The Tioga County Agitator: BY M. H. COBB.

Published every Wednesday morning and mai id to subscribers at ONE DOLLAB AND FIFTY CI NTS subscribers at ONE DOLLAB AND FIFTY CI ATS per year, always IN ADVANCE. The paper is sent postage free to county su scri-bers, though they may receive their mail at post offices lucated in counties immediately adjoining, for care-

Increase in every neighborhood there is the advertisers of Tiolar Co., and circulates in every heighborhood therein. Sub-scriptions being on the advance pay system, it circu-lates among a class most to the interest of advertisers to reach. Terms to advertisers as liberal as those of the advance provide a state of the second second second to a second second second second second second second the advance provides a second second second second second to a second second second second second second second second second to a provide second ter i by any paper of equal circulation in Northern ter i by any paper of equal circulation in Northern penns i cauta-23 A cross on the margin of a paper, denotes

that the subscription is about to expire. time expires, unless the agent orders their continu-- - Hickory Sicht H S JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON. A FORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT DAW, I will attend the Courts of Tioga, Potter and Mehcan counties, Gil [Wellsboro; Jun. 1, 12 53.]

JOHN I. MITCHELL. TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. A Tioga Village, Tioga County, Penn'a. Prompt attention to Gollections.

March 1, 1865 .- ly. JEROME B. NILES,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW," Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pa.,?

Having been specially licensed by the United States for the Prosecution of Claims for Pensions, Back for the Prosenties. Pay and Bounties. Particular attention will be given ro that class of J. B. NILES.

wellsboro, Feb. 15, 1865-1y*

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND THE AVI NUE, Wellsbord, Pa.

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

D. HART'S ROTEL WELLSBORD, TIOG . CO. PENILA. THE subscriber takes this method to inform his old friends and customers that he has re-uned the conduct of the edd "Crystal Fointain and will hereafter give if his entire attention. Hotel. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a renewal of the same. DAVID HART. Wellsboro, Nov. 4, 1863.-1y.

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE, Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.

H. C. VERMILYEA,.....Proprietor. THIS is a new hotel located within easy ao-L cess of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the trav-[Jan, 1, 1863.]. elling public.

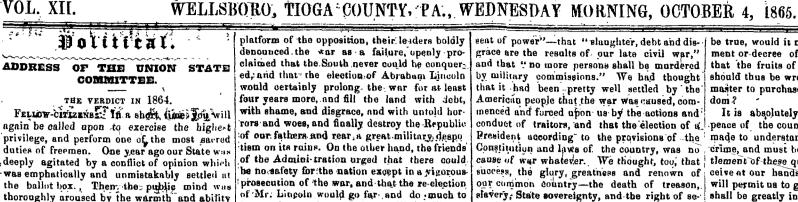
A. FOLEY, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES. POST OFFICE BUILDING, NO. 5, UNION BLOCK. Wellsboro, May 20, 1863.

H. W. WILLIAMS, WN. H. SMITH. WILLIAMS & SMITH, * ATTORNEYS AND. COUNSELORS AT LAW, BOUNTY & PENSION AGENCY. Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa. i y

January 4, 1865-1y. S.) F. SHAIBLIN, BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER, SHOP OVER C. L. WILCOX'S STORE Wellsboro, Dec 7, 1864

WESTERN EXCHANGE HOTEL. KNOXVILLE, BOROUGH, FA!.

THE undersigned having leased the abuve Hotel for a term of years would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has put the Hot A in first class order for the reception of guests and in pains will be spared in the accommodation of traviers and will be spirged in the incommunities of the set is in the set of the situation will allow, be will keeps a first class Hotel, in all things, except prices, which will be moderate. Please try us and judge for your elver. Knowille, Oct.114, 1864-16, J. H. MAKTIN.



thoroughly aroused by the warmth and ability of the contest. On both sides were arrayed men who earnestly, and perhaps, in most cases, sincerely, endeavored to persuade their fellowcitizens that the triumph of their views was indispensable to the welfare and prosperity of the State, the peace and enjoyment of the peace ple, and the duration and life of the nation. After a long, well-contested and thorough can vass, the people of Pennsylvania, by more than twenty thousand, and the people of the nation, by more than four hundred thousand majorify, rendered their verdict. The lines were plainly drawn, and the issue clearly and fully made up. It is impossible for any one to be mistaken as to the character of the trial, or the nature of the verdict. The administration of Abraham Lincoln was on trial. "The American peo ple were the jurors. The contest was waged by his friends, under most innuspicious cir cumstances, and in the midst of unparalleled. difficulties and trials. No event, in the history of the human race, was so well calculated to. test fully and completely, the capacity of min; for self government. The people were called upon, voluntarily, to tax themselves for the navment of an immense, and daily Increasing debt. They were asked to furnish more men for the army; and on the very eve of the election, President Lincoln proceeded to enforce a draft to fill up, the army at all hazards, preferring the suppression of the rebellion and the life of the Republic, to his own success at the poils, an example of disinterest d patrictism and of heroic action, never surpassed by any :uler named in history.

VOL. XII.

The people of the United States proved them selves worthy of such a rule. Animated by a lofty patriotism, rising above all considerations of selfishness, and having resolved upon their knees and in their closets that the noble old Republic of our fathers should not perish ; in spite of all our enemies at home and abroad, the tyrants and aristocracies of Europe, the kings of the earth, armed traitors in the South, their sympathizers in the North, and all the enemies of human liberty everywhere, they he roically and courageously recorded their verdict at the ballot-box. Both parties went into the coutest with their principles plainly in scribed upon their banners, and it is impossible the nature, extent, and true character of the issues which they were trying. The Union Convention at Baltimore, which

nominated Lincoln and Johnson, declared as follows:

denounced the war as a failure, openly proclaimed that the South never could be conquered, and that the election of Abraham Lincoln would certainly prolong the war for at least four years more, and fill the land with Jebt. with shame, and disgrace, and with untold horrors and woes, and finally destroy the Republic of our fathers and rear a great military despo tism on its rains. On the other hand, the friends of the Admini-tration urged that there could. be no safety for the nation except in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would go far, and do much to hasten the overthrow of the rebellion. The result is before the world. The promises and pledges of Union men made in 1864, have all been kept and fulfilled. Those of our political adversuries have all been dissipated and proved hollow, delusive and false. The ballot-box exbibited a majority unprecedented in the history of the nation The enemies of liberty in foreign lands stood appalled at the result. The friends of the Union everywhere took new courage. The rebels trembled with fear, the beart of the rebellion grew sick and sank in the bosom of treason; and the sympathizers with rebellion in the North hid themselves away from the public gaze, and many of them to day deny that they ever advocated the doctrines or made the prophesies which they then so earnestly defended, and so confidently proclaimed. : Thanks to the heroism, courage, and skill of American soldiers, sailors and officers, and, to the God of battles, the war is over, our nation saved; and the good old Republic still lives .---Pence has again spread her gentle wings over our once happy and beloved land. The sound of trumpets, the noise of cannon and musketry, the trend of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave soldiers and the sickening groaps of the wounded and dying are no longer heard in our borders. The nation, as in former times, comes out of the fiery ordeal triumphant, and now redeemed and vindicated before the world, stands forth more bright than ever before as a beacon to, the down trodden and oppressed of all lands; as a terror to the tyrants of the earth. as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations and as the wonder and admiration of the lovers

of Freedom everywhere. The grass which we were told would grow in the streets of Northern cities in the case of war, is now growing in the streets where the prophesy was made. The ruin, poverty and suffering which were to overtake the people of the North are resting upon the people who prayed for such blessings upon our heads. The new paradise which was to be discovered to delight the saints of the "Southern Confederacy," is filled with darkness and gloom, with sorrow and woe.

The large and mighty armies of treason have been overthrown and scattered before the lar scribed upon their banners, and it is impossible ger and more poworful armies of the Republic. to suppose that the people did not understand Traitors and their friends, everywhere, have been compelled to vield to the greatness, the power, the energy, the resources of the nation. and the courage, skill and endurance of her he roic sons ...

. Some of the leaders of the rebellion are bur; Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every ied beneath the soil they attempt to desecrate, American citizen to maintain against all their some are fugitives in foreign lands, and others

grace are the results of our late civil war," and that "no more persons shall be murdered that the fruits of the negro's labor and toil by military commissions." We had thought should thus be wrested from the hands of his that it had been pretty well settled by the master to purchase and secure his own free-American people that the war was caused, com- | dom? menced and forced upon us by the actions and conduct of traitors, and that the election of a pence of the country that the world shall be President according to the provisions of the made to understand that treason is a great Constitution and laws of the country, was no crime, and must be punished, Yet, in the setcause of war whatever. We thought, too, that | tlement of these questions, the rebels shall resuccess, the glury, greatness and renown of ceive at our hands all that justice and safety our cummon country-the death of treason, will permit us to grant. Our treatment of them

next to impossible to divine a motive for the bostflity of the late convention toward military commissions. It would be uncharitable to intimate that it orginated in sympathy with such criminals as Wirz or Jefferson Davis.

In contrast with this remarkable platform of our political opponents, we have that of our believed, that they will fail: own representatives, which, among other things, contains the following :

EAGITATOI

Devoted to the Briension 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.

"The Union party of Pennsylvania, in State convention assembled, declare :

"1. That as representatives of the loval peoto offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has vouchsafed victory to the national arms, enabled us to eradicate the crime of hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sail- hirelings," "robbers," ors, who, by their endurance, sacrifices, and other epithets unfit for repetition. illustrious hergism, have secured to their country peace, and to the down trodden everywhere they demanded a draft. an asylum of liberty; who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a failure, and whose valor has proven for all time the fact that this Government of the people, by the people, for the people, is as invincible in its strength as it is beneficent in its man was gone. operations."

The doctrine and principles of the party in 1864 have been re-assrted by the convention of | carrying it on. 1865. It is confidently believed that they will not be descrifed nor abandoned by the people at the polls in October next.

TREATMENT TO REBELS

We have thus seen how we may legally treat those lately in rebellion against us. How should we treat them? All will admit that we should desire to act towards them in such a way as hest to promote the welfare of the people, and add most to the greatness and glory of our common country. It will depend much upon our action whether the war just closed, the most gigantic in the world's history, shall produce substantial results, or whether the blood and treasure of the nation have been shed and expanded in vain. We must be merciful, but criminate mercy to the enemy would be danneither seek nor ask for vengeance. Whenever

ment or decree of an overruling Providence.

NO. 7

It is absolutely indispensable to the future slavery, State sovereignty, and the right of se- shall be greatly influenced by their future con-cession, and not simply "debt, disgrace and duct and actions towards the nation. And in elaughter" were really of the war, As the shaping these, it would be well for them to re-action of the military obtained in had cost only member that the war of their own seeking, and the lives of a few of the assassing of President of their own making, and that no one is so Lincoln, and as only a few of the vilest of the completely bound by a verdict as the man who rebels were in danger from similar trials, it is sought the advantages of the trial.

THE SOLDIERS.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by our opponents to obtain the votes of our fellowcitizens. recently returned from the service of the country in the army of the nation. In these efforts they should, and it is confidently

1. Because a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion has ever been urged by the Union party of the coun-

2. Because the war has never been sustained ple of the Commonwealth; we reverently desire or advocated by the leaders of the party op posed to the Administration.

3. Because the friends of the Union cause have always sustained and supported the solslavery from our land, and to render treason diers in the field, and the leaders of pretended against the Republic impossible forevermore; Democracy have ridiculed and derided the soland next to him our thanks are due and are diers of the Union, calling them "Lincoln's 'plunderers,'' and

4. Because when volunteers were called for,

5. Because when the draft came, they opposed the commutation clause, and declared it was a discrimination against the poor man.

6. Because when that clause was repealed they complained that the only hope of the poor

7. Because they denounced the war as a negro war, and did nothing to aid or assist in

8. Because they became highly indignant when negro troops were called for, and threw the benefit of all their sympathies with the South.

9. Because they opposed every measure the Government found it necessary to adopt for the suppression of the rebellion. 10. Because they magnified every rebel suc

cess, and deprecated every Union victory. 11. Because, in 1864, they declared the war s failure.

12. Because, in 1865, they declare that the fruits of the war are "debt, disgrace, and slaughter."

13. Because they tried to prevent the extension of the right of suffrage to soldiers in sermercy must be tempered with justice. Indis- vice. Their leaders opposed it in almost every form. Senator Wallace, now Chairman of ger and injustice to the nation. We must their State Central Committee, said (see Record of 1864, pages 335, 330): "I vote against our late adversaries come in a true spirit of this bill upon principle, as well as for form .soriow and repentance, sheath the sword and It is said that so meritorious a class as yolunteer soldiers should not be disfranchised. To this I answer, that neither the constitution of forgive them for the past. After they shall 1790, por that of 1838, conferred this privilege, have given us satisfactory security for the fu and the act of the soldier in taking upon himself duties that are from their nature incombut not till then, restore them to the enjoyment patible with the right of suffrage, deprives him of all the inestimable rights and high privileges of this privilege. He disfranchises kimself which they so recently, so defiantly, and so when he ceases to be a citizen, and takes upon causelessly trampled under their feet. For de himself the duties of a soldier." When the fiant and unyielding rebels; for those who amendment of the constitution was submitted to keep the sword still drawn, reeking with the a vote of the people, many of the so-called Democratic counties gave mejorities against it, while every county in the State (and it is beof the war; for all who glory in the part they lieved every election precinct) which gave Abraham Lincoln a majority of its votes, gave a majority in favor of the amendment.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, one insertion, and \$1.50 for three insertions. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yeafly advertisements : 3 MONTHS, 6 MONTHS. 12 MONTHS.

11	Square,\$4.00	\$5.75	\$7.50
12	do.' 6.00	8.25	10.00
8	do 8.75	10.75	12.50
110	Column,10.00	12.00	15.75
1 3	do	25.00	31.50
1	do	42.00	60,00
1	Advertisements not new	ing the name	

Advertisements not naving the number of inser-tions desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly. Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, and

all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, executed neatly and promptly. Justices', Constable's and other BLANKS; constantly on hand.

They endorse him in Maine and New York .--They endorse him (provided he will do as they wish) in Pennsylvania. In 1863, they spoke of him thus: Senator Lamberton, Record of 1863, page of 369 : "But then he was Andrew Johnsan the Democrat. Now, however, he has deserted his, post of duty in Tennessee; he is stultifying his past record; he has become a pensioner of power, and a defender of the usurpations of Abraham Lincoln; and he appears among us to day as an itinerant peddler of abolitionism." Senator Wallace, page 374: "Daring all the existence of the rebellion, where is Andrew Johnson? In the Senate of the United States, seeking protection for himself and his fellows under the bayonets of the soldiers of McClellan. He is never found in arms in defence of his State, or valiantly fighting in defence of the liberties of his people, against the armed cohorts of the rebellion. Never! never!" Senator Clymer, page 377 : "I say, sir. that his" (Johnson's) "appointment, by the Presi-dent of the United States, to that position, was

a usurpation of power on the part of the Presi-dent. * * * * That is my position, so far as concerns this pretended Governor of Tennesse. But, without regard to any question of his official pesition, take Andrew Johnson as an individual. * * * I never, by my vote, will allow a man to come into these halls and from this place speak to the people of the great State, in support of what I know to be illegal, unconstitutional, and tyranical acts of the Federal Government. I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the fartherest, and is ready to go still further to destroy, to uproot to uptur n every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours was founded. I know that he has bent with suppliant knee before the throne of power ; I know that, for pelf or some other consideration, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval."

These political leaders now are simply watching their chances, hoping that something may turn up which may enable them to return to power. In New York they adopted a platform at variance with all their past professions, and actually refused to condemn negro suffrage I They hope to use President Johnson to subserve their selfish purposes.

THE CHARGE OF NEGRO EQUALITY.

- For many years our political opponents seem to have a large investment in slavery and the negro. Now that slavery is pretty generally admitted to be dead, it was thought that they might allow the old subject to rest. But not so. They return to the question with as much apparent zeal and warmth as ever. With a full knowledge of the fact that negro suffrage and negro equality are not, and could not possibly be an issue, in the October contest, they are making extraordinary efforts to mislead and deceive their fellow-citizens into a contrary belief. They think that our hostility and prejudices against the negro are so great, and that they have so often appealed to these with some show of success, that it is only necessary to repeat the effort in order to accomplish their designs. They tell you that efforts are being made to elevate the negro, and to place the two races on an equality. They seem to be very nuch alraid that some poor degraded negro may outstrip them in the race of life. They tell us that these negroes are weak, ignorant, and inferior to the whites. If so, it would seem that they needed our help and assistance to educate and instruct them. The only danger of equality we can see is, that some white men, by continuing longer in such a course of argument, in utter disregard of truth, experience, and history, for the base purpose of reaching the prejudices of the thoughtless, may at last succeed in bringing themselves down to or beneath the level of the negro. The time was when they confidently declared that the destruction of slavery would send swarms of negroes into our midst to drive away white, laborers. Experience has shown that the few we had here ran away from slavery in the South, and that had there been no slavery there these negroes in the North would have long since moved South. They told us, too, that in case of war, the slaves would fight for their masters. Neither Southern masters nor their Northern allies have any faith in this doctrine now. But these politicians cannot live without the negro. He comprises nearly their whole stock in trade. One year it is one phase of the negro question ; another year it is something else. The great work of Bishop Hopkins was once their standard work. It is rather duil sale this year. The conduct of these politicians toward the pour negro would be past all comprehension. had we not a memorable example of the same kind in the early bistory of the human race. All the troublesome and deadly plagues of Egypt, including the death of the first-born of the land, were not sufficient to reach the heart of Pharaoh, Bor to persuade the Egyptians of the errors and sins of slavery. So that, even after the slaves had left the country, the ruler and his hosts followed them even into the Red Sea. Our nation has suffered more than all the plagues of Egypt. As the law of primogeniture has been abolished among us, the deaths were not all of our first hors, but nearly one of every household; yet these deluded hosts, led on by hard bearted and wicked Pharaohs, are still pursuing even into the midst of the Red Will not the "waters standing as walls Sea. of safety" to the slaves, return again and cover Pharaob and his hosts, and all that come in-

REVENUE STAMPS.

JOHN M. PHELPS, Deputy Collector of Mans-field, has just received a large lot of Revenue Stams, of all denominations, from one cent up to \$5. Any person wishing Stamps can get them at my office in Mansheid, or of M. BULLIGRD, Absustant Assessor, at Wellsboro, Pa. J M. PHELPS. at Wellsboro, Pa. J M. Pl Mansfield, May 2, 1864.

P. NEWELL, DENTIST,

MANSFIELD, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.,

Is prepared to operate in all the improvements in the various departments of filling, extracting, inserting artificial dentures, &c. Mansfield, August 10, 1864-1y.

WELLSBORO HOTEL

(Oorner Main Street and the Avenue.)

WELLSBORD, PA.

B. B. HOLIDAY, Proprietor.

One of the most popular Houses in the county. This Hotel is the principal Stage-house in Wellsboro. Stages leave daily as follows:

Stages leave daily as follows: For Tioga, at 9 a. m.; For Troy, at 8 a. m.; For Jersey Shore every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m.; For Coudersport, every Monday and Thursday at 2

STAGES ARRIVE-From Tioga, 84 12 1-3 o'clock p. m.: From Troy, at 6 o'clock p. m.: From Jereey Shore, Tuesday and Friday 11 a. m.: From Conders-N. B. Jimmy Dowden, ibe well-known hostler, will be found on wand. Wellshore, Oct. 5, 1864-1y.

HUGH YOUNG BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

AND DEALER IN

American Clocks, American, English, aud Swiss Watches, Jewelry, Silver Platod. Wara. Spectacles, Picture Frames, Photographic Albums, Stereocopes, Microscopes, Perfamery, Yankee Notions, Stereoscopes, Microscopes, Perfamery, Yankee Notions, Fishing Taskle and Flies, and Fancy and Toilet Articles. Jar SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind used in the County, constantly on hand and sent by mail or otherwise, to order:

NO. 5, UNION BLOCK, WELLSBORG, PA.

ROR SALE HOUSE & LOT on Main Street, adjoining Wright & Ballan's From Main Street, adjoining Wright & Bailey's Store. 20 meres o land in Dalmar, between John Gray and Merrick. House and Lot on Covington Street: For terme, apply to HENRY. SHERW COD, Esq. Wellsboro, May 31, 1865-tf.

FLOUR AND FEED, BUCK WHEAT FLOUR, Candles, Saleratus, Tobacca and Kerosene Oil. Also, Maskerel, White Fish, and Troit, by the

package or pound. CHAS. & H. VAN VALKENBURG. Wellsboro, June 28, 1865.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM AND PENSION AGENCY OF THE U. S. SANITARY COM-MISSION.—All the papers and correspondence re-quired to procare Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and Prize Money for discharged SOLDIERS and SAILORS, and for the RELATIVES of Soldiers and Sailors dying in the service of the United Sintes Salors dying in the service of the United States, prepared and forwarded, and the proceeds of all claims, when collected, remitted to the parties FREE OF CHARGE

Office 1307 Chestnut Street. Philadelphia. Or for farther information or assistance, apply to ; LUCY MOORE HOTCHKISS, Wellsboro,.

S. E. MOBBIS, Mansfield, Associate Managers for Tidgs County.

DURE GINGER at NGER at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

American course to maintain against an and the some are togetives in torough lands, and one of the integrity of the Union, and the are swarming the National capital and crawling into the White House, begging pardons the laws of the United States; and that laying from the man whom, of all others in the land,

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, nor to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an 'unconditional surrender" of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the of four years of bloody war (made more desand that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the atmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance apon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the and ving devotion of the American people to their country and tts free institutions." now constitutes the strength, of this rebellion, at the ballot box, against our adversaries, it and as it must be always and everywhere hos would seem most singular that the same questile to the principles of republican government, turns should be again presented to the people. justice and the national safety demands its ut of the Keystone State. g. But they have selected ter and complete extirpation from the soil of their ground, and we willingly and gladly acthe Republic; and that we uphold, and main oppt the challenge. At the convention of their the power of war as conquered belligerents. It tain the acts and proclamations by which the organization, recently held at Harrisburg, it is not only the right, but the solemn duty of Government, in its own defence, has simed a was resolved, that "the men and the purty

the United States.

Union by the experiment of way, during which executed Booth, uttered as he rushed from the bounties and pensions of our soldiers, by whom

nside all differences: of political opinion, we they have most fiercely denounced and most heide ourselves as Union men, animated by a bitterly hate? The chief of the rebellion himcommon sentiment, and aiming at a common self, from his prison at Furtress Monroe, surobject, to do everything in our power to aid the veys the ruin he has wrought among his own Government in quelling, by force of arms, the poople, and silently and sullenly awaits the rebellion now raging against its authority, and betion of the nation he vainly attempted of desin bringing to the punishment due to their troy, to make known to him, in its own good erimes, the rebels and traitors arrayed against time, the doom he so richly merits.

- In the North we have prosperity and plenty, all the evidence of increasing power, and great ness, everywhere present, and the nation surely and certainly advancing more rapidly than ever before in the path of progress? And, notwithstanding all the calamities and encrifices tructive by the humanity and barbarism of our enemies), we have just welcomed to their homes more than one million of brave men, who have saved the nation and made their names immortal

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

After the settlement of the issues of 1864, so Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and disastrously in the field and so overwhelmingly death blow at this gigaptia evil. We are in administering the Government since 1861 have favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to betrayed their trust, violated their sacred oblithe Constitution, to be made by the people, in gations, disregarded the commands of the fandaconformity with its provisions, as shall termi: mental law, corruptly squandered the public nate, and forever prohabit, the existence of money, perverted the whole Government from. slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of its original purpose, and hereby have brought untold calamities, upon the country." The cate the property of the rich, influential, and

agree to obey the law, in the future we will extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and ture, by a reasonable probation, we will then, blood of our brothers; for' those who refuse to accept and submit, in good faith, to the results took in the rebellion, and who still insist that they were right and the nation wrong, we must have confiscation, luss of citizenship, and in

the end banishment or the balter. Under the law of nations, and by the laws of war, we have a clear right to enforce the great objects of all wars-indemnity for the past, and security for the future. This right extends to the confiscation of the enemy's property after the war is over. Even as a question of policy and expediency, or upon the ground of humanity, it is by no means certain that some such measures is not required for the security of the fu-

ture. The war is not ended until the conquered party has fairly accepted all its results. As we have seen, we hold the late rebel States by the Government to hold these belligerents, in the military grasp until all shall be demanded and obtained which may be necessary to secure the nation in the future, and render another rebellion or another war impossible. In accomplishing these ends, who could reasonably complain if it should be found necessary to confis-

he United States. In opposition to the views and principles thus measures of the administration of Abraham active traitors. If the aristorcratic element In opposition to the views and principles thus in Lincoln, so recently endorsed by so large a of the Sonth will not be taught to obey the law, In opposition to the views and principles, must in Lincoln, so recently endorsed by so large a of the Sonth will not be taught to use taw, announced, the representatives of the party in "Lincoln, so recently endorsed by so large a of the Sonth will not be taught to use taw, apposition to the Administration met al Chica." majority of his countrymen, are here foolisbly. Let its power and influence be taken from it by and wickedly denounced by the members of, taking away its wealth. What loyal man go, nominated McClellan and Pendleton, and the convention, and the people of Pennsylvania | could object, that by means of this fund a few go, nominated provision and remaining the convention, and the people of remusely value of court of the conforts, if not the luxuries of life, should are gravely asked to sanction the act, reverse of the comforts, if not the luxuries of life, should ontained, the following: Resolved, That this convention does explicitly diat of the nation solemuly rendered at the jout the hand whose firesides have been made declare, ne the search of the American people, ballot box. that after four years of failure to restore the ballot box. The "Sic semper tyrannis" of the ever to be, which caused it. Who would object, that the

under the spratence of A. military necessity of scene of the great arime of the age, conveys no the victory was won and the nation sated; war power higher than the Constitution, the greater insult to the memory of Abraham Lin- should be increased, and a trifle added to the Constitution itself has been disregarded in ev coin, nor runs more directly counter to the pecuniary compensation so justly due them cry part, and public liberty and private rights feelings and sentiments of his country men. for the sacrifices made?. Who could object, abke trodden down, and the material prosperity that does this utterance of the late so-called that by means of these funds, so justly for have on the subject of the war. Prior to his anke trouden down, and hie international department of the does this utterance of the international department of the country essentially impaired, justice, hu? Democratic convention. Let the whole army, feited, a large portion of our national debt renomination, they abused, vilified and de-immediate efforts be made for a cessation of under the banner of Abraham. Lincoln, be classes of our people diminished, and a part of tion until the election, no epithets were too hostilities with a view to an ultimate conven- again called into the field, and march to the heavy lund imposed upon the shoulders of tiun of the States, or other peaceable means, to polls in Octuber, 1865, to resent the intell to, our people by treason, thus removed by treason of President Lincoln, they continued in the the end that at the earliest practively actively his memory. Let there we no absentees up, not the rebellious States are almost peace may be restored on the basis of the Fed deserters no stragglers but let the old sol- toracy of the rebellious States are almost. his memory. Let there, be no absentees no itself. The rich men of the South-the aris same strain. After that they begun to flatter,

TALES AND THE PREDICTIONS OF THE CANVASS. During the progress of the compares and encoded the season of the seaso

14. Their leaders almost invariably opposed giving hounties to volunteers, while the friends of the Union party always sustained and supported these measures.

15. Even since the war is over, they employed their ablest lawyers in an effort to declare the bounty laws unconstitutional, and really persuaded their two friends on the Bench of the Supreme Court so to hold.

16. When men were greatly needed to fill up the ranks, and the Government ordered a draft, they resisted, and all of their representatives upon the bench of the Supreme Court declared the law authorizing the National Government to take men out of the State by draft was unconstitutional and void.

17. Because they have tried to injure the credit and disparage the currency of the coun try, by means of which the pay, bounties, and pensions of the soldier can alone be paid. This point they pressed before the Supreme Court of the State, and failed by a division of three to two.

And because, when the rebels were starving our brave soldiers by the hundred at Libby, Belle Island, Andersonville, and Salisbury, these same leaders excused or mitigated the crime by declaring that " they fed our prisoners as well as they did their own men :" that 'owing to the unconstitutional blockade of the tyrant Lincoln, they could not obtain a sufficiency of food." And this in the face of their constant socers that "the North could never starve the rebellion out, because the South had more to eat than we had in the North."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE OPPOSITION.

The opposition has not been so consistent in then to approach. When he ordered the execution of the assassing, they sent forth a loud

to the sea after them, until there shall remain not so much as one of them t

OUR CANDIDATES.

For Auditor General, we have presented the name of Maj. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT. of Montgomery; and for Surveyor General. Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria, As biographies of these gentlemen have been lately circulated among the people, it is unnecessary to say more in this place than that both are gallant soldiers, and especially qualified fir the satisfactory discharge of the duties of the offices for which they are named.

INFORTANCE OF THE ISSUE.

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