

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Presidential Electoral Ticket.

Electors for the State at Large.

WILLIAM GUERREAU, of Decatur.

JOHN L. MANSFIELD, of Jefferson.

District Electors.

1st District—Cyrus M. Allen, of Knox.

2d District—John W. Ray, of Clarke.

3d District—George H. Moore, of Macon.

4th District—John H. Parham, of Franklin.

5th District—Samuel R. Taylor, of Wilkes.

6th District—Stephen A. Riley, of Hancock.

7th District—John H. Harris, of Wilkes.

8th District—James W. Frost, of Warren.

9th District—David O. Bailey, of Washington.

10th District—James O. Bailey, of Washington.

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T. H. Nelson and D. W. Voorhees.

The tickets of the two parties in this

Congressional district are now full, and

soon the exponents of Republicanism, and

of the divided Democracy, will be actively

in the field. The Congressional race will

open as soon as the candidates can agree

upon the times and places to speak the night

out the District. The Republican banner

will be borne aloft by Thomas H. Nelson,

ably, earnestly and eloquently.

Mr. Nelson has been a resident of this

Congressional District for fifteen years,

and this is the first time he has ever been

a candidate before the people for their suf-

frages. Although during all that time he

has been an earnest and active politician,

yet he labored for the good of the party to

which he belonged, and not for individual

promotion. First an old Whig, he clung

to the fortunes of that party, and followed

in the wake of its gallant leader, as long

as either existed. He was what is known

as a Henry Clay Whig, and has always

been an eloquent advocate of the doctrines

maintained by that great statesman.

When the Republican party was organized,

and the old Whig party went down

to rise no more, Mr. Nelson was one of

the first to join in the ranks of the

former, and during the campaign of 1856

the clear tones of his voice were heard

in this County, rallying the people to

the sustaining of free speech, free thought,

free territories and free labor. The doc-

trines first advocated by the Whig party,

being transferred to the Republican party,

Mr. Nelson at once embraced them, and

was steadily fought for their maintenance

until now. He has been all the time con-

sistent, all the time earnest, all the time

zealous.

Although a Kentuckian by birth and edu-

cation, Mr. Nelson has always advocated

the doctrine that human slavery should

not be extended beyond its present limits,

that the Constitution of the United States

is one of freedom, and that slavery should

not be disturbed by the people of the free

States, where it exists by virtue of positive

law. He has never voted to the right

hand nor to the left to suit the popular

whim, nor advocated to say that which

but yesterday he denounced.

Opposed to Mr. Nelson in this Congres-

sional race, and as the exponent of the

Douglas wing of the Democratic party, is

Daniel W. Voorhees. With Mr. Voorhees

as a man, a citizen and a gentleman, we

have nothing to do. In all of these differ-

ent relations he has, and merits our warm

esteem and consideration. But with him

as a politician, and as a candidate for

Congress in the 7th district, we have and

express to have much to do.

Mr. Voorhees but a few years ago, was

a warm and enthusiastic Whig, an admir-

er of Mr. Clay, and a bitter denouncer of

the Democratic party. While entertain-

ing those sentiments and advocating those

doctrines he located in a strong Demo-

cratic Congressional district, and all of a

sudden, he published to the world, that by

some mercenary interposition he had dis-

covered that the doctrines of the Whig

party were all wrong, and those advocated

by the Democratic party were all right.

Soon he was before the people of that Con-

gressional district, as the Democratic can-

didate for Congress, and was triumphantly

defeated. Disheartened by his defeat, Mr.

Voorhees left his former residence, and

moved into this Congressional district for

the purpose avowed on part of his friends

of getting into a district where there was

a Democratic majority, so that he could

go to Congress. Settling in this city some

three years ago, he soon became an ardent

supporter of the policy of James Buchan-

an. He was an Administration man, sus-

taining the President in his Leconteism,

and denouncing Mr. Douglas in all

favorable occasions. So warm was he in

his advocacy of the Leconte policy of the

present Administration and so jealously

did he sustain Mr. Buchanan as against

Mr. Douglas, that he received the appoint-

ment of District Attorney for the State

of Indiana, a lucrative appointment, and

which he now holds.

Up to within ten days of the meeting

of Democratic Congressional Convention

in this district, Daniel W. Voorhees was

a Leconte Democrat, a supporter of the

Administration and an opposer of Mr.

Douglas. All at once, however, just as

the fight between the two wings of the

Democratic party was at its hottest, when

his former friend Mr. Douglas was sticking

to him with the tenacity of despair, and

the honest friends of the policy of the Ad-

ministration were fighting heroically in

his behalf, a change came over Mr. Voor-

hees and he declared himself in favor of

Mr. Douglas and opposed to Mr. Buchan-

an. He saw that the Little Giant would

carry the majority of the Democratic party

in the northern States with him, and

forthwith his principles underwent a

change, the scales fell from his eyes, he

was instantly transformed into a Dou-

glas Democrat, forsook his former

friends, his patrons and his supporters,

joined the rebel wing, got his friends

who received the nomination for Con-

gress, and now sits the Douglas Demo-

crats and the Breckinridge Democrats

vote for him. Will they do it? He has

in gratitude to be rewarded, and cunning

political trickery to be triumphant?

We have written the above in sincerity

and in truth. It is but right that the peo-

ple should have a distinct idea of who are

the individuals presented before them, for

high official positions. It is right they

should know what are the motives which

prompt men to change their political con-

trasts—what prompts them to be for a

A Word to Our Contemporary, and a

Word to the Brethren of the Breckinridge

Party.

We desire to ask our neighbor over the

Post Office, a few rather pointed ques-

tions. We ask them for the purpose of

bringing a big matter. It is well to look

back, the past occasionally. The power

of retrospection is one of the most great

faculties of the human mind. It is a

faculty which should be cultivated, and

kept in active exercise. If it remains un-

used, it becomes very obtuse and unav-

erred, and particular forgetfulness overclouds

the individual.

For the purpose therefore of affording

our neighbor the material for exercising

the attribute of the mind, and keeping it

brightened up, we direct his attention to

the following incidents in the past.

Does he recollect that on Saturday the

31st day of December, 1859, the Democracy

of this county, held their Convention for

the purpose of sending delegates to the

State Convention. And does he recollect

that one Daniel W. Voorhees offered, in

that Convention, two resolutions,—one

highly eulogistic of the able administra-

tion of Ashbel P. Willard, and asking the

Democracy to endorse the same. The other

asserting that the Democracy of the State

of Indiana had unadvisedly conferred in

President Buchanan, that they approved of

and endorsed his administration, and that they

were so actuated by considerations and

paternal motives in the discharge of all his

official duties.

Does our neighbor recollect how he opposed