TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR. THE

THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE AD-MINISTRATION.

Tax Payers! Attention !!

When Andrew G. Curtin atsumed the powers and duties of the Executive office of Pennsyl vania, we will not say that the condition of the State, in the various departments of her government, in the industrial pursuits and corporate enterprises of the people, was not prosper-bus. It was at a period of profound peace, notwithstanding it was at a time when the Democratic slave drivers of the south, with their dough face sympathizers of the north, were completing their plans to overthrow the National Government,

IN THE YEAR 1862 THE RECEIPTS FROM ORDIN-ARY SOURCES OF REVENUE TERE IN EXCESS OF RECEIPTS FROM THE SAME SOURCE IN 1861, ONE MILLION THIRTY THOUSAND ONE HUN-DRED AND SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-TWO CENTS, [the excess of interest paid in 1862 over that of 1 161 being \$144,095 37,] and that the ordinary expenses for 1862 were NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN DOLLARS' AND SIXTEEN CENTS LESS THAN THE YEAR PREVIOUS !!!!

This healthy condition of the revenues and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures, secured by the rigid and general economy which was insisted upon by. Governor Curtin in every department of the State Government, induced him to recommend to the Legislature. a revision of the revenue laws, with a view to the legalizing of the burders of taxation. At the same time, Governor Gurtin also reccommended to the Legislature the justice and expediency of restricting the rate of local taxation, which has been, and still is, in some parts of the Commonwealth, opplessive.

Considering the increase of taxation by the National Government, and considering, too, the enormous enlargement of the war expenses, Governor Curtin and the phople of Pennsylvanis. We want the tax payers carefully to ponder these facts. We want the tax payers to remember, in the first year of Andrew G. Curtin's administration.

THAT HE INCREASED THE REVENUES OF THE STATE, ONE MILLION, THERTY THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX BALLARS AND EIGHTY-TWO CENTS ; ;and

THAT THE ORDINARY EXPENSES OF THE STATE AND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTREN DOLLARS LESS THAN THE YEAR PREVIOUS, and

That Andrew G. Curtin, by the rigid economy which he enforced during his, entire administra-Ion, even while he was equipping and sending out thousands of soldiers, while he was relieving the wants of the soldiers family, while he was succoring the sick and wounded, and bringing the dead from the battle field home to be buried among their kindred. HE WAS ENABLED TO REC-COMMEND IN THE FACE OF THESE EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES, A REVISION OF THE REVENUE LAWS WITH A VIEW TO THE REDUCTION OF THE RATE OF LOCAL AND STATE TAX-ATION !!!

The Administration of the other State Government in the Union, can point to such a record for the past three years. The history of no government in the world exhibits such results. These facts prove sigid economy and a wise statesmanship entirily due to Andrew G. Curtin. They put to rest all doubt as to. his claim to a re-election. They prove that in his hands, the interests of the State and the welfare of the people are rafe. Will the taxpayers of Pennsylvania, accept the proof? Will the people continue in repose in Andrew G. Curtin, the confidence and approval with which they attended his steps during the past, for the coming, three years? If they do not, of Pennsylvania decide, has we believe they will,) to re-elect Andrew G Curtin Governor of the State, just in proportion as the revenues HAVE BEEN INCREASED AND THE STATE TAKES TAXATION REDUCED IN THE COMING YEARS OF ANOTHER ADMINISTRATION. only in one light. It catinot be distorted or an outrage. But what could you expect better ward is loyal. Let us see : This is an important fact. It can be viewed misrepresented. The result in figures, of the from the Abolition tyrants at Washington ? If increase of our revenues and the reduction of tingency that ANDREW G. CURTIN BE-COMES GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THREE YEARS AFTER THE EX-PIRATION OF HIS PRESENT TERM ! TAX PAYERS OF ZENNSYLVANIA ! REMEMBER THESE FACTS ! !- Harrisburg Telegraph.

AGITATOR. THE M. H. COBB. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, : : : SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR COVERNOR. ANDREW G. CURTIN.

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

LOYAL COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY. JOHN W. GUERNSEY, of Tioga. (Subject to the decision of the Conference.)

FOR PROTHONOTARY, JOHN F. DONALDSON, of Wellsboro. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

HENRY S. ARCHER, of Welleboro. FOR TREASURER,

ALONZO M. SPENCER, of Richmond. FOR COMMISSIONER MYRON ROCKWELL, of Sullivan.

FOR AUDITORS, JUSTUS DEARMAN, of Knozville. JAMES I. JACKSON, of Delmar.

KOPPERYSNEAK.

WE are about to take some liberties with the name and character of an individual just now ubiquitous. Not to know KOPPERTSNEAK is to argue oneself unknown. A very Proteue, he now appears in the form of a lean, lank, pukish. specimen of humanity, and now rotund, unctuous, self-satisfied. His office in society these figures at ones redound to the credit of is to besmear that which is clean and comely, make crooked that which was strait, to smother innocence with crime, to deepen the misery of misfortune, to magnify and appland evil, to belittle and decry all that is good and noble, and otherwise to bring decency, virtue, and moral excellence into disrepute.

The present time of public distress is Kopperysneak's harvest-time. He was happy in FOR THE YEAR, 1852; WERE NINETY FIVE THOUS- the days when Bull Run, Big Bethel, and Ball's Bluff saddened the hearts of loyal men. His

heart was heavy and his face was lugubrious when New Orleans surrendered to the Union forces. He fattened on the disastrous campaign of Gen. Pope, and lauded the epauletted villain whose cowardly treason brought about that disaster. He gloried over the defeat of Burnside at Fredericksburg, and of Hooker at Chancellorville. The surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the defeat of Lee's great army by Gen. Meade, gave him the sulks-in-

deed, made Kopperysneak quite miserable. But this succession of calamities did not en-

tirely crush Kopperysneak. The great and popular Copperhead uprising in New York, sneak resume its elongation.

But he was not to succumb so tamely. He they must expect increased taxation and en- ing it. If you have been a fair observer of are about to paint him.

There he goes-with a trembling victim of the draft under his wing. The victim doesn't

confronted him with a report of his speech of the previous day. Indicating reveral sentenccs, Mr. Lincoln asked : "Did you proclaim these sentiments ?" Fernando replied in the affirmative. "This is treasonable language," said Mr. Lincoln, "and renders you liable to condign punishment; if repeated, you shall find that justice does not sleep forever !"

Fernando departed in silence, and from that hour has been quiet as a "sucking dove." Only the day before, in his speech, he eloquently exclaimed : " Perhaps I may be the next glorious MARTYR !" But when he beheld the stake and the fagots in the dim perspective, he thought better of it, and concluded to save his bacon. It is not of such stuff that martyrs are made.

OUR CANDIDATES.

We risk nothing in saying that the Republicans of Tioga county have never put a less objectionable ticket in the field than that made by the Convention last Friday. And we are glad to say, that from all we have been able to gather in conversation' with loyal men from all sections of the county, the ticket gives general satisfaction and is considered invincible. Mr. J. W. GUEENSEY, of Tioga, candidate for Assembly, is one of the ablest and most successful members of the bar. He served in the State Senate from 1849 to 1852, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He deserves and will receive the united support of loval men.

Mr. John F. Donaldson, of Wellsboro, for Prothonotary, is so well and favorably known that we need not say more than that he is "hard to beat."

Mr. H. S. ABCHER, of Wellsboro, for Regiser and Recorder, has filled one term with abilty and fidelity, and descryes as he will receive. he support of all loyal men.

Mr. ALONZO M. SPENCER, of Richmond, for. Freasurer, is one of the solid men of that township, a man of sterling integrity and excellent business tact and talent. He will be elected.

Rev. Myron Rockwell, of Sullivan, for Commissioner enjoys an excellent reputation for integrity among his neighbors. He will be elected.

Messrs. JUSTUS DEARMAN, of Knoxville, and JAMES I. JACKSON, of Delmar, for Auditors, are men who have both the ability and inclination to fill the places in a most acceptable manner. They will be elected.

Hurrah for the ticket! Let us go to work and give every man on it the biggest kind of

a majority.

WE are rejoiced to learn by the Reporter, that the unhappy divisions among loyal men however, gave him heart; he stood erect and in Bradford county, are in a fair way of being smiled. And such a smile! Since Lucifer | healed. The Chairmen of the Republican and reioiced over the revolt of all the devils in To- People's County Committees have united in a phet, no face of man or fiend has worn such a call for a Union Convention for the nomination smile. - He smiled ; and not till Messrs. Grape | of candidates for local offices, and in such a & Cauister persuaded Gov. Seymour's friends | spirit of toleration that none but the enemies to retire to their lairs, did the phiz of Koppery- of law and order can fail to respond. This is as it should be. It is no time for local and

personal quarrels. The common foe requires saw capital in the draft, and set about develop- our undivided attention. We hail the fraternization of Bradford loyalists as a promise of larged indebtedness. If they do-if the people Kopperysneak you will recognize him as we united and successful effort in the State campaign. Lot local feuds die the death.

A FRIEND suggests that we might further WERE REDUCED FOR THE PASS SO WILL THOSE | want to go, and cannot pay; or can pay, if he ventilate the Copperhead argument to prove REVENUES BE INCRE SED AND THAT chooses, and be no poorer. But he loves his the loyalty of Judge Woodward. The statement of the argument is this: Woodward has

Pursuant to call of the Republican County Committee, the delegates from the several election districts assembled in Convention at the Court House, in Wellsboro, on Friday, the 28th of August, nitimo, and organized by the elec-tion of C. H. SEYMOUR, Esq., Chairman, and J. B. NILES and JUSTUS DEARMAN, Secretaries.

Republican County Convention.

The following delegates presented their credentials:

Bloss-J. P. Taylor, J. J. Bowen. Brookfield-Wm. Simmonds, John B. Wakelee. Clymer-W. O. Bristol, G. R. Bardick. Chatham-Isaac Sutton, L. O. Baseh. Chatham -- Isaac Sutton, L. O. Baseh. Chatham -- Isaac Sutton, L. O. Baseh. Corington -- B. Klock, V. O. Spencer. Corington Bore--G. M. Butler, J. C. Johnson. Defmar--- B. Reed, D. Osborn. Bik--- John Maynard, J. E. Smith. Eikland Boro--- J. G. Parkhurst, B. Dorrance. Farmington--- O. H. Blanchard, J. E. Peters. Gaines--- J. L. Ogden, D. K. Marsh,* Jackson--- Obadiah Insche.† Knozville---Gilos Roberts, Justus Dearman. Liberty----U. S. Diffenbacher, G. M. Bastian. Laurence---Charles Baker, M. S. Baldwin. Laurence----Charles Baker, M. S. Baldwin.

Jesson-UBBS., BMIR, E. CAMPOBIL Osecola-A. R. Wightman, N. Strait. Richmond-W. C. Ripley, S. B. Elliott. Rutland-J. G. Argotsinger, J. E. Horton. Shippen-H. Broughton, J. A. Darling. Online: Near Science D. Predectad Sullivan-Issac Squires, D. Bradford. Tiega - W. B. Keyes, C. F. Miller. Tiega Boro-C. H. Seymour, H. S. Johnston. Union-W. K. Rathbun, Patrick Wynn. Ward-Peter Cameron, H. F. Vanvarlen. Westfield-J. O. Thompson, A. Mintonye. Wellsboro-Charles Williams, H. B. Card.

A Committee on credentials was appointed by the Chair. Also, a committee on Resolutions.

During the absence of these Committees H. W. Williams, and S. B. Elliott, addressed the Convention by invitation.

The Committee baving returned, on motion the Convention received nominations and proceeded to ballot for Representative. The names of the following persons were presented : John W. Guernsey, of Tioga ; Wm. T. Humphrey, of Osceola; S. B. Brooks, of Elkland; C. O. Bowman, of Knoxville; R. C. Cox, of Liberty ; G. W. Stanton, of Lawrenceville. Ballots 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, Guernsey,.....23 23 29 29 29 26 31 33 41

John W. Guernsey, having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, on the 9th ballot, was declared duly nominated. The Convention proceeded to ballot for Prothonotary with the following result :

John F. Donaldson,...47

John F. Donaldson was declared duly nominated. The Convention proceeded to ballot for Trea-

surer. as follows : A. M. Spencer, 34

A. Crowl,20 Morgan Seeley,.....12

Mr. Spencer was declared duly nominated. The Convention proceeded to ballot for Register and Recorder, as follows :

H. S. Archer,.....37 J. N. Bache,......27 I. D. Seeley,..... 3

Mr. Archer was declared duly nominated. The balloting for Commissioner resulted as follows :

Ballots,.....1st, 2d, 3d, Myron Rockwell,.....29 $\frac{31}{22}$ 36 nhraim Hart......21 Seiden Butler,.....15 14 10

J. Hammond, Myron Rockwell was declared duly nomina-

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for two persons for Auditors, one to serve for two. and one for three years, as follows :

Justus Dearman,...23 O. H. Blanchard,..13 C. Rathbone,.....11 James I. Jackson,...23 C. F. Phinps

ipps......14

THE SIEGE OF CHABLESTON.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Gilmore-Fort Sumter in Rains-The Bombardment of the City.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., August 24th, 1863. MAJ.-GEN. H. W. HALLECK, SIR: I have the honor to report the practical demolition of Fort Sumter as the result of of our seven days bombardment of that work, including two days of which a powerful north-easterly storm most seriously dimished the accuracy and ef-

fact of our fire. Fort Sumter is to-day a shapeless and harm-less mass of ruins. My. Chief of Artillery, Col. J. N. Turner, reports its destruction so far complete that it is no longer of any avail in in the defences of Charieston. He also says that by a longer fire it could be made more completely a ruin and a mass of broken masonry, but could scarcely be more powerless for the defense of the harbor.

My breaching batteries were located at distances varying between 3,330 and 4,340 yards from the work, and now remain as efficient as ever: I deem it unnecessary at present to continue their fire upon the ruine of Sumter.

I have also, at great labor and under a heavy fire from James Island, established batteries on my left, within effective range of the heart of Charleston, and have opened with them after giving Gen. Beauregard due notice of my intention to do so.

My notification to Gen. Beauregard, his reply thereto, with the threat of retaliation, and my rejoinder, have been transmitted to the Army Beadquarters.

The projectiles from my batteries entered the oity, and Gen. Beauregard himself designates them as the most destructive missiles ever used b war.

The report of my Chief of Artillery and an accurate sketch of the ruins of Sumter, taken at 12 miryesterday, six hours before we ceased firing, are herewith transmitted.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Brig.-Gen. Com'ding. The latest news from Charleston leaves Forts Sumter and Wagner still in Confederate hands. Beauregard, according to the Richmond papers, refusing to surrender. 🧹

Over 100,000 bales of cotton belonging to the rebels have been captured at Natches, Miss.

The army of the Cumberland has crossed the Tennessee at four points, with infantry, artillery and cavalry. Gen. Reynolds took a large force of rebels at Shell Mound, and a camp at Falling Water.

Over two hundred citizens were killed by Quantrell's men at Lawrence, Kansas. Nearly 100 of the murderers have been killed by pursuing parties. Gen. John B. Floyd and Moseby are dead. Two rebels gone to their account. Seven deserters were shot at the headquarters of the Potomac army on Saturday.

James Monree on the Power of General Government to Draft.

The disasters that attend our arms in 1813 and 1814 rendered it necessary to adopt other measures to form a new army, and President Madison recommends to Congress in his message that entire dependence on the militia be discarded, that the regular army be filled, and 100,000 men be raised by a draft to be ordered by appointment, can communicate their symptoms by by approximate, can communicate their symptoms by letter, and have proper medicines sent to any part of the world by express, with certainty and dispatch. All letters of inquiry must contain one stamp to pre-pay reply. Address Dr. A. C. Jackson, Erie, Penss., Box 30. Sent. 2, 1863. by the General Government. Then, as now, it was urged that the regular army could be filled only by voluntary enlistments, and that the Government had no power to draft. This position was met by Secretary of State Monroe as follows :

' Congress has a right, by the Constitution, to raise regular armies, and no restraint is imposed in the exercise of it, except in the provisions which are intended to guard against the abuse of power, with none of which does No. 24 this plan interfere. It would be absurd to suppose that Congeess could not carry this power into effect otherwise than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals. It might happen that an army could mot be raised in that mode, whence the power would have been granted in vain. "The safety of the State might depend on such an army. The idea that the United States cannot raise a regular army in any other mode than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals is believed to be repugnant to the uniform construction of all grants of power, and equally so to the first principles and leading objects of the Federal compact. An unqualified grant of power gives the means necessary to carry it into effect. This is an universal maxim which admits of no exception. Equally true is it that the conservation of the State is a duty paramount to all_others. The Commonwealth has a right to the service of all its citizens, or rather the citizens composing the Commonwealth have a right, collectively and individually, to the service of each other to repel any danger which may be menaced. The manner in which the service is to be apportioned among the citizens, and rendered by them, are objects of legislation. All that is to be dreaded in such a case is the abuse of power. and happily our Constitution has provided ample security against that evil. "But it said by drawing the men from the military service into the regular army, and putting them under regular officers, you violate principle of the Constitution, which provides that the militia shall be commanded by their own officers. If this was the fact, the conclusion would follow. But such is not the fact. The men are not drawn from the militia, but from the population of the country; when they enlist voluntarily, it is not as militia men that they act, but as citizens. If they are drafted it must be in the same sense. In both instances they are enrolled in the militia corps, but that, as is presumed, cannot prevent the voluntary act in the one instance, or the compulsion in the other. The whole population of the United States, within certain ages, belong to these corps. If the United States could not form regular armies from them, they could raise none at all." This argument is perfectly conclusive as to the power of the Government in the premises. The early conclusion of peace rendered. it unnecessary to order the draft; but if it had been done, it would not have been through the Governore, for several of them stood in a position of avowed hostility to the war, and adopted every means to embarrass its vigorous prosecution.-Albany Journal.

A Voice from the Churches

At the annual meeting of the Tiogs Baptist Ano. At the annual meeting of the logs Dapur Also-cistion held with the Covington Baptist Church, the following preamble and resclutions were passed with only five dissenting votes. WHEREAS, We believe that the inhuman and wick

WHEREAS, We believe that the innuman and wick-ed ensiavement of four millions of our race has brought upon us a war of most direful result in the destruction of lives and property, and threaten the utter destruction of this Government, established and restained by the blessing of God on the blood and treasure of our forefathers. Therefore Resolved, That as an association of Christians, we will of whethere eat of life and treasure, aid the

will at whatever cost of life and treasure, aid the Government in exterminating this evil and patting

love, in the name of Peace, which we would make enduring, in the name of Fesce, which we would make enduring, in the name of Humanity and Religion what kindred hopes are blended, we protest against any compromise with rebellion, and for the mainte-nance of the war on such a basis, whicher for a lon-ger or a shorter period, we pledge in addition to our prayers, our lives; our fortunes and our sacred honor-

The following resolutions are taken from the min-utes of the Chemung River Baptist Association which among others were passed at its last annual session. Resolved, That the affirmation that Slavery is divine, and that it is the proper underlier of Civil Gor-ernment is the evidence of existing barbarism, a foul

erment is the evidence of existing partarism, a four blot on humanity and an insult is God. *Resolved*, That we have no fellowship whatever with sympathizers with the South, and those who still clamor for party, that with such we will have no intercourse, with the minister to hear him prach, pray or converse; the trader to buy his warss; the farmer, to purchase his grain or cattle, the aspirant for power, to vote for him; the smith to shoe our hor-ese, the laborer to do our work and the work of the ses : the laborer to do our work, and the young man ses; the laborer to do our work, and the young man to marry our daughters; no, not so much as to eat at our common spread table, to say nothing of the Lord's table that he may be ashamed. To which may be added the words of the Saviour, "If these should hold their peace, the stones would

immediately cry out." August 31, 1863.

DR. JACKSON, THE CELEBRATED REFORM BOTANIC AND

Indian Physician. OF ERIE CITY, PENN'A.,

May be Consulted as follows-Free of Charge. Corning, N. Y., Dickinson House,

Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 12 and 13 Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 12 and 13 TIOGA, Pa., Johnston House, Monday, Sept. 14 WELLSBORO, Pa., U. S. Hotel, Tuesday, Sept. 15 NAUVOO, Pa., Comstock's Hotel,

Wednesday Afternoon, Sept. 16 BLOCK HOUSE, Pa., Woodruff's, Hotel, Thursday, Sept. 17

Bath, N. Y., Union Hotel, Tuesday, Sept 29

Elmira, N. Y., Union Hotel, Elmira, N. Y., Brainard House, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 39 and 0ct. 1 TROY, Pa., Troy House, Those Suffering from Chronic Disease, of any description may be assured that their cases, of any description may be assured that their cases will be treated fairly and candidly, and they will not be encouraged to take my medicine without a corres-ponding prospect of benefit.

Dr. Jackson can be consulted at his Rooms, in re-Dr. Jackson can be consulted at his hooms, in te-gard to all diseases, which he treats with unprece-dented success, on a new system. He cures Chronie cases of diseases, which have been pronounced incu-rable by the Medical Faculty generally, such as Ner-yous and Neuralgie Affections, Diseases of Women, Descherie Esilance Active Solt Bhome Demitter Paralysis, Epilepsy, Asthma, Salt Rhenm, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, the diseases of Children, etc.

and Intermittent Fevers, the diseases of Children, etc. All cases of Seminal Emissions which is carrying thousands to the grave annually. Remember the Doctor does not promise to cure all stages of diseases. While all diseases are carable, if taken in reason, all stages are not. Your case may be curable this week, not next-to-day, not to-morrae; hence the danger of delay.

UNIVERSAL

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Sept. 2, 1863.

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TWO BATTLES. .

Pennsylvania has recently been the theater of war, and upon her still a great battle has been fought, a glorious victory has been gained. Those principles of freedom' and government upon which our past and future nationality are based were fiercely defended and nobly vindicated. We knew the incortance of victory then, and all the North understood, as it waited in fearful suspense. the terrible penalty of defeat. Thousands of brave men died on the field of battle to avert that fearful evil. They perished not in vain; firs the deeds of that three days battle saved the nation from a fearful blow, and the State from desolution and disgrace... Pennsylvania is now the scene of another contest, not less important than that | may have a dozen drafts yet, and there will be of Gettysburg; in another way her fame is to protected, her loyalty asserted. Once again is committed to her keeping he principles of liberty ; she is asked once affre to give her aid to the Government which embodics them. In this crisis, an election 🛊 as important as an army. Will one battle be as glorious as the other? We know that if the people of Pennsylvania are true to their own record the October election will repeat the glory of the battles of July. Are not the principles of the two contests so closely united that, practically they may be considered identical? Was, or was not, the victory of Gettyrburg a victory for the Government? Beyond question, the Army of the Potomac there defended the Government and the present Administration, and the knowledge of this fact aided it to fight so gloriously. If, then, the loyal people rejoiced in this victory, will they not give all their energies to repeat it? The party which nominated Judge Woodward the next Govenor of the State is opposed to the Government and the war, and is, therefore, by the stern st. logic, opposed to. the cause which the victory sustained. There cannot . be three sides to this great question which Repellion and Got arnment are arguing says that the Provost-Marshal called on Fernanwith armies. And no local man, appreciating the issues at stake, can doubt for a moment that the. election of Governor. CURTIN will be as -thoroughly a victory for liberty and law, as truly e de that for slevery and rebellion, as was back invasion .- Philadelphia Press.

. .

"See here," says the latter, "this draft is two sons in the Union army; therefore Wood-

you pay your \$300, there may be another draft the State taxes, depend ensirely upon the conanother \$300. If you send a man, you only

help this tyranical administration to perpetuate can never be put down-that's certain. The gument to prove Woodward's loyalty seems to war is useless 'except to aggrandize Lincoln and his minions. As for me, I will neither go, send, nor pay. This is a war for the nig-

ger. There'll never be good times in the country till the democratic parry get into power."

But Connervaneak does not ston here. If he can find the father of a drafted young man

-a man whom he thinks can be secured by a little chicanery-he straitway sets about the work. "It is a pretty hard thing," says Kopperysneak, to have one's flesh and blood

dragged to the slaughter, and all for the nigger 'at that. But what better can be looked for from an abolition administration ? "The worst early as December, 1860, at the critical period of it," continues Kopperysneak, "is that we a vacant chair in every family. This is what we get by electing Black Republicans to office. Elect Woodward and these things will be stopped; There is no other way to stop this dragging of men to the slaughter-pen. Elect

Woodward, and all will be well. D-n the Abolitionists, say I."

These, and many other things saith Kopperysneak. But the rest of his doings, are they not known to every man who has eyes and ears?

SINCE the great Copperhead Peace Meeting in New York, Fernando Wood has subsided into "expressive silence." It has been a matter of wonder with the loyal public what had become of the great Copperhead apostle. The Washington Chronicle offers the following exnlanation of his silence, which may be prefaced with the fact that Eernando visited Washington the day following that on which his speech was delivered. The paper referred to

do a few hours after be left the Meeting, and rend to him a despatch from Mr- Lincoln, requesting him to visit Washington without delay. Fernando complied, and presented himthat great battle which so gloriously rolled self at the White House next day. Mr. Lin- IT is said that Jeff. Davis is about to arm and

Dr. Lewis Darling, of Lawrenceville, has two sons in the rebel army; therefore Dr. Darling clared duly nominated.

Dr. Darling, and one of his sons, is in the Union army; therefore the presumption is that following series which were unahimously adoptitself and prolong a useless war. The South the Doctor and that son are loyal. But the ar- ed: be reflexive : therefore, as Dr. Darling and one

> rebel army are loyal. But-It may be objected that, as neither Wood-

ward nor his sons are in the rebel army, the cases are not parallel. Let us see :

In December, 1860, Judge Woodward publicly said:

" It seems to me that there must be a, time when slaveholders may full back on their natural rights, and employ, in defence of their slave property, whatever means of protection they possess or can command."

By this it will be seen that Judge Woodward entered the service of Jefferson Davis as when South Carolina was accomplishing her secession from the Union. He then declared for armed revolt on the part of the South, and has continued in full sympathy and co-operation with the slaveholders' rebellion from that day to this. The cases are, therefore, parallel.

Wno will vote for Geo. W. Woodward ?

The man who thinks that the soldier should be deprived of the right of suffrage, and thus of voting, as those who remain at home; and placed on a level with felons, as respects civil that we are in favor. of such a change of the privileges, will, of course vote for George W Woodward; for he it was who decided that

the soldiers' vote was unconstitutional. He it was who decided that when a man shoulders a musket in defence of his country, that man is Coudersport, on Tuesday, September 22d, with no longer a citizen, but an alien, to all intents power to substitute. and purposes.

Every Pennsylvanian who hates freedom and champions slavery ; every man who prefers the rule of Jeff. Davis to that of Abraham Lincoln, the constitutionally elected President of the Republic, will vote for Woodward.

Every man who counsels resistance to the draft, or who seeks to fan the flames of discon tent among men upon whom the draft has fallen, or who blabs about the unconstitutionality of the drafting law, will vote for Woodward.

coln conducted him into a private room and put in the field 500 000 negroes. Bosh !

Jos. Darling,..... 5

Messrs. Dearman and Jackson, having received the highest number of votes, were de-

On motion, the nominations were made unanimous.

The Committee on resolutions reported the

Resolved, That the platform adopted, by the Pittsburg Union Convention, has our most hearty approval, as its nominees shall have our united and vigorous support. *Resolved*, That in our interpretation of the Constitution, we will remember that it is the spirit and object of that in-strument which should give form and force to legislation We will relieve take the senter and object of that he strument which should give form and force to legislation under its grants of power, as well as direction and scope to the policy of the Executive who obeys its beheats, and this in all times, but more, especially in great and unforcesen emergencies, like that with which we find ourselves con-fronted to-day. Nor will we forget that, while the Constitu-tion was intended to secure the bleesings of liberty to the people, it makes a broad distinction to exist between "liber-ty" and "license," a distinction that our opponents are en-deavoring to oblitorate, as it was obliterated in the French Recolution.

deavoring lo oblibrate, as it was obliterated in the French Revolution. Revolution. Revolution. Betacolved, That with Stephen A. Donglas, Lewis Cass, Dan-iel S. Dickinson, Benj, F. Butler, John A. Dux, and many other life-long members and leaders of the Old Democratic Party, we hold that there can be but two parties in this con-test, those who are for the Governmont, and those who are against it; the first class composed of men who are no lon-ger partizans, but particus, and who are giving, and will con-tinue to give, a fuil and hearty support to the measures al-ready adopted for the chastivement of rehels, until they shall submit to the law; the second class composed of trai-tors in arms, under the lead of Jefferson Daris, and traitors too cowardly to take up arms, and who follow the lead of Horatio Eeymour. Vallandigham, Geo. W. Woodward, Fer-nando Wood, Francis Hughes, and others in the loyal States; and for the suppression of the rehellion of these latter poli-ticlans, we pledge the last man and the last dollar, if that be necessary.

Rescired, That the election of Andrew G. Curtin, and Rescired, That the election of Abdrew G. Untin, and Daniel Agnew, will be equivalent to a decisive victory in the field, inasmuch as the rebel press already declares that the rebellion has little hope now but in Foreign intervention and divisions in the North-divisions sought to be created in the name of liberty and justice, but really created for the over-throw of all liberty, and the destruction of the guarantees by which the scales of justice are held in even balance. Resolved, That that portion of our citizens

who are serving their country upon the battle field, are, at least, as well entitled to the privilege Constitution as shall give them that right.

The following was adopted without dissent : Resolved. That A. C. Witter and H. S. Johnson be appointed Representative Conferees to meet the Conferees from Potter County at

Voted-That this Convention do now adjourn to meet at Mansfield at the call of the County Committee. C. H. SEYMOUR, Pres't. J. B. Niles. Secretaries. JUSTUS DEARMAN,

*There were two setts of delegates from Gaines, but the Committee decided in favor of Messrs. Marsh and Ogden.

Tackson was the only district not represented by †Jackson was the only district not represented by regularly elected delegates. Mr. Inscho was voted a seat in the Convention without dissent, and awarded wo votes by a close vote.

Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, has established himself at Alexandris, and for the istered in that city.

Up to this time sixty-four companies have applied to the Treasury Department for authority to act as as National banks under the new banking law. They are largely from Ohio and Indiana where the local present the affairs of the State will be admin- bank currency has hitherto been very insecure.

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**

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