The Tioga County Agitator:

Published every Wednesday and mailed to graceribers at ONE DOLLIAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, always IN ADVANOR.

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

cated in counties immediately adjoining, for convenience.

THE AGITATOR is the difficial paper of Tioga 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 those offered by any paper of equal circulation in Northern Pennsylvania.

23 A cross on the spargin of a paper, denetes that the subscription is about to expire.

23 Papers will be stopped when the subscription time expires, unless the figent orders their continuance.

JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON, A TTORNEYS & CEUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Carts of Tioga, Potter and MoRean counties, Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1863.]

JOHN S. MANN,

TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

A Conderport, Pa., will attend the several Courts
in Potter and McKesn counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. He
has the agency of large states of good settling land
and will attend to the payment of taxes on any lands
in said counties.

Jon. 28, 1863.*

DICKINSON HOUSE, CORNETG, N. Y.

MAJ. A. FIELD. Proprietor.

GUESTS taken to and from the Depot free
of charge. [Jan. 1, 1863.]

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,
CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND THE AVENUE, Wellsy)ro, Pa.

W. BIGONY, Proprietor.

THIS popular Hotel, having been re-fitted and re-furnished throughout is now open to the public as a first-class house. [Jan. 1, 1863.]

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE,

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 prac-Wellsboro, July 15, 1863. , A. R. HASCY.

WELLSBORO HOTEL.

A. FOLEX,

Watches, Clocks, Jewelrv; &c., &c., REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES. POST OFFICE BUILDING, NO. 5, UNION BLOCK. Wellsboro, May 20, 1883.

E. R. BLACK, BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER. SHOP OVER C. L. WILCOX'S STORE,

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

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

Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

Wellsboro, April 29, 1863.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing. THE subscriber i) forms his old customers I and the public generally that he is prepared to card wool and dress clock at the old stand, the coming season, having secured the services of Mr. J. PEET, reason, having secured stop services to introduce 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.

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

J. I. JACKSON.

Wellsboro, May 6, 1863-tf.

MARBLE SHOP.

I AM now receiving a STOCK of ITALIAN and RUTLAND MARBLE, (bought with cash) and am prepared to manufacture all kinds of TOMBISTONES

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.
Tiogs, May 20, 1863-iy. A. D. COLE.

JOHN A. ROY.

DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Chymicals, Varuish, Paints, Dyes, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Glass, Pathy, Toys, Fancy Goods, Pure Wines, Brandlet, Gins, and other Liquors for medical use. Agent for the sale of all the best Patent Medicines of the day. Medicines warranted genuine and of the 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 kept in a first class Drug Store. 28 FANCY DYE COLORS in packages all ready compounded, for the use of private families. Also, Pure Loaf Sugar for medical compounds.

Wellsboro, June 24, 1863-1y.

Q. W. WELLINGTON & CO'S. BANK, CORNING, N. Y., (LOCATED IN THE. DICKINSON HOUSE.)

American Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold, American Geta and Survey of the New York Exchange, do.
Uncurrent Money, do.
United States Bermand Notes "old issue" bought.
Collections made it all parts of the Union at Cur-

Tent rates of Exchange.

Particular pains will be taken to accommodate our patrons from the Tiega Valley. Our Office will be open at 7 A. M., and close at 7 P. M., giving parties passing over the Tiega Rail Road ample time to transact their business before the departure of the

grain to the morning, and after its arrival in the covening.

Q. W. WELLINGTON, President.

Corning, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1862. HOMESTEAD.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP HAS a just been opened in Tioga, Penna., where may be found a good assortment of Cooking, Parkor and Box Stoves, of the most approved patterns, and from the best manufacturiers. The HOMESTEAD is admixted to be the best Elevated Oven Stove in the market. The

"GOLDEN AGE" & GOOD HOPE."

are square, flat top air tight stoves, with large ovens, with many advantages ever any other stove before made. Parlor Stovia. The Signet and Caspion are both very neat and superior stoves.

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

Job work of all kinds attended to on call.

Tiogs, Jan. 14, 1653. GUERNSEY & EMBAD.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

TETTERS Testamentary having been gran-Let ted to the subscriber on the estate of Thomas I.

Berry, late of Biogs, decdy those indebted to this said of the season. Corn feeked aplendid, but necessarily much more backward than that in Mississippi.

Berry, late of Biogs, decdy those indebted to this said of the same, will present them duly anthemticated to the undersigned for settlement.

B. C. WICKHAM, Exis.

Trogs, July 29, 1885. St. JOS. AIKEN, Exis.

tiveness of the season. Corn feeked aplendid, but necessarily much more backward than that in Mississippi.

Ripe peaches and water melons were offered for sale at every station. Apples were frequently thrown into the cars by the boys. While ple in Great Britain.

R AGITATO

Devoted to the Triension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Actorm.

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

VOL. X.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1863.

Select Boetry. WHERE ARE THE COPPERHEADS.

Go look, upon the battle-field, Where shot and shell fly fast, Where Freedom's stirring battle-cry Is heard upon the blast. Go where the lifted sabres flash

And fall on traitor crests,
Where Southern bayonets are dim
With blood from Northern breasts; Go search amid the loyal ranks-Among the glorious dead; Among them all you will not find A single Copperhead!

Go, search the gun-boat's bloody deck When the dread conflict's done, The traitor's banner in the dust, The traitor's banner in the dust,
And silenced every gun;
White o'er the hard-won rampart floats
Our flag; yet, Oh! what pain!—
'Neath that dear flag, since morning light,
What numbers have been slain!
Among the heroes of the flight,
The living and the dead—
Go search among them; there is not
A single Copperhead!

Go search the crowded hospital, Where ghastly wounds are seen, Which tell through what a struggle fierce
These noble men have been;
But look upon their faces; lo! They smile through all their pain;
The scars they bear were nobly wou—
Their honor has no stain;
Soft hands are ministering, kind words
Are heard around each bed;

Some scothe, some suffer—all are true; There is no Copperhead! Go where the look can scarce conceal The treason of the heart, And where the tongue would willingly Defend the traitor's part; Where Kane, and Wood and Voorhees are,

Deem'd patriotic men;
Go where they wish Vallandigham
Were safely back again;
Go where desertion is no crime, Where loyalty is dead,
Where sad disaster gives no pain—

Go where foul scorn is heaped upon

There is the Copperhead!

Our noble boys, who go To stand—a wall of fire—between Us and our traitor foe : Go where Grant's revilers are, Where Burnside is defamed, Where Banks and Butler-noble names-In scorn alone are named; Go where true patriotic pride, . Honor and truth are dead, Where our success but brings despair; There is the Copperhead!

Letters from the Army.

From the 45th Pennsylvania Regiment.

NE CAMP OF THE 45TH REG'T P. V.,

Sept. 6, 1863. FRIEND AGITATOR: Again we are breathing the cool and healthful atmosphere of old Kentucky. Truly may we feel thankful thet we have escaped spending the hot months of Auguet and September in Mississippi. Nothing could have been so disastrous to the health of this corps. As it was, our ranks have been fearfully thinned. Our regiment, I am glad to say, has suffered but few cases of mortality,

though our sick list is larger than eyer before.

Among others of less note which the 9th Army Corps has been called upon to mourn the loss of, is Brigndier General Thomas Welsh. He died in Cincinnati, August 14th, of congestive fever, contracted while in Mississippi .-His death cast a universal glocm throughout the first division which he had so ably comnanded since last April, and especially out the ranks of this regiment which he has antly situated situated 12 miles from Camp return of any fugitive from justice, or the rebrought up and instructed with the care of a Nelson on the Kentucky river, and about 10 covery of those persons owing labor or allefather for his children, from its organization at Harrisburg. In him the country loses a true broken up, and we may all expect to go to tution, and again ratified and strengthened in patriot, and a brave and skillful soldier, whose actions throughout have won for him the esteem of his superiors and the full confidence of his subordinates. Brig. General Ferero succeeds him as commander of the 1st division.

In my last, written at Milldale, Miss., I predicted that we should leave the State in a few days. Accordingly on the 5th of August, at 3 P. M., our brigade consisting of four regiments and a battery under command of Col. Morrison, of the 79th N. Y. (Highlanders) (Col. Bowman badly crowded by its heavy burden. At 4 P. M., the shrill notes of the whistle warned us that our welcome journey northward was about to begin. Snyder's Bluff, our place of embarkation was soon lost to view, and long before dark we were steaming up the Father of Waters. Arriving at Memphis at 12 M., the 8th, we were debarked for a few hours in order to give our boat a cleaning. By 5 P. M., we were again on board and steaming up the river. At 8 A. M., on the 10th, we arrived at Cairo, after a tranquil and uninterrupted passage of nearly five days. During the passage we suffered much from heat, but we should have suffered much more had we not been blessed with a cool breeze or clouded sky nearly all the way. After landing at Cairo we remained near that city until 12 M., when we were put on board the cars on the Illinois Central railroad. Morning found us going at a brisk rate on the iron rail. At 3 P. M., on the 11th, we changed cars at Sandoval, Ill., taking Ohio and Miss., railroad. Riding all that night and the following day we arrived at Cincinnati at 11 P. M. on the 12th. After partaking of a soldier's supper at the 5th St. Market house, our regiment was marched to the bank of the Ohio, where we crossed on the Ferry boat Kentucky to Covington, in the streets of which town we lay the remainder of that night. Early next morning we were marched to camp in the suburbs of the

Our passage on the cars through Illinois and Indiana was both agreeable and instructive. It is almost superfluous for me to say, that the inhabitants, men, women, and children greeted us with all manner of appleuse as we passed cheering and waving flags and handkerchiefs

from nearly every building. The haying and harvesting season had evidently passed. The numerous stacks of hay and grain gave ample testimony of the produc tiveness of the season. Corn looked splendid,

stationed at Covington a continued stream of peddlers came pouring into our camp from Cincinnati and Covington, having for sale all kinds of fruit and eatables generally. These peddlers are principally females of every age and description and mostly foreigners, a large portion of them being Italians. They appear to be carrying on a thriving business with the sol-diers. A stroll through the streets of Cincinnati will soon convince one that it possesses all leading characteristics of a great city-vices as well as virtues. Business is constant and brisk. Several military hospitals have been established in the city. All who have been in these hospitals unite in stating that our sick and wounded there have lavished upon them by the citizens all the care and luxuries which a thriving city can afford. Covington is a town of considerable business situated on the bank of the Ohio, directly opposite Cincinnati. Ferry boats are constantly plying across the river carrying passengers, &c. A bridge is being constructed which will greatly facilitate crossing. We remained near Covington until the 17th, when we received orders to get on board the cars. By 2 P. M., we were going southward on the Kentucky Central railroad. Passing Paris at dusk, hardly dawn found us at Lexington. We made Nicholasville at about 8 derous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping A. M. From there we marched four miles and joined our division there encamped. The weather has been comfortably cool, with quite uncomfortable nights to those who divested themselves of their blankets during our march in

Mississippi. During the nights of the 29th and 30th ult., Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin, were visited with a severe frost, doing, in some parts, great damoldest citizens affirm that it was the earliest to perpetrate? frost yet known to them. In Kentucky it came at least six weeks earlier than usual. Haying latter articles are hard to get at any price.-Loads of water melons, peaches, apples, &c., forage, and ammunition for Burnside's army, operation of Rosecrans we have reason to be- I challenge the answer. lieve that East Tennessee so, long under the the greater part of whom have since so far re-covered as to have been sent on to their regi-"When we asked a three-fifths representa-I remain, Yours Respectfullly,

Young America. train between Baltimore and this city. A have asked that more territory should be adnumber of soldiers were on board the train. - ded, that we might spread the institution of Two of them were blouses of a diffrent color slavery, have they not yielded to our demands having resigned) got on board the transport from those worn by the rest. An old copper- in giving us Louisiana, Florida and Texas; out Hinwatha, a large and commodious steamer but head on the train noticed this, and supposed of which four States have been carved, and badly crowded by its heavy burden. At 4 P. them to be "Southern brethren." He approached them and entered into a conversation due time, if you, by this unwise and impolitic something like the following:

to this party of soldiers?"

Soldiers-" No, sir." ern Confederacy ?"

Soldiers-"Yes, sir." Copperhead-"Have you any money?"

Soldiers-" No. sir.' Copperhead-" Have you no Confederate money ?"

Soldiers-" No, sir; we lost everything when captured by the Yankees." Copperhead—(giving each of them a five-

dollar bill,) "It is a pity that gentleman engaged in a good cause should be robbed of everything."—After this generous act on the part of the old man, he asked "What State in the Confederacy do you belong to?"

Soldiers-" To the State of Maine!" Copperhead "simmered down," and left the train before it had fairly stopped at Hanover Junction .- Harrisburg Telegraph.

"An Eye por an Eye."-A good story is told of a steamboat captain who stopped with his boat at a wood yard, coming down the river and who thought to try the pretended loyalty of the owner of the yard by an offer of confederate money, of which the boat had a good supply.

"Will you take Confederate money for your shore. "Yes," was the laconic reply. The boat landed, was made fast and a stage

inquire about the rate he was to pay. "What do you ask for wood now?" said he. "What kind of money did you say you would pay in?" inquired the wood vender.

thrown out, when it occurred to the captain to

" Well I want cord for cord!"

"Confederate," said the captain.

It is said there are mearly 30,000 blind peo-

Political.

Alexander H. Stephens on the Cause of the Rebellion.

To those who believe the oft-repeated assertions of the Copperhead Presses and orators. that the abolitionists and Republicans brought on the war, we offer the following lengthy extract from a speech made by Mr. Stephens, the present Vice-President of the so-called "Confederacy," before the Convention which assembled to consider the propriety of the Secession of Georgia. The argument is none the worse because 'Mr. Stephens afterwards gave in his adhesion to the rebellion, and accepted office under its auspices. Mr. Stephens said:

"This step once taken can never be recalled; and all the baneful and withering consequences that must follow (as they would see) will rest on the convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war, which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murover our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolation of war upon us, who but this convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and illtimed measure, as I honestly think and believe, shall be held to strict account for this spicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time for the wide and desolating ruin that age to the corn and buckwheat crops. The will inevitably follow this act you now propose

Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will satand harvesting in this vicinity are of course isfy yourself in calmer moments-what reapassed, corn is still standing. New potatoes sons you can give to your fellow-sufferers in are daily brought to our camp for sale at one the calamity that it will bring upon us. What dollar per bushel; butter sells at 25 cents per reasons can you give to the nations of the pound; eggs at 25 cents per dozen. The two earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause or one overt act can you name or point are daily in or about camp. The pike leading on which to rest the plea of justification? can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

from Nicholasville is constantly filled with GovWhat right has the North assailed? What ernment baggage wagous, laden with provisions, interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim the main body of which is far into East Ten- founded in justice and right has been withnessee. Burnside has undoubtedly ere this held? Can either of you to-day name one govcrossed the Tennessee river and cut the Vir- ernmental act of wrong deliberately and purginia and Tennessee railroad thereby cutting posely done by the Government of Washington off the rebel retreat westward. With the co- of which the South has a right to complain?

"While, on the other hand, let me awow the galling tyranny of Jeff. Davis, will, ere winter facts, (and believe me, gentlemen, I am not Droves of horses and mules driven by obtained the firm, the services of the North, but I am here because of horses and mules driven by obtained the firm, the services and for this reason daily pass our camp on the way to the army, South and her institutions, and for this reason which with the wagons keeps the pike constant- I speak thus plainly and faithfully for yours, ly covered with a thick cloud of dust. "Bir- mine and every other man's interest, the words ney" is giving this corps a scason of rest, of of truth and soberness) of which I wish you to which we stand so much in need. While he judge, and I will only state facts which are with the new troops is pushing on into Tennes- clear and undeniable, and which now stand as sec, we remain here in Central Kentucky. On records authentic in the history of our country. the 27th ult., our brigade left this camp for When we of the South demanded the slave Crab Orchard, 30 miles from this place, leaving trade, or the importation of Africans for the a large portion back, sick or unable to march, cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the

ments. The general complaints are fever and tiou in Congress for our slaves, was it not ague and billious fevers. This camp is pleasing ranted? When we asked and demanded the Crab Orchard in a few days. Being myself the Fugitive Slave law of 1850? But do you convalescent, I must be excused if this letter is reply, that in many instances they have violated the restriction.

"rather dry." Hoping to do better next time, ted this compact, and have not been faithful to their engagements? As individual and local communities, they have done so; but not by the sanction of Government, for that has al-RICH SCENE ON A RAILROAD TRAIN .- An af- ways been true to Southern interests. Again, fair worthy of notice occurred yesterday on the gentlemen, look at another fact. When we act, do not destroy this hope, and, perhaps, by Copperhead-" You gentleman do not belong it lose all, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico were, or by the vindictive Copperhead-" Do you belong to the South- decree of a universal emancipation which may reasonably be expected to follow.

"But, again, gentlemen, what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the General Government? We have always had the control of it, and can yet, if we remain in it, and are united as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as the control and mag-agement of those chosen from the North. We have had sixty years of Southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controlling the Executive Department. So of the Judges of the Supreme Court—we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North; although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the free States, yet a majority of the Court has always been from the South. This we have required so as to goard against any interpretation of the Constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the legislative branch of Goverment.

"In choosing the presiding Presidents (pro. tem.) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four to their eleven. Speakers of the House we have had twenty-three, and they twelve. While the majority of the Representatives, wood?" shouted the captain, to the man on from their greater population, have always been from the North, yet we have so generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a great extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country. Nor have we had less control in every other department of the General Government. Attorney Generals we have had fourteen, while the North have had but five. Foreign ministers we have had eighty-six and they but fifty-four. While three-fourths of the business which demands diplomatic agents abroad is clearly from the free States, from their greater commercial interests, yet we have had the

markets for our cutton, tobacco and sugar, on

the best possible terms. "We have had a vast majority of the higher

officers of both army and navy, while a large proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, auditors and comptrollers filling the Executive department, the record shows for the last fifty years that of three thousand thus employed, we have had more than two-thirds of the same, while we have but one-third of the white population of the republic. Again, look at anoth er item, and one, be assured, in which we have a great and vital interest; it is that of revenue, or means of supporting Government. From official documents we learn that a fraction of over three-fourths of the revenue collected for the support of Government has uniformly been raised from the North. Pause now while you can, gentlemen, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items.

"Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must expend in war with the North; with tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the alter of your ambition-and what for we ask again? Is it for the overthrow of the American Government established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of right, justice and humanity? And, as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest statesmen and patriots in this and other lands, that it is the best and freest Government, the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of man, that the sun of Heaven ever shone upon.

"Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three-quarters of a century -in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed, is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I

[From the Hagerstown (Md) Herald and Torch.] What the Maryland Unionists think of Governor Curtin.

The Union Convention of Pennsylvania assembled at Pittsburg on Wednesday last, and by a vote of ninety-eight to thirty-six renominated Hon. Andrew G. Curtin for Governor. -Judge Woodward is his Democratic or Copperhead opponent, and the contest between them bids fair to be a closs one-close only. however, because the fifty or seventy thousand soldlers from the State who are engaged in fighting the battles of their country will not be permitted to vote. Could they have an opportunity of recording their ballots there would be little or no doubt about the result, for as Governor Curtin nobly stood by them at all times and under all circumstances, it is but fair to presume that without distinction of party they would cheerfully and gratefully sustain

But we shall not believe that, even though he should be deprived of the soldier's support, important and decisive of the election as it would be, he can be overcome by the numerous snake species of disloyalists opposed to him Party prejudices may be aroused against him, and political malice may and doubtless will do its worst to encompass his defeat, but we shall not believe that the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania can be alienated from so able and faithful a public servant until the ballot boxes speak the damnable act of ingratitude in language which cannot be misunderstood. The adder stung the breast which warmed it into life, but blacker would be the ingratitude of the sons of the Keystone if they should strike down or turn their backs upon Governor Curtin, who has undoubtedly rendered them inestimable services in these perilogs times.

When the rebels inaugurated this terrible civil war, they fixed their eyes and hearts upon the invasion and despoliation of Pennsylvania. This was their settled purpose early in the war, and if Pennsylvania had been cursed with a weak or semi-loyal Executive, they would have rnshed their desolating hordes across Maryland and into the Cumberland Valley long before they did, and would have remained until they had reduced it to a blank waste. But Governor Curtin watched them closely, sent troops by thousands and tens of thousands to the seat of war to keep the rebels employed at home, and thus for two years, except last fall when they failed to get farther than the State line, prevented them from carrying out their policy of invading and robbing Pennsylvania.

And when at last they did come, but through no dereliction of duty on his part, he promptly and fearlessly flung the battle fing to the breeze, and after a herculean effort succeeded in overcoming the panie which the suddenness and appalling magnitude of the invasion had produced among the people of his Commonwealth. In response to his patriotic appeals they took courage and rallied to the defence of their homes and firesides. They rushed to Harrisburg twenty thousand strong and prevented the Capital from falling into the hands of the enemy, and when at last that enemy beat a hasty retreat across the Potomac, they were close upon his heels, and guarded the Potomac, the true line of defence and protection, until the emergency was entirely over.

Few men would or could have done for Pennsylvania what Governor Curtin has in these trying times; and feeling as Marylanders, and citizens of the old county in Maryland which has materially suffered from the rebel invasion that our parils were identified with those of our neighbors across the line, and our relief from those perils the same, we should be wanting in gratitude were we to withold this poor meed of praise from one who so richly deserves

Beauregard objects to Greek fire-he had better get used to it, for fear he should be caught one of these days by a kind of fire that The people will rejoice and cry Amen! at the principal embassics, so as to secure the world's admits of no protests within its dominions. | axtinction of the whole race.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 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 advertisements:

3 months. 6 months. 12 months.

\$4,50 6,50 8,50 \$6,00 8,00 10,00 9,50 20,00 35,00

d Column, 8,00 9,50 12,50 do. 15,00 20,00 25,00 1 do. 25,00 35,00 40,00 Advertisements not having the number of insertions 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 ostablishments, executed neatly and promptly. Justices', Constable's and other BLANKS, constantly on hand.

Gov. Tod on the Recreant Democracy.

At the immense outpouring at Springfield, Clarke county, Ohio, last week Governor Tod was one of the speakers. He made an admirable speech, showing up the causelessness of this rebellion, the undemocratic position of the Vallandighamers, and clearly vindicating his own course as Governor, in connection with arbitrary arrests.

Among other things the Governor showed that

DEMOCRATS NEVER OPPOSE A WAR. When was there a time when the great Democratic party was opposed to any war in which the country had been involved. In the war of 1812 they said they would support it and the next war also. In 1848 they said they would support the country in the Mexican war, and vote men and money in ample supply, as they would also do in the next war. But now that the next war is upon us, more dangerous than any war before, where are these men who call' themselves Democrats, and pretend that they are the lineal descendants of that old party that was always true to the country in war right or wrong? They are working under the Vallandigham flag inscribed with " Peace on any terms!" On examination you will find all the solid old Democrats are right now-standby the glorious old flag, and promising themselves for the next war also. [Applause.] The next war is to be with France in all probability. You can trust to the Jacksonian Democrat. The Administration has trusted them with almost the entire command of the army.

AT CHARLESTON, IN 1860. Then, in 1800, we went down to Charleston. went down, as did also Mr. Spence, whom you know here as the most active of the Valandighammers. It was a great way down to Charleston, and we had considerable difficulty in getting there. I hope never to have occasion to go to Charleston again. I never want anything to do with that infernal city. One little pinch of its ashes is all I want of the traitorous town. [Great applause.]

Mr. Yancey polite, insinuating and eloquent -dead now, God have mercy upon him-Mr. Yancey said he wished to have it distinctly announced as the policy of the party that the Constitution shall protect slavery in the territories, and also the slaveholder in traveling through the free States attended by his servants! He said that to the Ohio delegation. Mr. Spence among them. On behalf of that

delegation I asked, . "What will you do if we wont accede to it?"

"We will secede," he replied. There was not one of the Ohio delegates. not even excepting Mr. Spence, that did not

rejoin: "Secede if you dare."

Then and there we manfully bid them defiance. They did secede, and at that moment the rebellion began. Through all that struggle Mr. Pugh was conspicuous and heroic in the Union party. No man was more unyielding than George E. Pugh.

He took up the challenge and bravely-hurled it back into their teeth. And yet this is the man who is now second lieutenant to C. L. Vallandigham! [Shame.]

IT IS A DEMOCRATIC WAR.

Thus, you perceive, it is our war and not the war of Mr. Lincoln. It is the Democratic party's war. We inaugurated it, and now Mr. Pugh turns his back upon his proud position at Charleston, and will not fulfill his noble not fulfill his pledges to the Northern Democracy at that Convention—the pledge that he would coerce them, should they secede!

How the Relationship Runs.

THE MARRIAGE.

Married, some time about the year 1856, by his Satanic Majesty, King Beelzebub, Esq., Mr. Copperhead Democracy and Miss Rattlesnake Slavery, both of the United States.

Slices of the Wedding Cake were sent to most of the Locofoco Editors, in consequence of which they have never ceased to puff the (above) Union.

THE FIRST BORN.

Born, in the Summer of 1856, Mr. Lecompton Border Ruffian, son of Mr. Copperhead

Democracy. This unsightly child, born six months after the above marriage, after a few months of sickly existence, died from a peculiar disease called

THE SECOND BORN. Born, at Charleston, S. C., in the year of Grace, 1860, Mr. Secession Pro-Slavery Rebellion, true son of Mr. C. and Mrs. R. S. Democracy. Dr. Jim Buchanan acting accoucher.

This child, which "looks so much like its daddy," is now going on three years old. Its infancy was marked by so much precedity, that it is universally believed that it is "too emart to live." Its back-bone was lately broken by the fall of Vicksburg, its face horribly burne i in the fire at Gettysburg, and one of its feet was amputated in Ohio. It has been a source of great trouble all its days. Its death, however, is now looked for soon. The "old man," they say, is "raving mad" through fear that his dear son will die. The old lady is also in a "great pucker;" and some of her "Friends" have got the "sympathetic fits."

THE THIRD BORN. Born, in New York City, in July, 1863, Mr. Patrick Riot, third son of Mr. C. and Mrs. R. S. Democracy.

This monster baby came very nearly being still-born, but by the aid of Dr. Seymour and his "Friends" it lived three days. The fatality which has attended these children, shows that no child of these parents can ever live --And yet they survive long enough to cause great trouble; and so long as the old folks live. there is danger of "an increase in the family." It is proposed, therefore, to behead the old woman to prevent her from generating any further trouble; and to "hang" the old man to keep him from marrying elsewhere. The second Taesday of October is the day fixed for this latter performance; and Gov. A. G. Curtin has been appointed chief "executioner."-The "death" sentence was pronounced on the old woman on the first day of last January.