The Tioga County Agitator:

BY M. H. COBB.

Published every Wednesday morning and mailed to quesqribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS. Set yes, always in ADVANOR.

The paper is sent postage free to county subscribers, though they may receive their mail at post-offices located in countles insimilately adjoining, for conven-

ience.

The Agriance is the Official paper of Tiogs Co., and circulates in every neighborhood therein. Subscriptions being on the advance pay system, it circulates among a class most to the interest of advertisers to reach. Terms to advertisers as liberal as these offered by any paper of equal circulation in Northern

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania.

A cross on the margin of a paper, denotes that the subscription is about to expire.

Papers will be stopped when the subscription time expires, unless the agent orders their continu-

JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON, TTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW. A will attend the Courts of Tioga, Potter and McKeau counties. [Wellaboro, Jan. 1, 1963.]

JOHN S. MANN. TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, A TTORNEY & COUNDELLIOR AT LAW,
Condersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts
in Potter and McKean counties. All business entrusted to his eare will receive prompt attention. He
has the agency of large tracts of good settling land
and will attend to the payment of taxes on any lands
in said counties.

Jon. 28, 1863.

DICKINSON HOUSE,

CORNING, N. Y.

MAJ. A. FIELD;

Proprietor.

CUESTS taken to and from the Depot free
[Jan. 1, 1863.]

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND THE AVENUE,

public as a first-class house.

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE. Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.

H. C. VERMILYEA,.....Proprietor. THIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the travelling public.

[Jan. 1, 1868.]

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY!

Repaired at BULLARD'S & CO'S. STORE, by the subscriber, in the best manner, and at as low prices as the same work can be done for, by any first rate practical workman in the State.

Wellsboro, July 15, 1863.

A. R. HASCY.

WELLSBORO HOTEL.

A. FOLEY,

Watches, Clocks, Jewelrv, &c., &c., REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES. POST OFFICE BUILDING, NO: 5, UNIÓN BLOCK.

Wellsboro, May 20, 1863. E. R. BLACK, BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER. / SHOP OVER P. L. WILCOX'S STORE,

NO. 4, UNION BLOCK. Wellsboro, June 24, 1863. FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

WRIGHT & BAILEY 1 HAVE had their mill thoroughly repaired and are receiving fresh ground flour, feed, meal, &c., every day at their store in town.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

Wellsboro, April 29, 3863.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber informs his old customers A and the public generally that he is prepared to card wood and dress cloth at the old stand, the coming season, having secured the services of Mr. J. PEET, season, having secured the services of Mr. J. FREI, a competent and experienced workman, and also intending to give his personal attention to the business, he will warrant all work done at his shop.

Wool carded at five cents per pound, and Cloth dressed at from ten to; twenty cents per yard as per color and finish.

Wellsboro, May 6, 2863-tf.

RBLE SHOP. T AM now receiving a STOCK of ITALIAN

and RUTLAND MARBLE, (bought with cash) and am prepared to manufacture all kinds of TOMB-STONES

and MONUMENTS at the lowest prices.

HARVEY ADAMS is my authorized agent and will sell Stone at the same prices as at the shop. WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE.
Tioga, May 20, 1863-1y. A. D. C

JOHN A. ROY,

DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Chemicals, Varnish, Paints, Dyes. Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Toys, Fancy Goods, Pure Wines, Brandiss, Gins, and other Liquors for medical use. AgenCfor the sale of all the best Patent Medicines of the day. Medicines warranted gen-

BEST QUALITY.

Physician's Prescriptions accurately compounded. The best Petroleum Oil which is superior to any other for burning in Kerosine Lamps. Also, all other kinds of Oils usually keptan a first class Drug Store.

FANCY DYE COLORS in packages all ready compounded, for the use of private families. Also, Pure Loaf Sugar for medical compounds. Wellsboro, June 24; 1863-ly.

Q. W. WELLINGTON & CO'S. BANK,

CORNING, N. Y., (LOCATED IN THE DICKINSON HOUSE.)

American Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold.

New York Exchange, do.
Uncurrent Money:
United States Degland Nates "old issue" bought.
Collections made in all parts of the Union at Current rates of Exchange.

Particular pains will be taken to accommodate our

patrons from the Tioga Valley. Our Office will be open at 7 A. M., and close at 7 P. M., giving parties passing ever the Tioga Rail Road ample time to transact their business before the departure of the train in the morning and after its arrival in the evening. Q.W.WELLINGTON, President. Cerning, N.Y., N. v. 12, 1862.

HOMESTEAD.

NEW STOTE AND TIN SHOP HAS NEW STOKE AND TIN SHOP HAS just been opened in Tiogs, Penna., where may be found a good assortment of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves, of the most approved patterns; and from the best manufacturers. The HOMESTEAD is add mitted to be the bist Elevated Oven Stove in the

market, The difference GOOD HOPE," are square, flat top list tight stoves, with large ovens, with many advantages ever any other stove before made. Parlor Stoves. The Signet and Caspion are

made. Parior Stoyis. The sugmes and support both very neat and superior stoyes.

Also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron ware, kept constantly on hand and made to order of the best material and workmanship, all of, which will be sold at the lowest figure for cash or ready pay.

Job work of all kinds attended to on call.

Tioga, Jan. 14, 1863. GUERNSEY & SMEAD.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ETTERS Testamentary having been gran-LITERS Testamentary having been grauted to the subtrible on the estate of Thomas J. Borry, iate of Thord, dec'd, those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenties ted to the undersigned for settlement.

B. C. WICKHAM, Tinga, July 29, 1663. 6t JOS. AIREN,

RAGITATO

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Bealthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE,

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

Political.

ADDRESS

OF THE Union State Central Committee,

To the People of Pennsylvania:

VOL. X.

The day is rapidly approaching upon which you will be called to choose between rival can-Commonwealth, and Judge of its Supreme Juthe executive power of your great and noble State, and to the other a weighty voice in de-oiding questions closely affecting your most sacred right of person and property.

To an intelligent exercise of your right of suffrage, it is very neccessary that you should isfy them. We endured the utter denial of clearly understand the difference between the free speech, and even of unmolested travel in party whose nominees are Andrew G. Curtin, and Daniel H. Agnew, and the party whose nominees are George W. Woodward, and Welter H. Lowrie. It is, therefore, in obedience to a custom, wise and time honored, that you are stead the jurisdiction of ruffianly mobs, bred addressed by the official representative of each and fostered in slavery. We saw without comaddressed by the official representative of each organization in behalf of their respective principles and candidates.

It is not vague commonplace but solemn truth in America whose issues were so important sentatives to be threatened with personal vioand so vital to the life of the Republic as are those involved in the pending canvass. In other days we prudently occupied our minds with questions of State policy, local alike in bearing the commission of a free Commontheir interest and their influence; but to day wealth, was beaten by slaveholders to the verge the citizens of Pennsylvania ascend to the higher and broader ground whereon the nation struggles for its life, and the ballots of freemen were never more weighty with great consequences than those now resting in their hands, containing, as they probably do, not only the question of civil war at our own homes, not only the fate of our Constitution and Union, but the destiny of free government throughout

the world. It is a source, therefore, of profound gratgentlemen in nomination bear characters alike honorable and without stain, thus entitling them to the fullest presumption of honest motives and conscientious convictions, yet the lines of division are drawn with such distinctness, the policy proposed is so plainly different choice.

The history of America before our civil war years of our colonization we were obedient to the plain purpose of God in reserving this con- precious blood. tinent whereon the capacity of the human race for self-government should be fully and fairly the great experiment in civilization fitly builded and religious liberty.

When the condition of colonial dependency seased to protect these principles, the scattered settlements came together in the presence of a common danger, and the interest of human to slavery, that an embittered and malignant freedom, declared their independence. Joseph Warren, proto-martyr of the Revolution, writing, just before his death, to Quincy, says: terrible evils following in the train of this was never so universally diffused through all and placed our chiefest treasures beneath the

endured seven weary years of unequal warfare, against their country, was placed in full light and that their children to the third and fourth before the world when Alexander H. Stephens the entrance to the sources of the fundamental nation this wicked and causeless rebellion: law, declaring it to be, "To secure the bless-

terity." istence of slavery. It was believed, however, that this evil would soon disappear, and Jeffer- TO COMPLAIN? I CHALLENGE AN ANSWER!" son vied with Franklin in his efforts to secure nally, as it had long really been, to the States flag, to destroy our Government, and to afflict

of its speedy and total disappearance. other and greater demands in favor of slavery, urged with increasing arrogance; and not-withstanding the wonderful prosperity which, the stagnation and decay which began to cover enforced and unpaid labor, a party, small in numbers but great in the intellectual powers of pagandism of American slavery, by the free obedience to its requirements from the unwil-

ling hands of American statesmen. What followed is a thrice-told tale. The admission of new slave States: the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico; the consequent accession of great territories in the Southwest; the compromise Legistation of 1850, including the Fugitive slave law; the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the lawless invasion of Kansas by the ruffians of the Southern border, with its attendant slaughter of peaceful Northern settlers; and the culminating efforts of the Administration of Mr. Buchanau, to force by the bayonet a pro-slavery Constitution, whose provisions were disgraceful to civilized human nature, upon the heroic people of that devoted Territory. What were all these but the successive steps in the long and painful descent, whereby the conservative, law abiding people of the North vainly endeavored to appease and even to satisfy the constant aggressions of their

slaveholding brethren ? The political history of America for forty years is written in this brief statement of concessions to slavery. We had done much to please its friends. We had surrendered, almost

without the forms of protest, the chief executive offices of the nation to their keeping. They were filled either by themselves, or by those Northern gentlemen whom they gra-ciously selected for the merit of prompt and unquestionable obedience to their commands. The judicial branch of the Government, entrusted with the construction of the Federal charter, and the consequent abrogation, when didates for the high offices of Governor of the necessary, of all laws, State and national, was composed of judges of their choice. The repdicial tribunal. To the one is to be committed resentatives of the nation at the Courts of Europe had been trained with their trainings. The conservative branch of the National Legislature was unquestionably under their con-

tro!. We had parted with many plain rights to satthe Southern States. We waived the protection of the Federal law, which should have covered us with a shield, everywhere beneath the Federal flag, and consented to receive inplaint the North made a vast hunting ground for fugitives from bondage. We accepted with meekness the constant taunts of our social and to say, that there never was a political contest political inferiority. We permitted our reprelence in the streets of the capital. We stifled our just and sacred wrath when a Northern Senator, graced with all generous culture, and of death on the floor of the Senate, for words spoken for liberty in debate. Enduring all in patience, for the sake of peace and union we sat in quiet obedience to the law, unwilling but submissive pupils, receiving lessons of chivalric honor from Mr. Brooks, and of chivalric man-ners from Mr. Wigfall, of loyalty from Mr Davis, and of honesty from Mr. Floyd.

At last, in the year of grace 1860, the Constitution afforded to the citizens of the land the privilege of again expressing by their votes itude with all reflecting men, that, while all the their choice of national rulers. They exercised that right, quietly, peaceably, and in perfect obedience to the form and spirit of all our

The lawful discharge of this high duty, imposed upon all good men by their country, was declared by a few bad, bold men to be just and the principles so radically hostile, that no cause of civil war. This proposition involved, one of ordinary intelligence need hesitate in his of course, the startling doctrine that Northern men must vote in the interest of slavery, or its friends would appeal from the ballot box to the began is read and known of all men. In the bullet, destroy the Constitution, dissolve the Union, and deluge all the land with its most

It must be remembered that the Senate. without whose consent no law can be enacted, tested; and the men to whom was entrusted was pro-slavery. The Supreme Court, against whose judgement no law, if enacted, could their infant States upon the principles of civil avail was pro-slavery. There was, therefore, no danger possible to the institution; and it was simply because once in forty years the people had lawfully chosen a President who was believed to be opposed to further concessions faction, who had been long nursing their treason, declared their purpose to cause to flow all 'I am convinced that the true spirit of liberty cruel war, which has wasted our substance, ranks and conditions of men on the face of the seals of clay. The utter groundlessness of earth as it now is through all North America." their complaints, and the want of even a In this spirit and for this cause our fathers decent pretext for their threatened crime generation should understand the purpose of spoke to the people of Georgia those memorathe great struggle in the calm peace which fol- ble words, which history will always rememlowed victory, they solemnly engraved it above ber, sealing with the seal of lasting condem-

WHAT RIGHT HAS THE NORTH ASSAILED? ings of liberty to the people and to their pos- What interest of the South has been inva-DED? WHAT JUSTICE HAS BEEN DENIED? OR The Government of the United States, thus WHAT CLAIM FOUNDED ON JUSTICE OR RIGHT HAS plainly established to preserve the liberties of BEEN WITHELD? CAN EITHER OF YOU NAME ONE its people, contained an element of weakness GOVERNMENTAL ACT OF WRONG DELIBERATELY and discord in the legal recognition of the ex- AND PURPOSELY DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON OF WHICH THE SOUTH WAS A RIGHT.

While the ablest statesman of the South a result earnestly desired by all good men. In were endeavoring with words like these to stay the course of a few years it was confined nomi- the hands of traitors raised to dishonor our lying south of the line of Mason and Dixon, us with the awful sufferings of civil strife, the and patriots of all parties rejoiced in the hope Honorable George W. Woodward, then and now a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsyl-This reasonable hope was destined to disap- vania, deliberately disrobed himself of his erpointment. In 1820, the first great concession mine, and walking from the seat of judgment was demanded by the slaveholding interest at to the pletform of a great meeting assembled the hands of the National Legislature, and for in Independence Square, ground sacred to the sake of harmony Missouri was admitted freedom, spoke, and over and beyond his audiinto the Union as a slave State. Then followed ence to the maddened partisans of slavery. ripe for revolt and battle, these words of sympathy with their baseless and pretended Wrongs: "EVERYWHERE IN THE SOUTH THE like a benediction, attended the North, and PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO LOOK OUT FOR THE MEANS OF SELF DEFENCE. COULD IT BE EXPECTand cling like a curse to the lands tilled by EB THAT THEY WOULD BE INDIFFERENT TO SUCH SCENES AS HAVE OCCURRED ?-THAT THEY WOULD STAND IDLE AND SEE SUCH MEASURES CONCERTED its leaders and devoted to the defence and pro- AND CARRIED FORWARD FOR THE ANNIHILATION. SOONER OR LATER, OF THEIR PROPERTY IN SLAVES. and alternate use of flattery and threats, wrung Such expectations, if indulged, are not

REASONABLE." And these words of encouragement exaggerating the source of strength of which they boasted most: "When you combine all in one glowing picture of national prosperity, remember that cotton, the produce of slave labor, has been one of the indispensable elements of all this prosperity—it must be an indispensable element in all our future prosperity. I say it must be."

And these words, sounding like an invitation to treason:

"The law of self-defence includes rights of property as well as person, and it appears to me there must be a time in the progress of this conflict if it indeed is irrepressible, when slaveholders may lawfully fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defence of their property whatever means of protection they possess or can command. They who push on this conflict have convinced one or more Southern States that it has already come."

And these sadder words of attempted consecration of that fearful combining of crimes against God and all his creatures which is called American playery: "The providence of bensive: We believe that the will of the peed, because such man or men have not only on the deep see, the broad bay, and

ginning and saved us from externol foes, has so or-dered our internal relations as to make negro slavery an incalculable blessing to us. Whoever will study the Patriarchal and Levitical institution, will see the prin-

the added weight of judicial sanction, and, aided by many others of kindred import, produced its legitimate effect in convincing the traitors who had hesitated that a large and influential portion of the Northern people were They deserve well of their country, and we dewith them in spirit, and only awaited fitting opportunity to become active accomplices in their treason. Then followed in necessary sequence the bombardment of Fort Samter, and the opening of that great historic drams whose shadow, after two weary years of sacrifice of treasure and of life, still darkens all our land; whose sorrows have reached all our hearts, and whose terrible consequences to the cause of American democracy, and of Christian civilisation itself, yet we very dimly comprehend.

For those words, and only for those words, thus early, publicly and distinctly spoken, tendering sympathy, encouragement, invitation, consecration even to the cause of the rebellion, Judge Woodward has been placed in nomination as candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and the opinions there expressed have been distinctly reaffirmed, and made the present platform of his supporters; the Hon. Charles J. Biddle, their official representative, in the recent address to the people of the State, declaring "this speech to have been vindicated by subsequent events as a signal exhibition of statemanlike sagacity."

The faction in Pennsylvania wearing the ivery of the good old Democratic party to aid rebellion waged in the interest of an aristocracy of slaveholders, thus openly avows its opinions, and in manifold ways, by speech and press-by the secret oaths of a treasonable conspiracy-by appeals to the prejudices of ignorant men-by calumnies against our brave soldiers and sailors-by denial of their rights of suffrage, and by constant misrepresentations of the aims and results of the war, endeavors to attain its purpose of assisting the armed traitors who are striking deadly blows at the heart of the Republic.

Our opponents well know that the only strength of the rebellion consists in its military power. Therefore, they oppose every measure which tends to strengthen the national armies, and they support every measure which tends to weaken them. If the General Government proposes to require white men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional and oppressive. If the General Government proposes to require black men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional, and favoring negro equality. If the General Government proposes to require red men to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional and contrary to the usages of civilized warfare; and they have thus far failed to discover among the races of mankind any whose skin is of the proper constitutional color to permit the Government to use them to shoot

rebels and traitors. Our opponents denounce the arrest of disloyal persons as violating personal liberty. They denounce the suppression of disloyal practices very hearthstones. Thus, by paralyzing the strength and vigor of the mailed hand of the is to embarrass the Federal Administration in the conflict, for the prompt suppression of the rebellion, and the swift punishment of traitors.

It is needless to say that their triumph in the pending canvass would prolong the war .-It is confessed at Richmond that the only relief afforded to the darkness and disasters which enshroud the rebel capital, and the only encouragement to continue a hopeless contest, comes with the occasional gleams of successes

of their Northern allies. On all other sides despair awaits them. They see two thirds of their territory conquered and held in subjection; New Orleans returned to its allegiance; the Mississippi open; all their harbors blockaded; Charleston assailed; Rosecrans and Burnside moving in triumph, and the great struggle which embraced more than half the Union narrowing to Georgia, South Carolina, and portions of North Carolina and Virginia. The end is not distant. It can only be delayed, and the way to it piled with the bodies of the brave men who willingly taste proaching elections. Such triumph would re- ber, has been received. ive the desperate and drooping fortunes of the rebels, inspirit their demoralized and deserting armies, and persuade their rulers to renewed efforts to gather and hurl new levies upon our defenders in the field.

It follows necessarily that the triumph of leads to a short war and a lasting peace, and that is the glorious path along which Rosecrans is marching, and Banks, and Grant, and Meade. Everything which tends directly or indirectly. To such I would say, "You desire peace, and to weaken or embarrass these blessed peace the responsibility of lengthening this horrible ance involves, upon those Northern men who, blows.

To these principles, to this policy, to the bly opposed.

that good Being who has watched over us from the be- ple lawfully expressed, is the supreme law; that no appeal can be permitted from votes to bayonets, and that when such appeal is made, the only hope for the Republic is to crush it by ciple of Ruman bondage divinely sanctioned if not divinely ordained."

force of arms. We therefore support the war without limitations or conditions, as the only means of preserving the National integrity. means of preserving the National integrity.

We honor and sustain our heroic brethren in arms on land and sea, the unselfish heroism of whose daily lives surpasses all that is written in the knightly romance of the middle age. sire that the banner of the Union shall carry to its defenders, wherever they may be, the right of suffrage-the inestimable privileges of free-

We heartily sustain Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his efforts tosuppress this wicked revolt against the laws he has sworn to enforce. For the vigorous use of all men and all means

permitted by the usages of civilized nations, to reach peace through victory; for the unequalled maintenance of the national credit, without parallel in history; for the admirable frankness with which the President counsels with the people, and for the successes which are everywhere crowning our arms, the Federal Government deserves and receives the gratitude of all who love their country. It alone, with the help of Providence, can save the life of the Republic. It alone, with the same aid. can preserve us as a nation. If, therefore, anything is left undone, which some think ought to have been done, or anything has been done which some think should have been left undone, we reserve these matters for more opportune discussion in the calmer days of peace. Today, while armed rebels threaten the Federal capital, and trample flag and law and Constitution under their feet, we come together without distinction of party, in loyal union, and pledge to the Administration, which represents the Government of our fathers, our earnest and

unconditional support. These are the principles and this is the policy of the loyal men of Pennsylvania. To represent it they offer to your suffrages our present Governor, Andrew G. Curtin. He needs no culogy, for he has so borne himself in his high office that his name is known and honored through all the land, winning the love of the soldiers and the respect and confidence of a patriot constituency. His great services to the cause of the Union in its most deadly peril, his constant solicitude and care for the brave men he sent to battle, his foresight, his energy, his faithfulness in the discharge of every duty, impelled a grateful people to disregard his declination, and place once more the banner of the Union in his tried and trusty hands.

In the Honorable Daniel H. Agnew a candidate is presented worthy of the support of all men who desire to maintain the high character for ripe and varied learning, for unsuspected loyalty to the Government, and for adherence to the duty of declaring, not making, the law which our supreme judicial tribunal won and wore in other days. Judge Agnew is an accomplished lawyer, is now the presiding judge of his district, and his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court will give additional security to the rights of persons and property.

Freemen of Pennsylvania: The issue is thus as indicating military tyrauny. They thwart distinctly presented in which the single questhe needed reinforcements of our wasted artion is that of loyalty to the Government under mies, and the collection of the national revenue which you live, and the triumph of whose by base appeals to the basest impulses of men, and the inauguration of riot, rapine, and murder, bringing the terrors of civil war to our prosperity which attracted the wondering gaze of the nations.

It only remains for all good men to perfect nation, they give essential aid and comfort to the local organizations of friends of the Union, the nation's enemies. Their cardinal principle to secure full discussion of the questions in dispute, to bring-levery loyal vote to the polls, all its measure for the vigorous prosecution of and to use all proper efforts in their power to secure our success. If this is done, Pennsylvania is saved to the Union, and the Union is saved to us and to our posterity. Thus we gather for the contest around wor-

thy bearers of a worthy standard, written all over with unconditional loyalty; and under their good leadership we march foward with the faith and hope of Christian men, to the victory which awaits the cause of justice and of freedom.

In behalf of the Union State Central Com-WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman. mittee.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT. WHAT IS THE DUTY OF LOYAL MEN.

The following is President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield Mass Meeting:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 26, 1863.

Hon. James C. Conkling-My Dear Sir :-Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meetdeath for their country, by the triumph of ing of unconditional Union men, to be held at Northern sympathizers with treason at the ap-1 the capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of Septem-

It would be very agreeable to me thus to mest my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require. The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure that my our opponents, by prolonging the war, will old political friends will thank me for tendering, render necessary renewed conscriptions and in- as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other crease the burdens of taxation. One way only noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's There are those who are dissatisfied with me.

you blame me that we do not have it. But how makers is comforting to the enemy, inducing can we attain it? There are but three conceiv-them to refuse submission to the laws, and to able ways: First. To suppress the rebellion continue to waste more of our treasure and by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are murder other of our sons. The future will lay you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. Assecond way is to give up the Union. I am conflict, with whatever of sacrifice its continu- against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for supply its want of bullets by their ballots, and dissolution, there only remains some imaginary job was a great national one; and let none be by their sympathy nerve its arm for further compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union, is now possible. All that I learn leads | wall be proud. results they so plainly involve, of a long war, to a directly opposite belief. The strength of fother drufts, and of more heavy taxes, as the rebellion, is its military—its army. That well as to the candidates who represent them, army dominates all the sountry and all the done than at Antietem. Murfressboro, Gettysthe loyal men of Pennsylvania are irreconcila- people within its range. Any offer of terms burg, and on many seles of less note. Nor oly opposed.

made by any man or men within that range, in must Uncle Sam's webfeet be forgotten. At Our platform is brief and plain and compre-opposition to that army is simply nothing for all the water margins they have been present.

Rates of Advertising.

Advortisements will be charged \$1 per aquare of 18 lines, one or three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly

dvortisements:		•	-
	3 NONTES.	6 MONTHS. 12	MONTES.
Square,	\$3,00	_ \$4,50	\$6,00
do	5.00	6,50	8.00
do	7.00	8,50	10.00
Column,	8,00	9.50	12,50
do	15,00	20,00	25,00
do,	25.00	96.00	40 00
Advertisement	s not havin	g the number	of incor.
iens desired ma	rked upon	them, will be u	uhlished

nens desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, executed neatly and promptly. Justices, Constable's and other BLANKS, constantly on hand.

power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate—suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together in Convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep General Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Gen. Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think, can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise, to which the controllers of General Lee's army are not agreed, can at all effect that army. In an effort at such compromise, we would waste the time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our

Now, allow me to assure you that no word or inlimation from the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations, to the contrary, are deceptive and groundless; and I promise you, that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution,

and that as such I am responsible to them. But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I cortainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not .--Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your views, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated commitmention; to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-inchief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is, that the slaves are property.

Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war the property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed, and is it not needed, if, whenever taken, it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civillized beligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded; as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female. But the proclamation, as law, is valid or not valid. If it is not valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue?

There was more than a year and a half for trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued; the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others. that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion; and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers. Athong the commanders holding these views, are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with the Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and the arming of the blacks, are unwise, as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith. You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but no matter-fight you, then, exclusively, to save the Union.

I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that, in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakens the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union.--Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives—even the promise of freedom; and the promise being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Wa-

ters again goes unvexed to the sea; thanks to the great Northwest for it; nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, the Empire, the Keyetone, and New Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The snany South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand, on the spot; their part of the history was jutted down in black and white. The banned who bore an honorable part in it, while those who have cleared the great river, may