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

The Agitator is the official paper of Tioga County, and circulates in every neighborhood therein. Subscriptions being on the advance-pay system, it circulates among a class most in the interest of advertisers to reach.

Terms to advertisers as liberal as those offered by any paper of equal circulation in Northern 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 continuance.

JAS. LOWEY & S. F. WILSON, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Courts of Tioga, Potter and McKean counties.

JOHN S. MANN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, will attend the Courts in Potter and McKean counties.

DICKINSON HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND THE AVENUE, Wellsboro, Pa.

Mrs. A. FIELD, Proprietor. GUESTS taken and from the Depot free of charge.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND THE AVENUE, Wellsboro, Pa.

J. 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.

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.

WELLSBORO HOTEL, B. B. HOLIDAY, Proprietor. THE Proprietor having again taken possession of the above Hotel, will spare no pains to insure the comfort of guests and the traveling public.

A. F. O'LEARY, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES.

E. R. BLACK, BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER, SHOP OVER C. L. WILCOX'S STORE, NO. 4, UNION BLOCK.

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

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing. THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally that he is prepared to card wool and dress cloth at the old stand, the coming season, having secured the services of Mr. J. PEET, a competent and experienced workman, and also intending to give his personal attention to the business.

MARBLE SHOP. I AM now receiving a STOCK OF ITALIAN and RUTLAND MARBLE, (bought with cash) and am prepared to manufacture all kinds of TOMBSONES and MONUMENTS at the lowest price.

JOHN A. ROY, DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Chemicals, Varieties, Paints, Dyes, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Toys, Fancy Goods, Pure Wines, Brandies, Gins, and other Liquors for medicinal use.

BEST QUALITY. Physician's Prescriptions accurately compounded. The best Petroleum Oil which is superior to any other for burning in Kerosene Lamps.

FANCY DYE COLORS in packages all ready compounded for the use of private families. Also, Pure Leaf Sugar for medicinal compounds.

Q. W. WELLINGTON & CO'S. BANK, CORNING, N. Y. (LOCATED IN THE DICKINSON HOUSE.) American Gold and Silver Coins bought and sold.

NEW STORE AND TIN SHOP HAS just been opened in Tioga County, where may be found a good assortment of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves, of the most approved patterns, and from the best manufacturers.

"GOLDEN AGE" & "GOOD HOPE" are squares, flat top air tight stoves, with large ovens, with many advantages over any other stove before made.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Thomas J. Barry, late of Tioga County, who died testate, and the estate is requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.

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THE AGITATOR.

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

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. NO. 5.

Select Poetry.

WHERE ARE THE COPPERHEADS.

Go look, upon the battle-field, Where shot and shell fly fast, Where Freedom's stirring battle-cry Do hear 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, And silenced every gun;

Go where the look can scarce conceal The treason of the heart, And where the tongue would willingly Defend the traitor's part;

Go where they with Vallandigham Were safely back again; Go where desertion is no crime, Where loyalty is dead,

Go where foul scorn is heaped upon Our noble boys, who go To stand a wall of fire—between Us and our traitor foe;

Go where Burnsides are, 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.

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 that we have escaped spending the hot months of August and September in Mississippi. Nothing could have been so disastrous to the health of this corps.

Among others of less note which the 9th Army Corps has been called upon to mourn the loss of, is Brigadier General Thomas Welsh. He died in Cincinnati, August 14th, of congestive fever, contracted while in Mississippi.

His death cast a universal gloom throughout the first division which he had so ably commanded since last April, and especially throughout the ranks of this regiment which he has brought up and instructed with the care of a father for his children, from its organization at Harriburg.

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 having resigned) got on board the transport Hiawatha, a large and commodious steamer but badly crowded by its heavy burden.

stationed at Covington & 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 soldiers.

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 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 damage to the corn and buckwheat crops.

The oldest citizens affirm that it was the earliest frost yet known to them. In Kentucky it came at least six weeks earlier than usual. Haying and harvesting in this vicinity are of course passed, corn is still standing.

New potatoes are daily brought to our camp for sale at one dollar per bushel; butter sells at 25 cents per pound; eggs at 25 cents per dozen. The two latter articles are hard to get at any price.

Loads of water melons, peaches, apples, &c., are daily in or about camp. The pike leading from Nicholasville is constantly filled with Government baggage wagons, laden with provisions, forage, and ammunition for Burnside's army, the main body of which is far into East Tennessee.

Burnside has undoubtedly ere this crossed the Tennessee river and out the Virginia and Tennessee railroad thereby cutting off the rebel retreat westward. With the co-operation of Rosecrans we have reason to believe that East Tennessee, so long under the galling tyranny of Jeff. Davis, will ere winter be free from rebels as is Kentucky.

Droves of horses and mules driven by thousands daily pass our camp on the way to the army, which with the wagons keeps the pike constantly covered with a thick cloud of dust. "Birney" is giving this corps a season of rest, of which we stand so much in need.

While he with the new troops is pushing on into Tennessee, we remain here in Central Kentucky. On the 27th ult., our brigade left this camp for Crab Orchard, 30 miles from this place, leaving a large portion back, sick or unable to march, the greater part of whom have since so far recovered as to have been sent on to their regiments. The general complaints are fever and ague and bilious fevers.

This camp is pleasantly situated 12 miles from Camp Nelson on the Kentucky river, and about 10 miles from Camp Dick Robinson. It is about 10 miles up, and we may all expect to go to Crab Orchard in a few days. Being myself convalescent, I must be excused if this letter is "rather dry." Hoping to do better next time, I remain, Yours Respectfully, YOUNG AMERICA.

RICH SCENE ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.—An affair worthy of notice occurred yesterday on the train between Baltimore and this city. A number of soldiers were on board the train. Two of them wore blouses of a different color from those worn by the rest.

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 murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over 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 ill-timed measure, as I honestly think and believe, shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate?"

Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reason you can give that will satisfy yourself in calmer moments—what reasons you can give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that will bring upon us. What reasons can you give to the nations of the 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 on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer.

While, on the other hand, let me show the facts, (and believe me, gentlemen, I am not here the advocate of the North, but I am here the friend, the true friend and lover of the South and her institutions, and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithfully for yours, mine and every other man's interest, the words of truth and soberness) of which I wish you to judge, and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country. When we of the South demanded the slave-trade, or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years?

When we asked a three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the Constitution, and again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive Slave law of 1850? Do you reply, that in many instances they have violated 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 always been true to Southern interests. Again, gentlemen, look at another fact. When we have asked that more territory should be added, that we might spread the institution of slavery, have they not yielded to our demands in giving us Louisiana, Florida and Texas; out of which four States have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you, by this unwise and impolitic act, do not destroy this hope, and, perhaps, if you lose all, and have your last slave wrangled from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico were, or by the vindictive 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 management 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 guard 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 Government.

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, 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, yet we have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world's

markets for our cotton, 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 another 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 altar 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, and 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 can neither lend my sanction nor my vote.

What the Maryland Unionists think of Governor Curtin.

The Union Convention of Pennsylvania assembled at Pittsburgh 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 close one—close only, however, because the fifty or seventy thousand soldiers 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 him.

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 perilous 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 rushed 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 flag to the breeze, and after a herculean effort succeeded in overcoming the panic 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 garrisoned 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 perils 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 withhold this poor meed of praise from one who so richly deserves it.

Beauregard objects to Greek fire—he had better get used to it, for he should be caught one of these days by a kind of fire that admits of no protests within its dominions.

Gov. Tod on the Recrunt 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!" An examination you will find all the solid old Democrats are right now—stand by 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.

Then, in 1860, we went down to Charleston. I went down, as did also Mr. Spence; whom you know here as the most active of the Vallandighamers. 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 traitors 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 went accede to it?" "We will secede," he replied.

There was not one of the Ohio delegates, not even excepting Mr. Spence, that did not rejoice: "Secede if you dare." Then there were 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 buried 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 pledges to the Northern Democracy at that Convention—the pledge that he would coerce them, should they secede!

Table with 4 columns: Rates of Advertising, 3 MONTHS, 6 MONTHS, 12 MONTHS. Includes rates for 1 Square, 2 do, 3 do, 4 Columns, 1 do, 2 do, 3 do.

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:

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 establishments, executed neatly and promptly. Justices, Constables and other BLANKS, constantly on hand.

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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.

THE FIRST BORN. Born, in the Summer of 1856, Mr. Leecompton Border Ruffian, son of Mr. Copperhead Democracy.

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

THE THIRD BORN. Born, in New York City, in July, 1863, Mr. Patrick Riot, third son of Mr. C. and Mrs. K. 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 Tuesday 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. The people will rejoice and cry Amen! at the extinction of the whole race.