ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.
Joe Printing done with neatness and

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly Opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment Courties PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Valuable Farm OR SALE.—Will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of SEPTEMBER next, at 1 o'clock,

A FARM, of Patented Land, situate in Straban township, Adams county, one mile east of Hunterstown, adjoining lands of heirs of James L. Neely, Peter Diehl, John Scholl and others, centaining about 220 ACRES, more or less There is a very large proportion of Timber Land, and also of Meadow. The improvements are a large Frame Weather-boarded HOUSE, with Kitchen-attached; a frame Barn, with hay, sheds, Wagon Shed, Smoke House, Carriage House, and other Out-buildings; a well of sever-failing water at the house, and

A good and sufficient title will be given.

The property will be shown by John McCreary, residing on the premises, or by the
undersigned.

Oreary, residung on and terms made known undersigned.
Attendance given and terms made known on day of sale by
JACOB CASSAT,
JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF.

Aug. 31, 1863

New Warehouse. 100.000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in

cash for GRAIN, of all kinds,

FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits, GUANOS,

SALT, FISH,

SALT, FISH.

GROCERIES, &c.,

Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y Spring Goods

A TA. SCOTT & SON'S -We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Fring Goods, which will be sold them, consisting of LADES' DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, etc., etc. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Contings, Vestings, with a variety of Cotton-sides, &c., &c. Call and sec. May 18, 1863. A. SCOTT & SON.

Give Us a Call!

CODORI & GILLESPIE have just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods which they are selling as chenp as the times will allow. Their stock has been selected with will afford. SUGARS? we have all kinds, Hard and Soft Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, New Orleans, Porta Rica and Cubaze TEAS, Imperial Young Hyson and Black Teas, MOLASSES, New Orleans, Porta Rica and Syrups of different Rinds. Tolkaccos, to suit all lovers of the weed, Congress, Spun, Navy, Cavendish, Rooth and Ready, Natural Leaf, and Fine Cata! Smoking Tobacco, 13 different Kinds: Pil'ES, a large and line assortment; SEGARS of various brands. COAL OIL LAMPS and Shades, we have the best assortment in the place, which we sell low; also, a No. 1 article of Coat Oil. HAMS, plain and sigar cured, Shoulders and Sides. FBUUR, of the best quality, which we sell low; also, a No. 1 article of Coat Oil. HAMS, plain and sigar cured, Shoulders and Sides. FBUUR, of the best quality, which we always guarance; Cedar-ware, Tubs, Byckets, Water Cans, & We also keep, Notions, Contections, Fruits, Fish, by the small or by the barrel, Salt, Spices, Chocolate, Starch, Blacking, Indigo, Candles, Soaps, Curry Combs and Cards, a large assortment of Brushes, Braskets, Ropes, Cords, Crockery, ware, &c. GIVEUS A CALL!

Gettyeburg, May 11, 1863.

BAISBURY Bros. & Co.

Salisbury Bros. & Co. care and is of as good a quality as the market will afford. SUGARS, we have all kinds,

Salisbury Bros. & Co., NO. 37 DURRANCE STREET, and 67 WEYBOSSET STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. L. PROVIDENCE, R. 1.,
Proprietors of one of the most extensive JEWRLRY MANUFACTORIES in the Eastern

real durability ! FOR INSTANCE:

FOR INSTANCE:

For Fifteen Dollars, we forward, nicely carded and packed in good order, the following enormous quantity of Jewelry, equal in finish to any Plated Gold, and not to be recognized from Gold only by the trying of acids:

A Set Enamel Vest Chains; 2 Plain Florentine Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Twist Wire Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Plain Pins; 4 there were all parts of cultivation—all, baving been Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Plain Pins; 4 thoroughly limed—and thereing good. There 2 Double-Glass Lockets, engine-turned : 6 Box and Glass Pins for portrait or hair; 72 assorted Lockets, Heart and Shell Charms, and 6 Band Bracelets; - all for Fifteen Dollars. A collection of this kind, when placed in the hands of

any one of ordinary intellivence, ought to retail at least One Hundred Pollars ! Catalogues, containing full information and Prices of Goods, can be obtained upon appli-cation. Olders by Mail, Telegraph or Express

respectfully solicited.
SALIBBURY BROS. & CO., 37 Dorrance & 67 Weybosset Sts., Providence, R. I. June 29, 1863.

E. & H. T. Anthony,

ANDFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, 501 BROADWAY, N. Y. ED PHOTOGRAPHS.—Our Catalogue now empraces considerably over Four Thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz; 72 Major-Generals, 190 Brig. Generals, 259 Colonels, 84 Lieut. Colonels, 207 Other Officers, 60 Navy Officers, 525 Statesmen, 127 Divines, 116 Authors, 30 Artists, 112 Stage 46 Prominent Women, 147 Prominent Foreign

2,500 Corina or Works or ART, including 2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART, Including reproductions of the most celebrated Eugravings, Phintings, Statues, &c. Ustalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for Ont Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of \$1.80, and sent by mail, free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufactures agreed, variety

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$50 each.
Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at the smaller kinds can be sent

The more expensive can be sent by express. We also keep a large assortment of STERESCOPES & STERESCOPIC VIEWS. Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any ad-

diess on receipt of Stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY. Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c. Aug. 24, 1863. 6m

Farmers' & Mechanics' CIAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO. having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations

Loss day, Wadnesday. [April 6, 1863. tf Picking HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING COME ONE, COME ALL. Ney 18, 1863.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1863.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP CONSUMPTION. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

wich corn CONSUMPTION. ... SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP WILL CORE CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC WILL CURE DYŚPEPSIA. SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC

WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA. SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC

WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA, SCHENCKS SEA WEED TONIC

DYSPEPSIA. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS WILL CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS,

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE FILLS LIVER COMPLAINTS. ' SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS LIVER COMPLAINTS!

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS WILL CURI LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK has a Large Suit of Rooms at No. 32 BOND STREET, NEW YORK,

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Valuable Farm

T PUBLIC SALE .- On THESDAY, the A T PUBLIC SALE.—On a serious subscribers, Executors of the less will and testa-States, beg, to call the attention of the community generally to the very SURPRISING ment of Henry Woll, deceased, will offer at CHEAP RATE at which they are offering their goods, far surpassing both Foreign and Domestic Manufactures in point of elegance and AFARM, situate in Tyrone township, Adams A FARM, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Henry J. My-

Firs; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Plain Pins; 4 thoroughly limed—and fencing good. There Ear-Rings to match; 25 Ladies' Rings, Double—is a sufficiency of excellent Meadow and Tim hlems, 50 Scarf pins, Plain and Imitation Coral; The property is a most desirable one. Beside many other advantages, it is convenient to Chamberlin J.Clarchers, schools, mills, stores, &c., being but Conrad Absalom half a mile from the pleasant village of New Culbertson Thoms

Ckester. call upon Jacob Rummell, residing thereon. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given

and terms made known by .
GEORGE WOLF, JOSEPH WOLF. John Hanes, Auctioneer. Executors.

July 27, 1863. ts

Removals. THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery. Meat. HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, of best quality, and cheap, at Aug. 24. GEO. B. KALBFLEISCH'S.

Picking HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUNNER CLOTHING.

COME ONE, COME ALL. May 18, 1863. DICKING HAS RECEIVED HIS

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

(ALICOES, Ginghams, Muslins, at Peduced rates, at FAHNESTOCK BROS'. Sign of the Red Front. BALMORAL BOOTS.—"Kate, where did you get those nice Balmoral Boots?" "At McILHENY'S."

pul BROADWAY, New YORK.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept careful-

OTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, er . be had cheap at ' CLYCEBINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and caring the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at

DB. B. HORNER'S Drag Store. MBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.

NECK TIES.—A beautiful assortment at UQUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just re-caived from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISOH'S. TUST received at PICKING'S Spring and Summer Clothing. Come one and all.

The Muse.

OUR LOVED ONES.

Who shall roll away the stone from the door The grave is dark, its walls are cold, Hung with a damp funereal mould; And there in deep repose Our loved ones sleep theyears away; Nor winter's blast, nor spring-time gay, Their heavy lids unclose. They slumber on; in vain we strive

That sleep to break: we bid them live; We call: how still are they! Our aching hearts cry out in pain, "Ah, who shall break death's iron chain-Who roll this stone away ?" Can love these cruel fetters break? Speak ! will the sleepers there for sake Their silent halls for thee?

Death never felt affection's power : He laughs to scorn love's parting hour And untold misery. Try wedlth and honor; they are poor. When death stands watching by the door To guard our treasured clay, Can they in all their pompand pride E'er turn these iron bolts aside,

Or roll this stone away? And yet despair not; there is Oxu Who buth these molten bars undone: For Him we watch and pray Who captive led captivity,

"Who robbed the grave of victory;"

He rolls this stone away.

Miscellancous.

CAPT. BELL'S CAVALRY. The following is the muster roll of Company B, 21st Reg., Pa. Cavalry, which has been doing provost duty here for some

weeks. The excellent and soldierly deportment of the Company is the subject of general admiration : Captain-Robert Bell. Caprain—Rosert Bell.

1st Lieut.—Jamea Mickley,

2d "—Henry G. Lott.

1st Sergt.—H. P. Bigham,

2d "—Cyrenius II. Fulweiler,

- Cyrenus II. ruiwener,
- Robert K. McIlhenny,
- Adam B. Black,
- Washington W. Witherow,
- Wm. T. King. Com." — Isaac Bucher.
Quar. Mas.—Isaiah W. Orr.
1st Corp'l.—Wm. W. Crooks,
2d "— John Q. A. Young,
3d "— Wm. B. Reynolds, -Isaac J. Stockslager, -J. Harvey Cobean, -Abraham King, -Witherow D. Horner, -Wilher J. Beamer.

Reg't, Bugler-H. G. Carr.

-Samuel Sherman, -Robert McCleaf. Blacksmith-Barnhart G. Hollebaugh, Asst. do. -John J. Shuliz. Farrier-Alex. J. Bucher. Sadler-Craig M. Geiselman, Teamster-Andrew J. Martin.

PRIVATES. Lower Josiah W. Allison Samuel McCleary John W. Bair Ephraim Bigham Rush M. Black William G. Bosserman John H. McDannell Luther Brinkerhoff David C. McGuigan David E. Buehler John McIlhenny Robert Bushey Calvin Black James B. Mills Josephus Carpenter Wm. E. Cassat Michael Chamberlin J.Clayto Culbertson Thomas C. Cumer John Degroff Miller Dixon William Eckert David Freeman William Fritz Isaac

Peters John Scott G. W.

Schriver George Schriver Lewis P. Shull Samuel Snyder Philip A. Snyder Adam Geiselman Wm. G. Stockslager Samuel Hainès George Stover Jacob Tate John W. Herring John Hoffman John H. Toot William Wade John J. Holtzworth James Walker William B. Weikert John B. Horner Theodore I Weikert William II. Weible William J. Keim Enhraim H. Kuhn Joseph Wilson James Lightner William H. Wintrode Edward C. Wilson James Young David M. Young George W. Low John F.
Lower John C.

*Killed by Whites' Guerillas at Gettysburg. The Democracy and the Laws. - The Phils. delphia Age thus curtly and sensibly defines the relations of the Democratic party to the law:-

 To obey them if they be good.
 To obey them if they be bad.
 To approve of them if they be good. 4. To repeal them if they be bad.

During the progress of the draft for this city, at Waterford, last week, a Republican seeing a Democrat present remarked that he hoped the latter would be drawn. The uncharitable wish had scarrely passed his line until his own name was called out by the provost Marshal. An honest country Democrat who had overheard the desire turned round to his Republican neighbor. and added to his discomfiture by the remark, that "people who dig pits for others to fall into, are apt to tumble in themselves." -Erie Observer.

of resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated Andy Curtin the Constitution is not once mentioned. They not only ignore it in substance, but even in name. They have ample reason for such action. They know that their party and the Constitution as framed by our fathers are in deadly hostility and are willing to see the Constitution perish if, so be, their I party may survive upon its ruins.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The New Hampshire Patriot re-publishes the following timely extract from the An-nual Message of ex-President Pierce to and will devote all his time, from now un-

Congress, December 2, 1856 : ical objects, and the wildest scope of discus-ion, are the received and ordinary condi-bulating the State and trying to persuado institutions, framed in the spirit of confi-dence, in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens, either to. The time was when the promises of a tions of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confiindividually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech, or any other methods short of physical force, the Con-stitution and the very existence of the U-nion. Under the shelter of this great liber-ty, and protected by the laws and usages of the government they assail, associations have been formed in some of the States, of individuals, who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future incheste States of the Union, are really inflamed with a desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States. To accomplish their object, they dedicate themselves to the officus task of depreciating the govern-ment organization which stands in their way, and of caluministing with indiscrimin-ate invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow-citizons throughout the country, who do not par-ticipate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured, and the blessings it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children. They seek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one. . They are perfectly aware that States, which they would promote, is beties, if avoid being made the period of an active
yound their lawful authority; that to them
it is a foreign object; that it cannot be affebted by any peaceful instrumentality of
their; that for them and the States of
which they are citizens, the only path to its
which they are citizens, the only path to its
of my present term of office, and I have
a single line: which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities and not felt myself at liberty to do otherwise not felds, and slaughtered populations, and all there is most terrible in forcign, complicated than accept this offer, As I shall for all with divit and service war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible, disruption of a country embracing in its broad broom a degree of liberty, and an amount Curtin to the Legislature of 1863. He took of individual and further works the parting words of Gov. of individual and public prosperity, to special pains to impress the Legislature and which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hestile governments in the people with the conviction that he would tration at Harrisburg and Washington, and substituting in its place hestile governments in the people with the conviction that he would tration at Harrisburg and Washington, and substituting in its place hestile governments in the expression of some few earnest words.

diversation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous been tendered and accepted a high position and programment camp of the President. This announce rulers, and if we stand indifferent to it, or brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of tion from the President. This announce-armed men like the rival monarchies of ment was received with pleasure by a maarmed men like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia. Well-knowing that such and such only, are the means and the consequences of their plans and the roughless of the Republican members of the pleasure of those who aspire to be our massivers, what shame will be ours! what loss and injury! what degradation and eternal disgrace!

Ward, sustaining the stay law passed by our pleasure of those who aspire to be our massivers. The proposition of the roughless of the pleasure of those who aspire to be our massivers. The proposition of the soldier:

"Now, if a stay of execution for three pleasure of those who aspire to be our massivers. The stay is a stay of execution for three pleasure of those who aspire to be our massivers. The stay is a stay of execution for three pleasure of those who aspire to be our massivers. The stay is a stay of execution for three pleasure of those who aspire to be our massivers. The stay is a stay of execution for three pleasure of those who aspire to be our massivers. The stay is a stay of execution for three pleasure of those who aspire to be our massivers. The stay is a stay of execution for three pleasure of those who aspire to be our massivers. The stay is a stay of execution for three pleasure of those who aspire to be our massivers. The stay is a stay of execution of the roughless, what shame will be ours! what degradation and eternal disgrace!

By liberty I do not mean license, but that regulated freedom established by our antitution and the laws of month and contrived to make for himself.

The ink on the paper containing this without question, and the example of without question, and the exam

der to shoulder as friends." And in the same message, Gen. Pierce den bysaways of political chicanery. Hav-utleted these prophetic words of warning, ing adminitered an opiate to his rivals which sithough disregarded at the time, and put them comfortably to sleep, he had are now impressed on our minds by their the field to himself, and was making headfull and terrible fulfillment in the fatal ca-lamities which are now come upon us: scious slumber. They swoke to the con-

tion and the Union. They would, upon deliberation, shrink with unaffected corror from any conscious act of disunjon or givil var. But they have entered into a path which leads nowhere, unless it be to civil war and disunion, and WHICH HAS NO OTHER POSSIBLE OUT

ASSAULTS OF THE ADMINISTRA-TION ON CONSTITUTIONAL LIB-

Musselman Samnel Myers Henry S. On this subject Wendell Phillips makes the following reflections in one of his Robert James A speeches: Reever Ephraim Rothenbacher Frantz *Sandoe G. Washingt.

"But let me remind you of another tendency of the times. You know, for instance, that the writ of Habeas Corpus, by which government is bound to render a reason to a citizen, has been called the high-water mark of English liberty. The present Na-pioleon, in his treatise on the English contitutions, calls it the germ of English institutions. Lieber says that free meetings like this, free speech and a free press, are the three elements which distinguish liberty from despotism, and all that Saxon blood has gained in the battles and tails of two hundred years are these three things. Now to-day, Mr. Chairman, every one of them —Habeas Corpus, the right offree meeting, and free press—is annihilated in every square mile of the Republic. We live today every one of us, under martial law or mob law. The Secretary of State puts into his Bastile, with a warrant as irresponsible as that of Louis, any man whom he pleases and you know that neither press nor lips, may venture to arraign the government without being silenced. We are tending with rapid strides you may say inevitable; I don't deny it, necessarily; I don't ques-tion it—we are tending to that strong government which frightened Jefferson; toward that unlimited debt, that endless army; we have already those alien and sedition laws, which in 1798 wrecked the Federal party and summoned the Democratic into existence. For the first time on the continent we have passports, which even Louis Bonsparte pronounces useless and odious; for the first time in our history, government spies frequent our great cities."

STRONG TESTIMONY.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, an Aboli tion member of Congress, thus exposed the corruption of his party, in an able speech delivered upon the floor of the last Congress, on the twenty-fifth of April, 1862: "The gentlemen must remember that in

the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the lan that somebody has plundered the public Treasury well nigh, in that single year, as No Faith in the Constitution. In the series much as the current yearly expenses of the Government during the Administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption." Voters! bear this in mind on your way to the polls, on the second Tuesday of October.

A new spurious \$2 bill on the Fartion. The note is printed from an entirel genuino.

GOV. CURTIN'S PROMISES.

Governor Curtin has already practically rgress, December 2, 1855:

Lil the day of election—time which belongs to the Commonwealth and should be spent the reputation of the Chief Magistrate of the Keystone State. Official pride, if nothing more, was a guarantee of good faith. — But this was before Curtin became Governor. His promises are as worthless as di-cer's oaths. He can give the most solemn assurances, and then forfeit his word with a calm depravity that argues exceedingly obtuse moral perceptions, to put the very

mildest face upon it. That we are not speaking at random, we quote the following passage from a special message sent by Governor Curtin to the last Legislature on the day of final adjourn-

ment:
"To be called a freeman of Pennsylvania is, henceforth, to have a title of honor wherever loyalty, patriotism and the martial virtues are cherished. It is to be observed, moreover, that the labors which I have necessarily undergone have already impaired my health. I should have serious cause to apprehend that a much longer

ties of my position. ...
"It is to be added, that as the approaching season will, probably, be the most event-

face to face as enemies, rather than shoul- secure his renomination—not openly in the broad daylight, but in the secret and hid-"I confidently believe that the great body sciousness of how they had been duped of those who inconsiderately took this fatal when it was too late. They were caught in step, are sincerely attached to the Constitute a net cunningly aprend for them. They be-tion and the Union. They would, upon lieved the words of Curtin and were deceived, as every man deserves to be who relies

upon his promises. That we do not judge Gov. Curtin more harshly than the record warrants in pronouncing his withdrawal an intentional and premeditated piece of deception practiced upon the people of Pennsylvania, as well as upon the adverse leaders in his own party. we point to circumstances so strongly cor-roborative of the view that they must be conclusive to every impartial mind. In the first place, he never publicly announced that he had reconsidered his withdrawal and was again a candidate, but allowed the people to remain under the impression produced by the special message that he would not accept of a re-nomination.— Had his withdrawal been sincere at the time, and after circumstances induced him to change his mind, justice to himself and make the fact of his being a candidate as public as his withdrawal. No honorable nomination. In the next place, Gov. Curtin's most active friends and the newsparaph, edited by an appointee of Gov. Curtery if they can, and show it to be consistent with ordinary integrity and fair deal-

With this damning record staring him in the face, how can Gov. Curtin present himself before the honest people of Pennsylvania and ask their suffrages? How can he summon the brazen assurance to ask a peo ple to confide in his promises, when the ev dence of his perfidy is engraven upon the public records. How dare he look men full in the face who know that he promised them not to be a candidate when he was candidate?-Patriot de Union.

The Portland (Maine) Argus says hat "just now the State swarms with office holders, who have come from Washington and elsewhere to vote on Monday next. Of course the people's money must pay for this extra labor performed by these unadultured patriots. Nearly two millions of lebt is increasing at an enormous rate and the taxes are growing more heavy every hour—and yet the Abolitionists ask the ury of the Nation .- Age.

Those who would give up essentia Liberty to purchase a little temporary Safety, deserve neither Liberty nor

Safety."-BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

forcing the above sentiment, from Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, to an assemblage of Democrats at Hughesville, Lycoming county. The meeting was held on Saturday week; and we mention here, as a sign of Governor of Pennsylvania were fulfilled to the times, that though it was in a country the letter, and no stain of dishoner sullied district, by no means populous, where ordistrict, by no means populous, where ordinarily two or three hundred would be behalf in the dispute.—See Life by Spurits, works, v. I, pp, 179-80, 196. considered quite a large assemblage, on this occasion two thousand persons were in attendance. Truly do the freemen of Pennsylvania appreciate the importance of this

contest-and deeply are they impressed

with the truth that they must now "Awake! arise! or be forever fallen !" Every word that falls from Mr. Buckslew's ips, every stirring sentence from his ready pen, gives to Pennsylvanians new cause of cobin assemblage, withdrawing his name, pride in their glorious Senator, and new and concluding with the following words of cause to rejoice and thank God that they warning to that body:
"Whatever disaster may occur, as assuredly passed triumphantly through that momentous struggle of wealth and corruption tous struggle of wealth and corruption myself, and such gentlemen of the Conven-against patriotism and principle, in which tion as wish to benefit your country and the was involved the question whether we interests of the loyal men you truly repreimpaired my health. I should have serious should have Simon Cameron or Charles R. sent, rather than the permiary and political incomes to apprehend that a much longer continuance of them might so break it.

Buckalew as the representative of the sovorthe future be placed upon the right down as to render me unable to fulfil the du- ereighty of Pennsylvania. Treasured in our heart of hearts should ever be the proud recollection that in that most anxious hour, tionary one. They are perfectly aware that ing season will, probably, be the most event the change in the relative condition of the ful period in the history of the country, I of the Democracy, to the that will follow the certain exposure of white and black races in the slaveholding will be able with more effect to discharge my due country, to liberty, was found in the Democracy.

MR. BUCKALEW'S LETTER,

To the Meeting at Hughesville. Eastern Lycoming, August 22, 1863.

Gentlemen of Lycoming: You are to be commended for assembling yourselves as men opposed to the Adminis-tration at Harrisburg and Washington, and acquiesce in its decision according to the pleasure of those who aspire to be our mas-

By power I do not mean legitimate authority, but authority usurped and lawless, pursuing its own ends over a broken Con-Between these-between power and lib-

erty—can you hesitate in your choice?— Will you hold up a balance and weigh, doubtfully, the arguments which sustain liberty against those which oppose it? Necessity—safety—are these the magical words by which despotism is to be changed

in character and made fit for our adoption? Shall the plea of tyrants be accepted as our standard of public rule? Shall we concede force, and justice, and wisdom to one of the most impudent, false and injurious doc-trines ever intruded into the discussion of public affairs? But there is a necessity (quite different from that asserted on behalf of power) which we must now admit as most evident

and urgent -- a necessity that we rid ourselves of those who plead necessity as the justification of their misdeeds. Those who cannot govern lawfully and justly are not to govern at all, but to give place to others; for it is monstrous to say that the incapable and vicious shall lord it over their fellows. The rulers who say they cannot govern by law and according to right, stand self-condemned.— Judged out of their own mouths, they are to the public would have impelled him to unfit for rule, and should be voted out of power.

Gentlemen, the greatest son of New Engman could have allowed himself to remain land spent most of his life and won his great in a false position before the public for a fame in this Commonwealth. We are in a false position before the public for a single day; but Gov. Curtin permitted the facts impression to remain until he had accomplished his purpose by securing his renomination. In the next place, Gov. Curting the facts of this State—with the illustrious men when the facts of the facts o try the logic of tyranny by the judgment of pers representing his interests, knowing that great man. Let us invite the apologist that he was a candidate, remained obstinate of arbitrary power and advocate of "strong ly and suspiciously silent. Even the Telegovernment," who files our ears with impassing the strong government, and the strong government of the strong government of the strong government. graph, edited by an appointes of Gov. Curtin, endeavored in vain to extoit from some of his confidants an assurance that he was not a candidate, and insisted that he had solemnly given his word that he was not, and was bound in honor to adhere to the laboration of the solemnly given his marks the resting place of "Benjamin and both and was bound in honor to adhere to the laboration of the solemnly given his anagisl message." sioned discourses upon public safety, and naand was bound in honor to adhere to the promise contained in his special message.—
If that message was not a trick, why so much secrecy? Why such quiet, underhanded work? Why did not Gov. Curtin say that he was a candidate, or why did his friends studiously refrain from announcing his candidacy? Let them explain this mysters if they can and show it to be consistence. those memorable words of wisdom and warning which should be written up or. warning which should be written appeared to the people warning which should be written appeared to the people with a transparent denger: "Those who would cive up ssear-octate," who now act with their organiza, TIAL LIBERTY TO PURCHASE A LITTLE TEMPORA- ocrats," who now act with their organiza. SAFETY!"

Gentlemen: Your political opponents think that patriotism should be called loyalty, and made to cohsist in unconditional unquestioning devotion to an administra agree with me that this great virtue requires tration remain in office. no new name borrowed from the literature to the Constitutions and laws of the United the true patriot regards public officials with a respect precisely proportioned to their observance of law, justice and right, and to their skill, wisdom and honesty in the performance of their public duties: Judge your public men fairly but freely. Let no man put a padlock upon your hips, dollars per day are expended by the Ad-ministration at Washington—the public nor impose upon you any of the false and pernicious sophisms of arbitrary power.

An important election approaches in this

Commonwealth, and another important

mine, as far as your votes will go, the policy of the future. You need no labored exhaptation from me to inspire you with zeal; courage, determination and fidelity in the discharge of your electoral duties. Behold, the evils who afflict the nation and the dangers which threaten it! These exhort you, beyond art of mine, to right action, and justify that opinion which we hold in common, that upon Democratic success in the elections just mentioned, depend the esistence of free, liberal and just govern-ment in this country; a restoration of Uni-on founded in consent; the avoidance of future wars, and the preservation and growth of that material presperity which results from good government when vouch-asfed to an united, industrious and virtuous

I am, your fellow-citizen, and obedient servant,

Warks of Franklin, by Sparks, v. III, pp. 107, 429, 430. This was the declaration of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, November 11, 1775, in answer to Governor Morris, upon the question of exempting NO 51 Proprietary property from taxation. Despite the fact of Indian depredations in the border settlements, and the danger of extended hostilities, the Assembly refused an appropriation of money for military purposes, unless the same should be raised or resid in the transfer of the same should be raised or resid in the transfer of the same should be raised or resid in the transfer of the same should be raised or resid in the transfer of the same should be raised or resident the same should be raised or resident the same should be raised or resident to the same should be raised to the same should be den equally upon the property and resour-ces of the Colony. Equality of taxation as an essential principal of tiberty, was then stern-ly vindicated by the men of Pennsylvania, Below we print an admirable letter, enand millory necessity was plead to them in vain as a reason for surrondering or waiv-ing their rights as freemen, and bouding heir backs to a burden of injustice. Dr. Franklin was a member of the Assembly,

INFORMATION WANTED.

The nublic are aware that John Covode, of "amelling committee" memory, was a prominent candidate for the Abelition nomprominent candidate for the Abolition nom-ination for Governor. Seeing that Governor Curtin had packed the Convention, and that no one else had any chance of securing the shoddy nomination, Mr. Covode ad-dressed a letter to the President of the Ja-

will if the warning is unheeded, it is due to shoulders."

These omnious words, uttered by one who knows all about Governor Curtin, and who is well aware of the consequences the masses, and they are anxious that he should "benefit his country" by frankly stating what he meant. While he cannot avert the "disaster" predicted in his letter, he can, at least, present such facts as will compel the shoddy candidate to withdraw from the canvass, and thus saye the party in which he professes to feel a deep inter-est from disgrace as well as defeat.—Age.

WHO IS THE SOLDIER'S REAL FRIEND?

Extract from the decision of Judge Woodward, sustaining the stay law passed by our

iothing unressonsble in exemption dier's property from execution whilst he is 2 absent from home battling for the suprem acy of the Constitution and the integrity of itution and through the baleful flames of the Union. And when he has not run before he was sent, but has yielded himself up to the call of his country, his self-sacriicing patriotism pleads, trumpet-tongued, for all the indulgence from his creditors which the Legislature has power to grant. If the term of indulgence seem long i instance, it was not longer than the time for which the President and Congress demanded the soldier's services."

AN ABOLITION WITNESS. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, a leading Administration member of Congress, utter-edthe following words in the National Rouse of Representatives on the 29th of April,

"As the oldest member present, repre senting a constituency for ten years, I should deem myself but a miscreant representative if I stood here as the defender of

the robberies and the plunderings now going on against the public Treasury."

The "robberles" and "plundering" referred to by Mr. Washburne were committed, according to Abolition testimony, by the friends and adherents of the Nationand State Administrations. people any longer continue these bad men n power, and permit them still further to plunder the National Treasury? Let hem answer at the ballot box !- Age. The prolongation of the war for the

two hundred thousand lives, created an additional debt of eight hundred millions of dollars, and filled the land with widows and orphans. Recollect that the war for the aid and comfort furnished the rebels by their northern allies—the Abolitionists and Radical Republicans. -- Lewistown

ast eighteen months has sacrificed at least

lating electioneering documents by frauduently using the envelope and name of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and the forged frank of J. N. Goodwin, M. C. So says the Eastern Argus. This using the sta-tionary of a charitable body, bought with the money contributed by the people to aid the sick and wounded soldiers, is meanness too great, we should think, even for Abolitionists to stand.

RY SAFETY, DESERVE NEITHER LIBERTY NOR tion, ask them if every one of this class of renegades has not been well paid for his course. Look at Dickinson, Butler, Logan. JOHNSON and their set-all holding high and profitable positions, and every one personally interested in having this Adminis-

We Want to Know?-Faragan, an Irishman, and Dixie, a negro, were both convicted, in May last, in our Court of Charter Sessions, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. Governor Curtin has promptly signed the death warrant of Faragan, whose execution is directed to take place on September 18th. The negro. Dixie, has still a chance for his life, no death warrant having been heyed. We want to know whether the superiority of people to continue them in power, and per one succeeds it next year. At those you the negro, in the Abolition scale of civiline are required to judge those who have ruled tion, extends to capital cases of srime?—
or misruled you since 1800, and to deter-