The North-Western Conspinary Further Details Vallandigham's Jart,

Sr. Louis, Thursday, July 28, 1864. The Democrat publishes a ling account of the conspiracy for the erection of a North-Western Confederacy, referred to few days since. The organization engasted in this conspiracy is known as the "Order of American Knights," and its real object is to embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war, and overthrow the Government if necessary, for the supremacy of the Order. Its professions and purposes are different in clifferent States. proclaiming a war policy in New York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and other Eastern States, while in the West it is for pealo. The order is of Southern origin, being erebied on the ruins of the Enights of the Gold in Circle. The Rebel Gen. Sterling Price is Supreme Commander. Vallandigham, while in Richmond, was made the Supreme Communder of the Northern section, and a conspiracy was entered into between him and the Rebel authorities to divide the East and West, thus to aid the Southern Robellion. Valle adigham's time in Canada was principally spe t in furthering this scheme. He had a conference with some of the leading spirits in the liorth soon after his arrival in Canada and arrenged for the establishment of the Order throughout the Loyal States. The names of all who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the Government, among whom the names of W. B. Reed of Philadelphia, Pendleton and Prigh of Ohio, Kribben of St. Louis, and Stoney and Merrick of Chicago, are published. The result of this conference was also known to the Government about the first of January.
Mr. Vallandigham issued an address to the

lodges in the Loyal States, in which he, calls upon the members to renew their vows. He says the time is fast approaching which will test their sincerity. He declares that the proscontion of the war is a violation of the rights of the States, and that President Lincoln is a

tyrant and usurper.

A meating of the Grand Co manders of the different States was held in the City of New York on the 22nd day if ebruary, for the purpose of organizing an ou preak on the 10th of March, the day fixed for the draft to take place, but no definite platt w is agreed up-

The names of the conspirat is are also knowh.

The commanders had a conversation with the Sapreme Commander at Windsor, Canada early in April, for general cotsulfation.

Among those in attendance of this conference were the Grand Commander in New York; Charles L. Hunt of St. Louisfard Layfayette

Dealin of Indiana. The programme adopted at his meeting was that Mr. Vallandigham should represent his district in Ohio in the National Democratic Convention, to be held in the Dity of Chicago.

Mr. Vallandigham in the National Democratic Convention was to procesim the doc-trines of the Order of the American Enights, Pamely:

Pronounced the existing Administration of the Government a power usured which the people has a right to expel ly force of necesaity-in fact to inaugurate a rebellion in the North-in which he was to be supported by the Grder.

Each Grand Commander vas to have fully armed and equipped a Body Ruard at the National Convention in Chicago for the defense of Mr. Vallandigham.
This, it was thought, would precipitate the

people of the Free States into an armed conflict, which was to be the signal for the Enights of the American Crder to unite against the lawful authorities, and kill or cap ture the civil and military authorities.

The Knights were then to reize the arsenals, arms, and public property of all kinds, and proclaim the Government overthrown.

There is most convincing evidence of the truthfulness of this statement.

The reason of Mr. Vallandigham's sudden return to Ohio was the fear of being defeated as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, and it was

only by his presence in the State that his election as a delegate was secured. The numercial strength of the Knights of the American Order is over hilf a million.

One hundred and fifty thousand of this number are armed and organized. The Order in New York is called the "Mcclellan Minute Men," numbering over 200,000

The Grand Commander in Missouri is Chas. L. Hunt, a nephew of James H. Lucas, and

for many years the Belgian Con ul. The Deputy Grand Commander in this city is Charles E. Dunn.

s Charles E. Dunn.

An officer in St. Louis has a long list of the names of the members of the order, together with full information concerning the whole scheme.

The whole affair has been thoroughly bro't to light, and the proof of it is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, and will be given to the public at the proper time.

towns weekly local papers are given up entirely. In Boston a weekly paper that began a few months since with bright prospects, has announced that it must stop inder the pressure of high prices. In out was city there has been a movement for intreasing the price for the dailies, and it would heve been consumated before this but for the nwillingness of a single journal. The weekly papers have in many instances already advanced their rates. Printing paper is enormously high, so that only a few papers can sustain the burden at their old prices .- Round Table.

Printing paper is now double the price of one year since, while the prices of journals ere the same. One thing is certain, that the price of papers will have to be materially increased, or the publication of one half the journals of the country will be suspended. Only those thoroughly well estiblished can ,go on and hold on, even with an illcrease of price. -N. Y. Express.

A Total Story.—South Tioy is just now agitated by the stories told about a child that talked at birth. It prophesiel that a comet was coming in a few weeks and was going to give us a terrible drouth, and that in consequence of its disarrangement of atmospheric laws there would be a five years famine. The war was to end next year according to the inspired baby's prophecy. The a are numbers who have seen the talking chil., and insist up on the truth of these stories, Troy Wilig,

The Mobile News publishes an account of the death of Nathaniel Hiwthorn, and remarks that he was one of the few literary men of the North whose sympathies were with

AGITATOR. THE

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

WEDNESDAY, : :::: AUGUST 3, 1864 NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN. OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON. OF TENNESSEE.

union electoral ticket.

SENATORIAL. Morton McDiichael. Philadelphia. Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county. REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robert P. King.
2 George M. Ccates,
3 Henry Bumm,
4 William H. Kern,
5 Bartin H. Jenks,
6 Charles M. Runk, 13 Elias W. Hall, 14 Charles H. Shriner, 15 John Wister, 16 David McConsughy, 17 David W. Woods, 13 Isaac Benson, 19 John Patton, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 8 William Taylor. 20 Samuel B. Dice, 21 Everhard Bierer, 9 John A. Hiestand. 10 Richard H. Coryell, 11 Edward Halliday, 12 Charles F. Reed,

Constitutional Amendments.

EPECIAL ELECTION, AUGUST 2, 1864.

In Favor of Soldiers Voting.

Republican County Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee held in Wellsbore, on Saturday, the 5th inst., it was resolved—
That the outspoken and unequivocal friends and supporters of the present National and State Administrations, electors of Tioga County, be requested to assemble at the usual places for holding elections in their respective election districts, on the afternoon of

SATURDAY, August 13th, next, then and there to elect two delegates to represent each such district in the Republican County Convention, to be helden at Mansfield, on FRIDAY, August 19th, following.
The Committee recommend to the Committees of Vigilance that at least six days notice of such delegate elections be given by notices posted in the usual places in each district. And further, that as such Committees constitute the election boards at such Committees constitute the election boards as said election, they are especially requested to see to it that none but the outspoken and unequivocal friends of the State and National Governments as administered, be permitted to vote at said election

for delegates.
The Convention will nominate the following can-One person to represent the 18th District in Con-

gress.
One person for member of Assembly. One person for Sheriff.
One person for Commissioner.

One person for Auditor.
And appoint Conferees to the Representative and

Congressional Conferencés. COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE:

Biose—A. T. James, Stephon Bowen.
Brockfield—Tease Plank, John W. Fitch.
Chathem—Lucien Beach, Rebben Close.
Charleston—D. G. Edwards, H. P. Dockstader.
Clymer—B. W. Skinner, E. H. Stebbinz.
Covington—Hellins Clemens, John Lowis.

Boro—Thos. Jones, Henry Kilborn.
Deerfield—Hiram Potter, Chester Hoyt.

Delmar—B. F. Kelser, George Hildreth. Elk—I. C. Maynord, James F. Wescott. Elkland—Josi G. Parkburst, Amasa Culver. Farmington—Wm. Vandusen, R. T. Hall. Farmington—Wm. Vandusen, R. T. Hall.
Gainez—Henry Crofut; Benj. Furmun.
Jackson—Edward Kinner, O B Wells.
Enoxville—J. G. Seely, Chester Hopkins.
Liberty—G. R. Sheffer, Jared Phelps.
Lawrence—Dyor Porfers, Dyer Inscho.
"Boro—T. B. Tompkins, James Kinsey.
Mainsburg—A. C. Witter, E. A. Fish.
Mansfield—Albort Clark, John A. Holden.
Moris—John Wilson, Edwin Gregory.
Middlebury—Wm. Stephens, A. Clark Cole.
Nelson—M. H. Brocks, Saml. Hazlett.
Osceola—A. E. Rossard, John Tubbs.

Osceola—A. K. Bosserd, John Tubbs.

Bichmond—Markle Wells, Jas. Medison Rose.
Rutland—Peter V. Vanness, Lafayette Backer.
Shippen—Horaco Broughton, John Schoonoyer. Sallivan—Bateman Monroe, W. A. Rockwell. Tioga—James Dewey, Edsel Mitchel.

". Boro—Henry R. Fish, H. K. Smith. Union—Solomon W. Wright, Martin Harrington. Ward-Peter Cameron, Jr., Joshua Denmark. Westfield-Orren Edgecomb, Chas. Goodspeed. Wellsboro-Elisha J. Purple, C. B. Kelly.

M. H. Cobb, J. P. Biles, Geo. P. Card, Jas. H. Gulick, V. DePui, W. W. Babb, H. C. Vermilyen, Committee.

TO THE HILT.

THE Opposition to the Government as administered are now exemplifying to what deeps of crime men can descend when once they give themselves up to the devil. The plot to inaugurate civil war in the north, overthrow the hucksters will go when once they begin the de- it if they will. scent into hell.

periods of great civil disturbance. It is by no paper in Pennsylvania advocated the amendments a new development of human reckless ments to the Constitution voted for on Tuesday. ness and depravity that presents itself in this Of our exchanges, some of which have hereto-NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS, -in the smaller newly unearthed plot of rebel sympathizers in fore advocated the necessity and justice of so the North. France furnishes many bloody pa- changing the naturalization laws that mild ges of history born of the same spirit and en- Irishmen could vote at an earlier moment after acted by the same sort of men. Had this con- their arrival than now legally permitted to do, spiracy succeeded, the North would have been not one has printed a line urging the people to deluged with blood, and its now peaceful com- vote for the amendment extending the right of munities subjected to a reign of Terror. The suffrage to the soldier. Make a note of this. concoctors of this treason are cowards and The Woodward State Central Committee met abandoned men. Cowards are cruel. Had at Harrisburg last week, Many might prethey succeeded, the North would have been fill- sume that that Committee, supposed to repreed with murder and unreasoning riot. Every sent the party, would have mentioned the fact villain who had nursed a hate would have vis- that an election was to be held on the second ited vengeance upon its object. Brute force day of August, at which the freemen of Pennwould have reigned supreme. The leaders sylvania were to decide, among other things, would have been powerless to arrest the horrid | whether qualified voters of the Commonwealth the tide of brutal violence. These are not spec- should be disfranchised while serving their ulative opinions, but deductions from the un- country in the field. They did not condescend

disputed facts of history. Ponder them well, to mention the fact, however. Who are the authors of this bloody scheme to multiply and extend the horrors of civil war? It had its birth in the courts of Jeffer-Rebellion itself. Worthy couplets! It found up of 'democrats'? If that was true, then for its adopted parents in the North such men | why object to the soldiers' voting? as Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Vallandigham, of Ohio-men whose praises have retired, by death, desertion or by expiration of been shouted by universal Copperheaddom for their time, so as to leave few but Republicans the past three years. We have earnestly testi- afield? fied against these men and their fellows as dangerous men; not with partizan spirit, but be whom they habitually cast so much obloquy

Mark this fact : The men whose names ap- The truth is, the Copperheads are thinly rep-

on the back of late, and we suspect that his letter of acceptance was tinged by their evil They hoped to divide the friends of the Union and so make conquest easy. Divide and con-

quer-was their motto. Fremont was thus induced to repudiate his old principles, as well partment of the West. But the Cleveland nominations fell still-born, and have now no con-Copperhead press. Seeing this, the traifore turned with renewed zeal to the work of perfecting their conspiracy.

The people of the north have now to choose between quiet and security under the Government as administered, or violence and unparalleled disorder under the usurped rule of Vallandigham and his kind. We know that those involved, either by act or association, in this alleged conspiracy to overthrow the Government, will seek to discredit the allegation. Howbates during the recent session of Congress, together with the several Copperhead outbrenks effort to assist Jefferson Davis. Such systemthe outcrop of organized treason.

nificance. The loyal men of the North can heed that lesson, or negledt it, as they choose. If they profit by the teaching the evidence will loval organizations, ready for the conflict if it nest. They recognize in the Woods, Seymours, | el torch. and Vallandighams, and their besotted followers, the common enemy.. An enemy more dangerous than the armies under Lee or Hood, because secret, cowardly, and cruel. Every man. is to be considered an enemy who has a word of apology for such plotting. Every man is a public enemy who favors the public enemy. Freedom of Opinion is sacred; we stand by that to the end; but we deny, and will contest the right of any men to breed violence and murder in the streets in which he, in common with others, walks, and under protection of the laws. A man has the same right to applogize for, and palliate, treason, that he has to advocate murder, arson, and theft, end no more. Criticism of men and measures is proper. It is better to observe moderation in criticism, of course; but even intemperate criticism is preferable to suppression of criticism, generally, Abuse of public men is likewise legitimate. Blackguards are amenable to the laws that flow out of taste and breeding. But the advocacy of treason by unmistakable sympathy, is not legitimate, and ought not to be suffered in any loyal community.

THE NEW 7-30 LOAN, we are glad to see, is likely to become as popular as was the 5-20. This is as it should be. The cause of civil ed the attention of the enemy, and caused liberty demands the unconditional and hearty by way of Malvern Hill was intended. A support of every patriot now. To assist Mr. | force consisting of Kershaw's division FESSENDEN in the important work of funding Longstreet's corps and Wilcox's division of the floating debt of the country, is to assist in paying the army and the navy, and what is of the vicinity of Petersburg, and sent down to in all the Territories. equal importance, to raise the currency nearer 200 per cent. We submit the fact to men of in an open field opposite Jones's Neck, with a large and small means everywhere, as one that appeals to their interest no less than to their patriotism. Fictitious values can only be sustained at the common cost, and by common assent. The unemployed capital of the country government, and establish a Northwestern Con- invested in the new loan, would send gold federacy, thus separating the East from the down by the run, and bury unscrupulous spac-West-an account of which we print elsewhere ulators in utter ruin. The floating debt ought will serve to show to what lengths political immediately to be funded. The people can do tity of small arms.

In may appear strange, if not incredible, but Plots and conspiracies always thrive during is none the less a fact, that not one Woodward

Make a note of that fact, likewise.

Now, how long ago is it that these Woodward papers and leaders were proclaiming at son Dayis, and is the twin brother of the great | the top of their lungs that the army was made

Or have the 'democrate' then in the army,

Or, do they suspect that a bodylof men upon cause their acts here all along conducted to and reproach, would not be over anxious to cast ward this very species of domestic violence. | their suffrages for their abusers?

pear as principals in this conspiracy, are the resented in the Union armies. They are well ! The troops engaged were the 9th Corps with to say so.

represented in the rebel army, but that army chief managers of the political opposition to Mr. Lincoln. They have been patting Fremont | cannot vote in the coming election.

However, the Copperheads have some representatives in the Union army. We met'two of counsels. They went to work systematically, them on a street car during the battles of the Wilderness last May. They were very drunk and very noisy, threatening to whip any man who was not for McClellan. There chanced to be a dozen candidates for the fbreatened whipas every act of his as Commander of the De- ping on the car who offered themselves at once. but there was no fight in the chaps; and next day they went down the same street in charge siderable apologists or advocates outside the of the Provost guard, to be marched back to the front as skedaddlers.

Those men would vote for either Vallandigham or Fernando Wood. They would not vote for Uncle Abe. ,"

Coincidences are oft marvelously striking. The invasion of Pennsylvania last year came off at about the same time with the great Copperhead riots, you know. So, the present invasion happens (?) at about the time the loyal men of the Commonwealth are to ruts for the ever details may vary, we are entirely satisfied senfranchisement of the soldiers. It is quite that the fact of the conspiracy will remain un. Tlikely that the invasion will have the desired affected. The hatred manifested by Voorhees, and expected effect-draw many Union men Cox, Long, and others, to the East in their de-I away from their election districts, so that they will have been absent on Tuesday. Of course nobody will be so ungenerous as to suppose in Indiana and Illinois last fall and spring, are that the Copperheads of Pennsylvania invitedstrong circumstantial evidence of an organized | their nobles allies under Lee to be present in the State on or about the 2d of August. If atic outbreaks are not spontaneous. They are there be any such, we ask them to consider the invasion and the election as happening at the These revelations bear a lesson of deep sig. same time through one of these remarkable coincidences which perversely seem to identify Copperheadism and Jeffdom as " parts of one be presented in defensive organizations embra- of Coincidence 1 And don't be too hard upon cing every commutty. The great cities and | those soldier-loving fellows who have looked many parts of the West already have their so cheerful sines Monday noon. Remember. it is their turn to laugh when. Fennsylvania friends, in this practical and cautious effort, is be forced upon them. These men are in ear farmsteads and rillages are lighted by the reb. to manipulate into some array the odds and

Another Invasion!

.We are merely able to state that the rebels made a dash into the lower part of the State on Friday and Saturday last, penetrating as far as Chambersburg, which town they destroyed by fire. It appears from the different accounts that not more than 500 rebels entered the town. They committed every species of depredation, plundering at will. The plunderera left, going west, and were met at McConnelaburg by Gen. Averill and severely punished. However, the main body of the raiders are said to have escaped into Virginia, and no

Gov. Curtin has called a special session of the Legislature on the 9th inst.

force of armed robels are reported north of the

WAR NEWS.

Washington, Friday, July 29, 1864. A letter from the Army of the Potomac,

dated July 28, says:
The arrivel of some troops in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred, a day or two ago, attract-Hill's corps was immediately withdrawn from check the movement.

To counteract this maneuver of the enemy, the gold standard. Were the new 7-30 loan the 2d Corps was detached and sent across the taken up to-morrow, the price of gold and all James River, and at 62 o'clock yesterday morstaples in the hands of speculators, would fall ning our advance met the Rebel skirmishers battery in position at the edge of the woods on the further side of the field.

A long line of skirmishers was at once thrown out, who soon drove the Rebels to their breastworks, where they were kept hotly engaged, while a brigade of the let Division moved around on the left of the enemy's line, and, getting on their flank; charged, and drove them from their guns into the woods, capturing 50 or 60 prisoners, four guns and a quan-

The enemy fell back on their re-enforcements, who occupied strong works built there two years ago, and our troops followed, taking up positions on their front and flanks, and be fore this reaches you the entire force may be captured or routed.

The guns taken were four 20-pounder Parrots, marked "May 29, 1864, near Richmond," and are the same which were captured from the 18th corps at Drury's Bloss last mag. Our loss was only about half a dozen woun-

led, none seriously. Gen. Grant rode to to the front in the afternoon, in company with Gen. Hancock, and reviewed the position the enemy were in. He

seemed well pleased with the morning's opera-Washington, Friday, July 29, 1864. man's Army state that he is steadily drawing and of the abolition and prohibition of ala-

his lines closer around Atlanta. He has as yet received no tidings of the catalry force sent out to cut the blacon and Columbus Railroad, which is the only means of escaps to the Repel army from Atlanta.

Washington, July 29, 1864. A dispatch received here states that Gen. Hood has made efforts to renew the assault upon Gen. Sherman's lines, since the battle on Friday last. They were, however, feeble exorts, and easily and promptly repelled, with an aggregate less to Sherma of only about 100

The Atlanta Appeal of the 26th inst. has an account of an incendiary fire, commencing in Connolly Block, and consuming half a million the Government as soldiers. dollars worth of property.

During the fire the barning buildings were pillaged by spectators.

JULY 30, 1864.

large number of prisoners. Our loss in the charge was severe, as our

men had to cross an open field to reach the Rebels.

the 18th supporting them, the 2d and 5th being in reserve.

The firing is still going on with great fury, consisting principally of musketry.

BALTIMORE, July 31, 1864. The siege of Petersburg opened in carnest on Saturday morning, and at daylight we blew up one of the principal Rebel batteries, consisting of sixteen guns, and had carried three tiers of the earthworks of the Rebels before the mail steamer left City Point that morning.

The news is believed to be trustworthy.

Manufacturing an Opposition.

The awful note of preparation for the ex-

pected event at Chicago has just been sounded from Washington, by a number of Democratic Congressmen, led by the opposition members from this State. Mr. Charies Beck-ALEW, who, unfortunately, is one of the Senators from Pennsylvania, has had the peculiar honor of holding the trumpet, and the result of his efforts is a blast elaborately feeble against the 'policy of the Government. The public can very well imagine what Mr. Buce-ALEW has to say. He is reputed to be a student of the late bir. Caraovn, of South Carolina, and it is not to be wondered, therefore, that so much of his ergument is built upon State exclusiveness to the denial of the National power. Of course, he objects to "military interference," of which he instances the cases of Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Arkensas, and Louisiana, States more or less tainted with secession and its congenial spirit-slavery; to negro troops, who, he says, are merely an expense to the country, without compensation; to the equality of negro soldiers with white in pay and provision; to arbitrary arrests; corruption of race and corrupt Government; to the Government plan of reconstruction, and a few items more, which are readily imaginable. Mr. Buckalew has been shrewdly laboring, with his best ingentity, to stopendous whole." Wonderful are the tricks make out a case; and though we must compliment him upon the industry which he displays through ten columns of type, it is unnecessary to write ten columns to contradict him. The sim of Mr. Buckatzw and his ends of opposition. They are even willing to veil their enmity to Freedom in their opposition to the President, and do not seek to gain a principle, but rather a point, which is Mr. Buckalen's favorite idea of statesmanship. This document is, therefore, not remarkable as a work of conscience, and only reveals the old pro-slavery bias but slightly shaped by circumstances. The Peace Democrats, and especially Frankando Wood, were the first to suggest the idea of Dictatorship in the person of McCLELLAN; and to show that such a chimera still exists in the Democratic mind, Mr. BUCKALEW repeats the iden. Has any other party presented to the people such an alternative as this? - and yet these are the loudest in clamoring about arbitrary arrests !

"The problem for us now to solve is this: Are the people of the United States competent to preanize themselves in defence of their system of free government and voluntary union, or must they resort to a dictator, armed with large powers, who will crush faction and restore peace and union at the sacrifice of liberty? Evil in the State will not die out if left and miners and pontoniers, \$20; privates of to itself. Some instrument adequate to its engineers and ordnance of the first class, \$18; extirpation must be sought and found, in the and of the second, \$10; corporals of cavalry, direction of either dictatorial or popular power." -Philadelphia Press.

The Administration and Slavery.

That veteran Abolitionist, H. C. Wright, contributes to the Liberator the following list of anti-slavery "events" which have occurred since Mr. Lincoln's inauguration:

1. Emancipation in Western Virginia

2. Emancipation in Missouri. 3. Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

4. Emancipation in Maryland. 5. Slavery abolished and forever prohibited

6. Kansas admitted as a free State. 7. Provission made to admit Colorado, Ne-

brasks, and Nevada'as free States. 8. Organization of Idaho, Montana, Dakota.

and Arizona as free Territories. .9. Recognition of the independence of Hay-

10. Three millions of slaves declared free by proclamation of the President; January 1,

11. All fugitive slave laws repealed. 12. Inter-State slave trade abolished. 13. Negroes admitted to equal rights in Uni-

ted States courts, as parties to suits, and as 14. Equality of the negro-recognized in the public conveyances of the District of Colum-

15. All rebel States prohibited from return-

ing to the Union with slavery.

16. Free labor established on numerous plantations in South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississppi, Tennesses, and Arkansas.

17. Schools for the education of freed slaves

in South Carolins, Tennessee, Louisians, and in Esstern Virginia-where, till within three years, to educate a negro was punishable with 18. The wives and children of all slaves

employed as freemen in military and other service of the United States made free. 19. All negroes, bond and free, enrolled as part of the military force of the nation.

20. The loyal people of Arkansas, Tennes-see, Louisiana, and Florida seeking a return The latest official dispatches from Gen. Sher- to the Union on the basis of freedom to all,

> . 21. The abolition and prohibition of slavery by an amendment of the Constitution passed in the Senate by two-thirds majority, and by nearly the same in the House. Lost by lack of three or four voices, through the influence of Democratic members.

22. The nation, through its representatives in

The Atlanta (Ga) Register praises the Nor-

thern Copperheads as honest and patriotic men, and says: they will use the ballot-box, against Reports just in say that we have possession Mr. Lincoln, whilst we use the cartridge-box. of the entire first line of the Rebel works, with each side will be a helper to the other, and both co-operate in accomplishing the greatest work which this country and the continent have witnessed." The Copperhends see - it in the same light, but are not honest enough

The Presidential Election.

A correspondent of the Chicago Journal forecasts the result of the coming election with more than probable acuracy. He finds that the vote at the recent State elections held in those States not in rebellion against the Union, was as follows:

Union majority..... The Presidential election will call out nearly four millions of votes, of which the Unionists will, beyond question, cast some 600,000 more than their adversaries. Rearly every loyal State, except New Jersey, will vote heavily for the Union ticket. Fremont, if insane enough to run as an outside candidate. could net possibly obtain more than 200,000 votes; on the contrary, his poll connet in all probability, reach one-third of that number. But, concading him 300,000 rotes, Lincoln would even than have over 300,000 plurality on the popular vote as well as the electoral suffrages of two-thirds of the loyal States.

The Democrats and copporheads do not expect to carry the election, but they hope with the aid of Frement, to prevent Lincoln's reelection by the people. But suppose they do this, what can they hope to accomplish? Ties House of Representatives would have to elect one of two candidates. As between Lineoin and McClellan, a majority of the States would go for the former. The President's re-election is, therefore, already decided.

ELOQUENCE OF ANDT JOHNSON. -The following eloquent passage is from a speech delivered by Andrew Johnson in April last to a mass meeting of the people of Knoxville and vicinity:

"My countrymen I my heart yearns toward ou; I love you; I am one of you. Thare climbed yonder mountains that you have climbed, yander mountains, rock-ribbed and glowing in sunshine, in whose gorges, in whose caverns, your sons, hunted like wild beasts. have fallen to rise no more. I do not speak of these things to draw your tears. It is not the time for tears, but for blows. I speak of them that I may fire your hearts with holy indignation, and nerve your arms for unconquerable fight. And I speak of them because the mountains seem to talk to me. Ally home is among the mountains, and though it is not far away I cannot go to it. It is the place where I met her and loved her, and married her who is the mother of my children. Do I not love the mountains, then? And if liberty is to expire, if freedom is destroyed, if my country in all its length and breadth, is to tremble beneath the oppressor's tread, let the flag, the dear old flag, the last flag be planted on you rocky heights, and upon it let there be this inscription: "Here is the end of all that is dear to the heart and sacred to the memory of man."

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS INCREASED.—The President has signed the bill recently passed by Congress, raising the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the army. The pay hereafter will be as follows:

Sergeaut majors, \$26; quartermaster and commissary sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$20; sergeants of ordnance, sappers artillery and chief buglers of cavalry, \$24; buglers, \$16; farriers and blacksmiths of caralry and artillery and infantry, \$16; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, \$22; leaders of brigade and regimental bands, \$75; hospital stewards of the first class, \$33; musicians, \$18; hospital stewards of the second class, \$25; hospital stewards of the third class,

A Good RETORT .- The New York Journal of Commerce, quoting the off-repeated commonplace that "the rebellion is on its last legs." asks poorishly how many legs the rebellion has got. The Chicago Tribune answers:

"There is a leg in Ohio called Vallandigham, one in Chicago called the Times, two in New York, the Journal of Commerce and World, one in Cincinnati, the Enquirer, besides two very lame legs at Richmond and Atlanta. The Northern legs are the most serviceable."

A copperhead in Augusta Maine was a few days ago reviling the Union cause and saying that Grant would be whipped, &c., when an old farmer pushed up to the disloyalist and re-marked: "Sir, I,ve got two sons in Butler's army-my only boys-God bless em ! That is for one of 'em, (hitting Mr. Copperhead square in the face with his fist) and that is for the other," (hitting him again and knocking him down).

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF. We are requested to absunce the name of LERCI TABOR, of Tiogs, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff; subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are requested to abnounce the name of SEL-DEN BUTLER, of Chatham, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Rapublican Convention.

We are authorized to anneance the name of GEO. FERRIS, of Chatham township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

esson of the Republican County Confention.

We are requested to announce the name of REUBEN MCRSE, of Chatham, as a candidate for the
office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.* We are requested to announce the name of W.P. SHUMWAY, of Charleston, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Flour at Reduced Prices. WE are receiving New Wheat Flour and can We want 10,000 hushels Wheat, 10,000 hushels Oats, and 10,000 hushels Corn, for which we will par

the highest market price in Cash. Wellsboro, Aug. 9, '64. WRIGHT & BAILEY. Application in Divorce.

22. The nation, through its representatives in Baltimore, June 8, made the abolition and prohibition of slavery the besis of its governmental administration for the future.

23. The Federal Government forbidden to employ any man as a slave, in any capacity.

24. One hundred and fifty thousand negroes, mostly free slaves, in the pay and uniform of the Government as soldiers.

Application in Divorce.

Ethan P. Eddy, May Tetm, 1864, No. 46.

72. The Feddy in Ling 1864, No. 46.

73. The Feddy in Ling 1864, No. 46.

74. Susannah Eddy, hereby notified that Ethan P. Eddy, your hysband, has applied to the Court of Common. Pleas of Tioga County for a divorce from the heads of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed Michael Stinday, the 28th day of August, 1864, at the Court House, in Wallsboro, for hearing the said Ethan P. Eddy in the promises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.

August 3, 1864: H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.

Application in Divorce.

Alenzo S. Cahoun,
May Term, 1884, No. 45.
To Mary C. Cahoun. You are
Mary C. Cahoun. Hereby notified that Alenzo C. Ca-Mary C. Cancul. I nersoy notified that Alcare Cova-houn, your husband, has applied to the Court of Com-mon Pleas of Tioga County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appoint-ad Monday, the 22th day of August, 1864, at the Court House, in Wellaboro, for hearing the said Alon-zo S. Cáhoun in the premises, at which time and place

you can attend if you think proper.
August 3, 1964. H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.