

FOR GOVERNOR: A. G. CURTIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT: DANIEL AGNEW, OF BEAVER COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator: Hon. GEO. H. WILLIAMS, of Columbia Co.

For Sheriff: SAM'L H. ROTHERMEL, of Lit. Mahonoy.

For Prothonotary: WILLIAM H. WOLF, of Milton.

For Treasurer: JACOB F. ROHRBACH, of Sunbury.

For Commissioner: ANDREW YEAGER, of Lower Mahonoy.

For Auditor: WILLIAM REED, of Upper Augusta.

Independent Candidate for Assembly, AMOST BISEL, OF TURBET.

THE MASS MEETING OF TUESDAY.

The great, so-called, democratic meeting, came off on Tuesday last, and was, perhaps, in its way, the largest ever held in this county. Stenous efforts had been made to make a grand display, and this was certainly accomplished. The long train of vehicles, 179 in number, filled with men, women and children, led some to suppose there would be hardly room enough on the square, to accommodate them, yet when they were assembled there was a feeling of disappointment that the crowd was not greater. The number of persons present might reach 3000, though some estimated the number at one third less. Allowing ten persons to a wagon, would make less than 1800. At half past one o'clock the meeting was organized by calling Maj. William L. Dewart to the chair, with the usual assistants. The platform was erected under the trees against the eastern front of the Court House. Soon after the proceedings commenced the floor of the platform gave way and let drop a number of ambitious politicians rather more suddenly than they may expect on Tuesday next. A temporary floor with a few broken planks was soon made, and the orator of the day, at that point, Henry Clay Dean, continued his harangue. We knew something of his personal history, which was anything but creditable, but were assured he was the greatest orator in the country. Never was an audience more humbugged or disappointed. He spoke with his hat on and possessed the faculty of talking much and saying very little. He was the great unwashed orator of the occasion, and his appearance indicated, that if he had any aversion to water, it was, when accompanied with soap, instead of whiskey. That Mr. Dean should be a copperhead was perfectly natural. The long train of wagons that returned through this place, must have astonished even the great "Wagon Inspector" of the Breckinridge Democrat, who might have imagined that the tale end of the 1500 wagons at Milton, were just coming in. We have not received the proceedings, but understand a number of spirited speeches were made at the meeting.

N. B. Since the above was written we have learned that some copperhead villains, on Wednesday night, cut down the pole and stole the flag. Can true democrats stand such outrages on the flag of their country—the flag, in defence of which their fathers, sons and brothers, have shed their blood and given their lives. The pole will be raised again on Monday at 12 o'clock, with another handsome flag. Let every freeman turn out.

THE PEACE PARTY.—Let the people bear in mind that the men who oppose the war are practically the allies of the rebels. Lieut. Maury, the traitor, now in command of the Confederate Pirate-craft Georgia, in his recent letter to the London Times, says: "Other agents have to be called into play. What are they? Let us inquire. They are divisions in the camp of the enemy, discussions among the people of the North. There is already a peace party there. All the cabalists with which that party are surrounded, Mr. Lincoln, and all the difficulties that it can throw in the way of the war party of the North, operate directly as so much aid and comfort to the South."

THEM 1500 WAGONS.—Some of the friends of Purdy say, when he stated that 1500 wagons were in Milton at the great meeting, he had in view rebel arithmetic, which, like their currency, means ten for one. We have no disposition to be hard on our neighbor, and are willing to receive the explanation, that he is to be understood in a "Southern" or "Pickwickian" sense. This explanation will explain many marvelous things in his paper. When he refers to numbers, recollect to divide the sum by ten.

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Republican, a late rebel paper published at Nashville—nothing about the 1500 wagons at Milton. In fact all he did say was, in substance—vote the copperhead ticket, elect me to the Legislature, and thus save the country.

Judge Woodward and Lowrie, made a few remarks at the commencement, stating that the issues were before the people, but declined making a speech.

WHY CURTIN WILL BE ELECTED. Gov. Curtin was elected in 1860, after the warmest contest we ever had in the State, when Henry B. Foster, his opponent, polled a vote within a few hundred as heavy as Buchanan's in 1860. The vote was as follows:

Curtin 263,403 Foster 230,239

Curtin's majority, 33,164.

It must be recollected also, in that contest, Foster received the almost unanimous vote of the Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell parties. Many of the friends of Douglas and of Bell and Everett, will now support Curtin. The election in 1862, which resulted in the choice of Slenker by a small majority, was not warmly contested, as will be seen by reference to the whole vote, which was 87,896 less than the vote in 1860, namely—

Slenker, Dem. 219,140

Cochran, Union, 215,616

Slenker's majority 3,524

The gain on the soldiers vote alone, will more than overcome this small majority.—Curtin, it will, will lose a large number of votes by soldiers being in the army, but it will be seen, that he had over 32,000 to spare in 1860. Then add to that his acknowledged gain in many counties, such as Philadelphia, Lancaster, Chester, Bradford, Erie, Somerset, Indiana, &c., of not less than 15,000 to 18,000. Philadelphia alone will make up 9,000 of this gain. In fact the Woodward party admit that Philadelphia will give Curtin 4,000 majority, which is a gain of about 7,000. There will be, no doubt, 40,000 more votes polled in the State than in 1860, which will be greatly to Curtin's advantage. Now with 32,000 to start with, and the admitted gains of Curtin in the above counties, making in all 50,000, in addition to his popularity with the soldiers and other advantages, he has over Judge Woodward, on account of the Judges' opposition to the citizenship of foreigners, in the Convention to amend the Constitution, and his views in favor of slavery that all the efforts of all the politicians cannot prevent his election by a large majority. This is surely a most desirable result by all who wish peace returned to the country. The rebels say themselves, their last hope is in the success of their friends in the North with the democrats. Let every good democrat, then, crush the last hope of the rebels, by voting the Union ticket.

THE POLE RAISING IN UPPER AUGUSTA ON Tuesday last, was a magnificent affair and exceeded the expectations of all. From what we can learn the number of voters present, at this township gathering, was, at least, half as many as at the great meeting of the admirers of Vallandigham, Breckinridge and Woodward, at this place. The long train of wagons that returned through this place, must have astonished even the great "Wagon Inspector" of the Breckinridge Democrat, who might have imagined that the tale end of the 1500 wagons at Milton, were just coming in. We have not received the proceedings, but understand a number of spirited speeches were made at the meeting.

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THE PEACE PARTY AND THE REBELS.—The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist of Sept. 9, contains an article on how "to revive the Peace Party," which deserves the attention of every honest voter at the North. It is not long since the Richmond Engineer declared: "our only hope now is in the Northern Peace Party." The Augusta Constitutionalist enlightens us as to the relations between that party and the rebels. It says: "We still have great expectations from the peace men of the North and the explosive wrath of the opposition masses, but we were never more firmly convinced than now of the essential importance of thick, fat and heavy blows from the authority of armies, in order to give vitality, to the organization to the peace men, and to unloose the fierce impulses of the enthralled and terrorized people. Mr. Vallandigham hints, if we have heard, most emphatically declared that the success of Southern arms alone could give strength and consistency to the peace movement; and we verily believe that if Vicksburg had been held and Lee had thoroughly decided Meade on his own ground, the Wood's and Cox's and Van Hook's and their followers would to-day have been in view rebel arithmetic, which, like their currency, means ten for one. We have no disposition to be hard on our neighbor, and are willing to receive the explanation, that he is to be understood in a "Southern" or "Pickwickian" sense. This explanation will explain many marvelous things in his paper. When he refers to numbers, recollect to divide the sum by ten.

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An immense meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, to ratify the nominations of the Union State Convention. Ex-Governor Morgan presided, and speeches were delivered by Vice-President Hamlin, General John Cochrane, Admiral Farragut, and Messrs. Washburne, Hahn and Townsend. Letters were received from Daniel S. Dickinson, Roscoe Conkling, Dr. Francis Lieber, Lucius Robinson, Governor Cony of Maine, General Sigel, Secretary Seward, Governor Cannon of Delaware, and General Dix.

The following passage occurred in Mr. Dickinson's letter in regard to the copperhead ticket:

"While expressing an unconquerable abhorrence of all abolitionists charging them with being the sole cause of the war, it can be for no other purpose than to gain the abolition vote that they have placed upon their ticket one of the most conspicuous, eminent, and able members of the Buffalo Convention of 1848, where Mr. Frederick Douglass and other distinguished orators competed for the honors. And yet they tell us it is the democratic ticket, the democratic party! Perhaps it is! 'Well, you say Mr. Weller, junior, is very good, if you know the woman at his side, and is sure, aint kittens. Democracy, too, is almost excellent sentiment, and inculcates many sublime truths, but it is well enough to take heed at those hands you receive it, and be reasonably certain that there are no claws beneath its tempting covering of pastry."

"Let us put our utmost zeal to our coming election so that among other things, the draft be carried out fairly, fully and honestly. It is necessary, and becomes the more so, as we draw to the close of the war, that we should gallantly thinning before the enemy, and we shall stand in need of a large army for the period when the country shall pass from the state of tumultuous rebellion to returning and supported peace and order."

"The uttering violence with which I have occasionally been attacked might induce some people to believe that my authority must be of some weight. I am far from claiming, but I ask, nevertheless, permission to state, in conclusion, that in my deliberation the draft is constantly making an inadequate return for the benefits which, in times of need, he discharges the duty of fighting for these benefits, and throws away the right and privilege to fight for her."

Vice-President Hamlin spoke with great argumentative force and eloquence, and his words, and his remarks were received with incessant applause. His allusions to the glorious triumph in Maine were electric, and when he recounted the progress of our arms the audience rose in a tumult of cheers.

General Cochrane exposed the hollow pretences of the peace democrats, and concluded his speech with the following indignant rebuke: "I say we are for subjugation. [Cheers.] Subjugation of the last man that stands in arms against us. [Cheers.] of the rebel who dares to stand in the way of the Union. We are for the subjugation of the rebels, not for the subjugation of the states. [Cheers.] We are for our country—we are against party—we will remove every obstacle in the way of our country and its success; we will not permit any man to flag floats again full high over the whole of our territorial extent, and in all the pride of its glory. We are for our country now, the country as it is and ever will be, one and indivisible. But they, they—misericordians, sentimentalists and copperheads—they are for party! party! party! and party they will have if we country perish, and though her insignia be trampled in the dust, they rise as their country rises; they do, and buy the moon, than such a Roman."

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The "Incalculable Blessing."

If human slavery be indeed "an incalculable blessing," as Judge Woodward alleges, then it seems passing strange that so many intelligent slaveholders have regarded it as a foul and execrable blot upon the American flag. Patrick Henry, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Clay, all declared in the latter view, and all desired its removal from our social fabric. These patriots were close observers of the system, and had ample opportunities to study all its workings. Judge Woodward, on the contrary, was probably never residents for a single week on a southern plantation, and even had he been, the true condition of things could easily have been concealed from him. Perhaps there scarcely existed a more ignorant and bigoted man in regard to the rights of our southern slave population. Whilst loudly vaunting the superior condition of these human chattels, it was always observable that few sojourners in those regions ever got a clear insight into the system. The measures were proposed, and they succeeded in repelling or discouraging close observation. This, of itself, was suspicious; and the cruelty exercised towards northern people in the southern country, falling under the imputation of abolitionism, still further confirmed the truth of the foregoing observation. This, of itself, was suspicious; and the cruelty exercised towards northern people in the southern country, falling under the imputation of abolitionism, still further confirmed the truth of the foregoing observation.

Some startling disclosures appeared at intervals, and reflecting persons saw that underneath all southern professions and semblances there lay a condition of human existence painful to contemplate. As we could not see how we could do more and more difficult, and amelioration in any shape threatened diminution of income, the infuriated slaveholders determined to destroy this republic, and erect an empire instead. Dr. Lieber writes:

"Let us put our utmost zeal to our coming election so that among other things, the draft be carried out fairly, fully and honestly. It is necessary, and becomes the more so, as we draw to the close of the war, that we should gallantly thinning before the enemy, and we shall stand in need of a large army for the period when the country shall pass from the state of tumultuous rebellion to returning and supported peace and order."

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anti-septic of corruption—and so they were in time of peace—but in war, when the nation is troubled to its depths in the throes of its self-preservation, and when traitors raise their insurrectional head, mere party was worse than the serpent from which it took its name.

This, then, is a time for all patriots to declare their unflinching resolution to save their Government, to put down all its enemies, and say to the world, "Let the heavens fall, we are for our country!" [Enthusiastic cheering.] Ours is the cause of God himself, and let every man and woman carry with them their hearts a deep and abiding reverence for that cause, and a holy resolve to maintain it. [Cheers.]

Who doubts that you are for the Union? "Nobody." Who, then, are those against it? "The Copperheads." What are the purposes of those who seek to destroy it? The incarnation of demagoguery on earth; the sign of disorder, slavery and tyranny. There was a party in the revolution and what was its name? Cowboys! There is a party to-day, and what do we call it? Copperheads! [Derision.]

The speaker declared that he was once a Democrat, but that the cause for which he must be saved even if the party must be ruined. The Copperheads declare that the party must be saved even if the country is destroyed. I hate them with a holy hatred. No compromise with them. Fight them inch by inch. Take them, crush them, [Great cheering.] Our great fault has been want of earnestness and sincerity. Be united—be brave. United, we could finish this rebellion in ninety days. In a state of war there is no question but war, or else we are hypocrites. Halt, then, your strength, [Great cheering.] Our great fault has been want of earnestness and sincerity. Be united—be brave. United, we could finish this rebellion in ninety days. In a state of war there is no question but war, or else we are hypocrites. Halt, then, your strength, [Great cheering.] Our great fault has been want of earnestness and sincerity. Be united—be brave. United, we could finish this rebellion in ninety days. 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