and privilege of trampling under his feet the known will of his constituents whose servant he is, and setting up his own as paramount to theirs; or in the language of a late Senator, of of standing in his “own boots,” in utter defiance of their known and often expressed wishes.—When party organizations fail to rebuke in a proper manner, men whom they have been instrumental in placing in important public positions, who prove recreant to the trust reposed in them, they cease to deserve the confidence of all men who have any respect for integrity in the management of public affairs. When the masses of the people learn to watch with a jealous eye the action of their public servants, and held them to a strict account of their stewardship, then, and not till then, will political parties learn that they cannot with impunity place in nomination men who are justly obnoxious to the people. I shall not hesitate, whenever the public interests demand it, to give my aid in an earnest manner to administer in future, as we have successfully done in the past, a just and telling rebuke to all men who prove themselves unworthy of public confidence.

In view of the importance of the approaching election, in its bearing upon national political questions involved in the present canvass, I feel impelled by a high sense of duty, to decline remaining in the field as a third candidate for election to Congress at the present time. I cannot consent at this critical juncture in our national affairs, when a concurrence of events tend to engulf the nation in irretrievable ruin, to be the instrument of keeping up a triangular contest for Congress
in this District, which if persisted in must only result disastrously to the interest of the present administration, which has always commanded my respect and unwavering support.

Our present chief magistrate has encountered and overcome more difficulties than any President since our country has had a national existence. So rife was rebellion at the time of his induction into office, that he could not without imminent peril of his life, approach the National Capitol at any point, not even from the North; and when the welcome intelligence of his safe arrival in Washington, came flashing over the telegraphic wires, the loyal heart of the nation leaped for joy. The very Capitol of the nation was infested with Rebels, darkness and doubt, and fearful forebodings for the future of our beloved country, pervaded the hearts of a loyal people. A Southern Confederacy had already been formed and a Constitution adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, nearly a month in advance of his inauguration. On the 12th of April following, the first rebel gun fired upon Fort rumpter, “gave notice to the world that the era of compromise and diplomacy was ended”—that the slaveholders had determined to destroy our Government, which they had only known by its munificence and kindness, by a resort to bloody and fratricidal War. Through the criminal neglect of the outgoing Administration of James Buchanan, the Government was left without the least preparation for self defence, and when the loyal and patriotic sons of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and New England, by thousands came rushing forward, some of them armed, and some unarmed, to meet the Rebel foe in response to the call of the President, made on the 15th of April, they were met by armed Secessionists in Baltimore, and the blood of patriotic sons of Pennsylvania & Massachusetts, was made to red-the streets of that (at the time) semi-secession city. Eleven of the States of this Union, all lying south of Washington, and containing a free population of nearly six millions of people, were finally drawn into this organized attempt to overthrow the Government, and four others, to wit: Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, lying partly south and partly north of the Capitol, stood for some length of time within the Union in a doubtful attitude. Union soldiers were forbidden to pass the borders of the State of Maryland. Secession! wicked and bloody Secession! seemed indeed to dominate over all the slave States of this Union, embracing the Capitol of the nation itself.

How different from this is our present condition. We have an Army and Navy hardly if ever surpassed in the history of the world. Slavery and Secession have left, and left forever, our national capital. The four Slave States of doubtful loyalty have been retained in and saved to the Union. Our victorious army and navy have re-conquered and brought under our control, more than two-thirds of the territory of the seceded States, holding important positions in each and every one of them. The brave Farragut with the noble fleet under his command has reduced the Rebel Forts, Gaines and Morgan in the Bay of Mobile, holding the key to the whole State of Alabama. General Sherman with his victorious army has penetrated hundreds of miles from his base of supplies, driving the rebel
army before him into the very heart of Georgia, capturing in his onward march, several important
towns, and finally possesses the City of Atlanta, one of the most important central positions in the
rebel confederacy. The dashing Sheridan with his heroic army, sends the rebel forces under Early
flying in confusion from the Valley of the Shenandoah, and the indomitable Grant, is knocking at the
very doors of Richmond and Petersburg. Notwithstanding all this, many good and loyal citizens fret
and scold at their Government, and complain that it proceeds so slowly in conquering a peace, which
they and all so heartily desire. But when the impartial historian, shall truthfully record the trials and
struggles of this eventful period in our country's history, posterity will wonder that so many heart-
cheering and important results had been so speedily attained.

Strange to say, just as the pall of gloom and darkness is being dispelled from the land by the onward
march of our victorious armies, and our country is about to be redeemed from the thraldom of
Secession, we find a large and powerful political party in our midst, who forget, or deny all this, and
only remembering their political, selfish, and partizan interests, are making gigantic efforts, worthy
of a better cause, to hurl from power our present wise and good chief magistrate, and place in his
stead an untried man who stands before the country pledged by the Platform upon which he was
nominated at Chicago, to a peace based upon an unconditional surrender of all that has been gained
at such an immense sacrifice of human life and treasure.

Being deeply impressed with the immense importance of this issue, I do not wonder that the people
have determined that this question, and this only, shall be decided in this canvass.

Having thus frankly, and as concisely as the circumstances will admit, stated my reasons for my
present action, I hope and believe that they will be satisfactory to those who have so kindly placed
me in nomination for Congress, as they are to myself, knowing as I do they have always been
governed by a high sense of duty.

H. W. TRACY.

Standing Stone, Sept. 30, 1864.