SATURDAY, SEPT. 5TH 1863. ETERNAL VIGILANCE BY THE HOPLE IS THE PRICE D

Democratic State Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR, CEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Philadelphia FOR SUPREME JUDGE WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny Co.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the county of on Saturday, September 12th, neat, to elect delegates to the County Convention to be

Wayne Hall, in the City of Erie. On Tuesday, the 15th of September next, AT 2 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

For the purpose of nominating candidates for Assembly, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts, Register and Recorder, Dis-

from the respective districts are as follows: Erie, 1st district 2, Second district 2, Third district 2, Fourth district 2, Millcreek 5, Harbor Creek 4, North East tp. 3, North East boro 2, Greenfield 2, Venango 3, Wattsburg 1, Amity 3, Wayne 3. Middleboro 1, Washington 3, Edinboro 2, Franklin 2, Elk Creek 3, Commeaut 3, Alboro I, Lockport 3, Fairview 3.

WM. A. GALBRAITH, Chairman Democratic Co. Committee.

The Feeling Elsewhere.

portunities of ascertaining public feeling as ourselves, can have no conception of most spontaneous sentiment of endorsethe intense spirit of enthusiasm and con- ment in its favor on the part of the rank fldence which very where prevails amongst and file at least. In what way can these the Democrats in the Southern portions truths be so well inculcated, as by private of the State. Meetings are being held letters, from those in whom they have every day, attended as meetings never been accustomed to confide? We trust were before, and each occasion but adds that our suggestion will be adopted by all to the earnestness of the people. Some who have friends in the army. of our exchanges come to us with announcements of no less than a dozen public meetings each week, in their respective counties. In former times, these assemblages were generally arranged at the county seats, by the leading politicians, who sent out handbills and 'drummed up" the "faithful;" but now the people get them up themselves, and call for the speakers to come out and address them. We are vastly mistaken in the signs of the times, if Pennsylvania does not swell up a majority against Andrew G. Curtin and the mismanagements of the Federal Administration, this fall, such as has never been recorded in her history.

We have not met with a solitary Democrat, who has had an opportunity of learnthe popular feeling, who does not | with the desperation of certain defeat. A erature and intellect. personal friend, writing to us from Harrisburg, savs.

"The political news is good from all

quarters. I never saw such manifestations of the popular will-as are daily exhibited Democratic meetings throughout the State. Our party friends are fairly wild with enthusiasm. Nobody here doubts the success of Judge Woodward: and ____ and ___, who you know al-ways manage to be on the strong side, are shaping their course accordingly. We will take care of them. The Democrats will remember such weak-kneed brethren in future. If we have any rewards to give, let them be given to the who have stood firm—those who have breasted obloquy from the beginning for the sake of the cause. Tell our friends in Erie county to keep up brave hearts. There is a better time coming—depend on that. As you said in the Observer a few weeks ago, nothing but greenbacks and bayonets can prevent our overwhelming success. The former will be used bountifully—the latter it will be seen whether they dare to employ."

The Soldiers' Vote.

We would remind our friends that the utmost exertions are being made by the Republicans to obtain the influence of the soldiers in favor of their candidate. With this object, prominent Republicans fare constantly visiting the army, and by Gov. Curtin has been their especial friend, while Judge Woodward is their bitter enemy. The Governor himself has just returned from a mission to Virginia, undertaken for the avowed purpose of presenting a sword to Gen. Meade, but really to In such a canvass all the advantages are them. on the side of the Opposition, for the Adascerain the true issues between the two Perty." partice, and we hope that Democrats evof private letters, and of sound, conservative newspapers through the medium of the Post Office. There are hundreds of orother relatives in the army, and it should the doctrines of Democracy, and the high didates we present for the peoples' suffrages, as possible.

We are confident in the belief that the great mass of the soldiers, if they once fully understood the real questions at is-

tty-are bitterly opposed to Abolitionism, | service, he is subject about the the civil au and almost as strongly to the cots of the thornty. It, however, he is in the mailtary Administration. The radical measures of service of the United States he is con-Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet have their most tion, that if he has been uniquenity placed earnest opposers in the ranks of the army, under that control by may diegot kell while the atrocious, injustice which they, either the east or military different of the have exhibited towards Gen. McClellan is commented upon by officers and men with severe and well deserved denunciation .-But the soldiers are studiously taught that the Democrats are opposed to their inter- time in the history of our country; the ests, that they are in sympathy with the rebels, and indifferent to the best interests of the country. Having little or no opportunity to learn the contrary, with few beside Republican journals furnished them to read, and of course unacquainted with Erie will meet at the usual places in the the platform of Democracy, it is no won- he intends to apply them hand what se several Wards, Boroughs and townships, der that they should look upon our organization with distrust, and labor to defeat it. Let them once thoroughly understand that the Democratic party is striving, not to destroy the Union, but to make condemn, unchecked and unopposed t permanent,—that it is pledged to maintain the old Constitution and restere the old Confederation of States-that its object is to put a speedy end to the war, and cessity that to-day demands the secret arsave the lives of thousands of gallant and trict Attorney, County Commissioner, Director of the Poor, County Auditor and Trustees of Eric Academy.

Trustees of Eric Academy placing the colored man on an equality in of personal liberty. the ranks and at the ballot box with the acts of the Administration which the solfrauds of contractors who plunder the Concord 3, Corry 2, Union 3, Union Mrils treasury and supply the army with un-

2, Le Beouf 3, Waterford tp. 3, Waterford wholesome food and worthless clothing, and placed in a camp of instruction or in boro 3, Greene 3, Summit 2, McKean 3, while the Republican leaders have no the field. He is compelled to military duword of condemnation for the same- ty only by a law of the land declaring him that it adheres to the old and well settled maxims of freedom for the people to crit- he shall serve, and that law must in every bion 2, Springfield 4, Girard tp, 3, Girard icise the acts of their public servants, and part be in harmony with the supreme law to condemn those which are deserving of condemnation—that, in short, it sustains of the Government, does he lose his rights everything that the soldiers themselves as a freeman only so far as is necessary to culisted to sustain, and regards Secession and Abolition as twin enemies of the na-Our readers who have not the same op- tion, alike to be resisted and vanquished -and we believe there would be an al-

> Kentucky in her late election. General Burnside also claims that Kentucky is no member of the party will object to the following sentence, expressed by Col. Bramlette, the new Governor of the State, in one of his speeches during the campaign, and recited in all the others made by him. Said he:

"The condemnation of the Radical measures of the Administration in power is the highest obligation of a patriot."

fur Democratic party of Massachusetts, hough weak in numbers, and certain agree with us, in our coufident anticipa- yearly defeat, numbers among its memtions of the result. Amongst leading bers many of the purest and ablest men of clamor would have us suppose. It is only politicians, it seems to be a foregone con. the Commonwealth. We notice among unreasonable search or seizure that is. clusion that Judge Woodwand's election the list of delegates to the State Convenis as certain as the coming of election day. tion held there on Thursday, the familiar The Republican leaders endeavor to keep names of Ex-Gov. GARDNER, Judge BENJ. such as constables and even by private up cheerful spirits, and will conduct at R. Craris, Hon. Gro. S. Hilliand and persons." vigorous campaign: but they high very Gro. Lunt, Esq., all persons holding the much as we did in the canvass of 1830, very highest position in the world of lit-

WHEN YOU hear Republicans taiking of and praising what they call "War Demo- time for trial before a very, that a military crats," who now act with their organization, ask them if every one of this class of renegades has not been well paid for his prison without the aid of a jury. A keen and course. Look at Dickinson, Butler, Louan, discriminating legal mind, or a candidate

THE DENOCRACY AND THE LAWS .- The Philadelphia Age thus curtly and sensibly | tions? Is he not aware that under our defines the relations of the Democratic party to the laws:-

1. To obey them if they be good. 2. To obey them if they be bad. 3. To approve of them if they be good. 4. To repeal them if they be bad.

Written for the Observer The Republican Candidate for Supreme Judge.

In pursuance of the effort of Judge Agnew to prepare the public mind for tame acquiescence in the proposed despotism, he next attempts to justify the imprison-ment of citizens in military bastiles, and cising their Constitutional and inherent the press." Page 21.

"Mark the language," says the Judge, to be aware that times of factional control speeches and the circulation of lying doc- of the Administrative authority, and great argues that though Congress can make no uments, attempting to convince them that | public excitement, are the very hours in the fundamental law, unhampered by a superior governmental wisdom. When these rights are threatened, by military or protection, not when amid the calm of make political capital in his own favor. Peace no attempts are made to invade

"If, then," says the Judge, "the stern ministration has exclusive control over of fundamental, God-given rights, what the avenues of approach to the soldiers. exemption from the same necessity can be claimed Democratic papers are not permitted to five the miner guarantees of the Constitution ! On be sold in most of the camps, while Reunder foundation rests the freedom of
publican journals are flooded into the arspeech and of the press, the light to have due process of law and the writ of habeas corpus? my by wholesale. But there are still re- They are but the outposts set to guard maining means by which the soldiers can the higher rights of life, liberty and pro-(p. 18.5

gives as the highest example of the neceserywhere will be prompt to avail them- sity that calls for the surrender of life and selves of them. We refer to the sending liberty, is where a citizen is drafted into the labors of freemen for six centuries the army, and compelled to surrender his all the blessings that the torture and im-

Democrats in this county who have sons rights of soldiers with those of civilians, the mingling of the two together, and the be the especial aim of them all, from now both the civil and military administration. until the day of election, to make their It is only by this sophistical jumbling of soldier friends as fully acquainted with two entirely distinct matters that these insidious advocates of Despotism maintain when American liberty is endangered, the even an appearance of reason. The mili-people should turn with renewed trust insidious advocates of Despotism maintain moral and patriotic character of the can-tary and civil authorities are distinct, and their jurisdiction separate, certain and defined. The objects of this jurisdiction may frequently be found in the same territory, or upon territory not subject to inaction, no fawaing subserviency, no lemilitary or martial law, but the test by galized despotism. The hopes of manwhich the status of such persons is determined hang fainting on the issue of America, and the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such persons in the status of such persons in the status of such persons is determined by the status of such persons in the status of such pers

ts red patriots.

is entitled to relief by the civil prover .-That/the military shall always be solicited nute to the civil power is a codordi face ciple of our free government, and certainly not to be abandoned, when, for the firs arrogant encroachments of the military, supported by a powerful and unprincipled faction, threaten the subversion of that liberty which that principle to well potects. If these ancient and fundamenta principles of treedom; are not to govern when liberty is endangered, will Judge Agnew inform an anxious recople when curity could there ever be in time of war for liberty or property: If the military power can thus extend itself over the whole land, define offenses, proclaim necessity and punish all whom it sees fit to what becomes of those inalienable personpress aim of our Constitution to establish and to defend? The same insatiable nerest, at the dead hour of the night, of a citizen in his home, may to-morrow decree

Again, Judge Agnew is either guilty of white one—that it denounces the very gross misrepresentation or singular ignorance of the telephone of telephone of the telephone of the telephone of telephone of the telephone of tele citizen who enters the military service of diers themselves most object to-that it the country, either does so by his own volspeaks out in bold indignation against the untary act, or else is "restrained of his only by "due process of law." He cannot be put into the army by a "general order," nor can he be seized at his home to be subject thereto, and prescribing the manner and the time in and during which of the land—the Constitution. Nor after the cities is placed in the military service preserve his efficiency as a soldier. No loes the protecting power of the civil law desert him even then. If he is legally disqualified for the duties of a soldier, if his enlistment has been procured by fraud or violence, the Law, ever mindful of her children and the care she owes to them follows him to the camp, and reaching forth her hand leads him back in enfety to his home.

Here we see that beneficent principle of our Government that the Law is Supreme there can be no just act of authority without a law to support it, and the citizen can at all times, and in every place, evoke to THE Gazette still persists in praising the If, then, even a soldier cannot be deprived "noble devotion to the Union" evinced by of life and liberty, without "due process Kantucky in her late election Gazani of law," those rights of freedom of the press and of speech, of having judicial process, and the writ of habeas corpus, more thoroughly loyal than Ohio, Indiana which Judge Agnew calls the "outposts or Illinois. Such being the testimony of two organs of Republicanism, we presume two organs of Republicanism, we presume the encroachments of arbitrary On page 23 we find the following clause

of the Constitution: "The right of the people to be secure in their houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. And no warrant shall by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the Lancaster Express: the person to be seized."

And here are the commentaries thereon | Mr. Thaddeus Stevens: of Judge Agnew: "But the right of search and seizure is not forbidden in the Constitution, as ignorant and wicked ling and calling out the National Forces," as red in this place on Friday evening, the 28th The common law right of arrest still remains. For example, arrests may be of the case is:

made without warrant by inferior officers,
such as constables and even by private

\$200 commutation, and for what length of seats. Issae R. Taylor was called to the made without warrant by inferior officers,

The Judge thus seems to reason that paying because a civil officer, can upon his actual knowledge of a crime, or his strong suspicion that one has been committed, arrest without a warrant an actual or sup-posed offender, and hold him for a short official may arrest in like manner a citizen who has committed no crone, and may hold him without a trial, and consign him to a Jonson and their set—all holding high and profitable positions, and every one personally interested in having this Administration remain in office.

discriminating legal mind, or a candidate for the suffrages of that faction which is so much like their great idol "necessity," in that it knows no law, may be able to see the parallel. We are not. Does Judge Agnew believe that freedom of speech is a crime? Has the learned expounder of constitutional law forgotten his definiform of government no man can write or speak treason? And if he writes or speaks that which is injurious to the public interests, or to private character, that there s a law that defines the manner of proceeding against him and his punishment? Shall we hear a lawyer arguing that the will of a man is superior to the law? Of what manner of use will be the Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, if these pernicious doctrines are to govern im in the discharge of his public duties? The people do not wish to fill that position with one who maintains it to be a sinecure.

Again, the Judge quotes the Constitu-tion as follows: "Congress shall make no

Congress can make no law," and forthwith law the President may! We had thought which the Constitution designed that these that Congress was the law-making power rights should be exercised, protected by under our form of government, and that those enactments that Congress could not doubt and controlled by no assumption of make were impossible to be made. It When seems that our people have been misinformed as to the meaning of our Consticentral power, is the time when they need tution in this matter, and that when Congress is prohibited from making any law. r fails to make sufficient legislation; the President ex officio, can by a "proclama-tion" or "general order" supply the de-

But we have not the inclination to follow Judge Agnew through all the minor misrepresentations, fathe assumptions, and fallacies that incumber his pages, nor to criticise his elaborate defeace of the Emancipation proclamation in which, having before only been illogical, he there becomes silly. Our object has been only The instance which the learned Judge egregious hereics, by the establishment to point out the more prominent and of which this lawless candidate of a law less faction, would level at one blow, all liberty and perhaps his life, to the call of prisonment of freedom's martyrs have his country. (p. 17.)

We observe in this the confusion of the sprang from the blood of heroes on the sprang from the blood of heroes on the battle fields of our own free country, and establish in their place an irresponsible despotism, governed only by a necessity boundless as the will of its executor, and detestable as the designs of the faction that support it. Now in the trying hour and confidence to the high tribunals of

miy and the threes of another moveltetion new life from the dying sight of mar-

tanagaral of the new Governor of Ky. Co. Bramlette, the new Governor of Kentucky, who is endor-ed by the Gazette and almost every other Republican paper as a thoroughly true Union man, vas Inaugurated at Frankfort on the 1st inst. if is address upon the occasion sconends that the revolved States did not change their status by rebellion; that all ther is necessary for them to do is to geturn to tueir fealty and take their position as States; that the rebellion did not remit them to a territorial condition. He ays we should firmly stand by the Constitution, which extremists are seeking to destroy; those of one section by innovation, those of the other by force.

"It is not a restored Union-not a reconstructed Union-that Kentucky desires, but a preserved Union and a restored peace upon the Constitutional basis.

"The Governor strongly objects to the arming of negro regiments, and asks what is to be done with such soldiers at the end

The reader will naturally inquire what difference there is between these doctrines and those of the so called "Coppera war for the freedom of negroes, and to power that strikes at the greater privilege heads" in the North. We cannot see even the slightest.

> (Prom the Bedlord Gazette. Woodward's Our Leader. AIR-"Marching Alone." Coles, Democrats, assemble, your rights to majutain, To vindicate your principles in triumph again ! Woodward's our leader, he's gallant and strong, For Woodward and Liberty, we're marching along:

Marching along ! We are marching along,-Woodward's our leader; he's gallant and strong For Woodward and Liberty, we're marching along Come ye who love the Union as it was handed down

By Washington, without a stars from followers of John Brown,
Who love the Constitution, the greatest of all laws, Come, join our gallant party, and help our glerion

Marching along ! we'are marching along, &c -While otners are tartering their liberties for gain, And gorging themselves with the blood of the sixin While so ne would have union with blows and wit · knocks.

We'll re-unite our country with the free bellot-box. Marching along! we are marching Along, &c. The rights of the people, the rights of the States, Shall triumph o'er all party dislikes and hates, The bactiles be opened, and tyran to be bound, When Woodward and Liberty as watch-words reco Marching along! we are marching along, &c.

DORS \$300 EXEMPT FOR THERE YEARS! There has been much discussion on the queshis aid this jealous guardian of his rights. tion whether the payment of \$300 by drafted man does not exempt him for three years, the same as furnishing a substitute does. Nobody who has ever read the conscription act can doubt that such was the intention of Congress, but our rulers at Washington, with their customary disregard of law and justice, have decided otherwise. We see that Hon. Caleb Cushing, whose legal ability, no one will question, has given an opinion that the payment of \$300 commutation, exempts a man for three years. In this view, he is endorsed by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the leading Republican member of the last House issue but upon probable cause, supported of Representatives, as will be seen by the walls of the Republican Jericho shall fall following correspondence, which we find in

> LANCASTER, August 27, 1863. Sin: Different decisi to the effect of the payment of the \$300 commutation; in the uncertainty so caused; may pec of the weather did not prevent the Hall I ask you for your opinion as to what the law

> time does such payment exempt the person Chair, Archibald Torry and D. M. Bole, were

Yours, respectfully,

EDWARD REILLY. LANCASTER, August 27, 1863. DEAR Siz: In answer to your inquiry, my opinion is that the payment of the \$800 commutation and the furnishing a substitute have precisely the same effect. Either of them frees the drafted man from further draft for three years. He is in effect in service : eithe by himself or another. The payment of \$300 makes the Government his agent to procure a substitute. The Government has consented to act as such agent. The law says he may on or before the day fixed for his appearance furnish an acceptable substitute, or pay such sum not exceeding \$300 for the procuretion of such substitute, and thereupon the person furnishing the substitute, or paying for meditation that will bear its own fruits at the money, shall be discharged from further the densition of suffrage in Edinboro. The liability under that draft." No one doubte that this is furnishing excuses for three years. To give a different effect to the payment of commutation seems to me little less than an absurdity. It is a very mischievous misconstruction which, if need be. I have no doubt. Congréss will correct.

THADDRUS STEVENS. ED. REILLT, Esq. We observe that the Board of Drafting Commissioners in Lancaster County have acted upon Mr. Stevens' opinion, and in their certificates of commutation, plainly declare that the person paying \$300 is "exempt from all. liability to do military duty for the term of three years." In order to show that we are the suppression of newspapers for exer- law abridging the freedom of speech or of not mistaken in this assertion, we give a copy of the certificate furnished in that city:

We, the subscribers, composing the Board of Enrollment of the Ninth Congressional dis trict of the State of Pennsylvania, provided for in section 8. Act of Cengress "for enrol-ling and calling out the National forces," ap-proved March 3, 1863, hereby certify that Henry Dessinger, of W. Donegal, Lancaster County, State of Pennsylvania, having given satisfactory evidence that he is not properly subject to do military duty, as required by said Act, by reason of having paid \$300 commutation, is exempt from all liability to do military duty for the term of three years. A. W. Bolinius, Captain and Provost Mar-shal and President of Board of Enrollment; Eli Oberdeer, Member of Board of Enrollment; P. Cassidy, Surgeon of Board of En-

Dated at Lancaster, Pa.,

payment of \$300 only exempts the person doing so from the present draft, and that they are as liable to have their names drawn on in other sections. We long ago ceased looking for anything in the shape of consistency or fairness from the men who mis-manage affairs at Washington.

COUNTY CONVENTION.-In mather column will be found the call for a Democratic County Convention, to be held in this city, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. The spirit of the call meets our approval in all respects. There is no buscombe in it, no more striving for effect, but it speaks in a plain, straight-forward manner, that will recommend it to the fiver of the Democratio manner. We believe it to be the unanimous wish of the party in Reis County, that in future we should utual on our even distinct platform, ashering to our ald and henored garty game, and put in the field with the first draft, will be apt to call for about half an manny more. such would be heart and hand in sympathy with the Democratic party. Certain it is, that the wast majority—a majority so immediate. "If the person is neither in the immense as almost to amount to unanim."

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which the army or navy of the unanimation of the person is neither in the interest and person in the unanimate in the interest and person is neither i

struck bleeding to the carth, to receive a ticket made up of Democrate and Democrate only. The opposition, in spite of their incomsant pretensions, stand by their partisan orand there is but one course left for conservetive men, and that to rally around the banner of Democracy. For the last two years, the Democrats of this county have given their political enemies a fair opportunity to prove the sincerity of their no party professions. In the campaign of 1861, a ticket was placed in the field, made up of persons attached to both sets of political views, and it received the support of almost every Democrat in the county. Again, in the last campaign, we nominated a gentleman of excellent character and undoubted capacity for Congress, who placed himself on a broad and fair "no-party" platform, which could not be objected to in a single feature by even the papers of the opposition. The result is too well known to need repetition. In each instance the Union ticket thus nominated received the support of a fow liberal and independent Republicans,

> ventions, and they were elected. The Democrats of Eric County having thus given the opposition two opportunities to prove the sincerity of their claims to nonpartizanship, and been in each instance rebuffed, have now left to them only one just course—to place their own ticket in the field and rally around it to a man. We frankly admit that to us it will be a far greater pleasure to support a ticket made up entirely of men representing our charished principles, than one of a mengrel political nature, however meritorious might be the personal character of the gentlemen composing it. We felt convinced from the start that the noparty pretensions of the Republican leaders were all a sham. We believe the true policy to be the putting of a full Democratic ticket in the field every year, regardless of the overwhelming odds against it. By such a course only can we keep up a thorough organization, and be always prepared to present a united front to the enemy.

but the immense majority of the opposition

clung to the nominees of their old party con-

We hope to see a full representation from the various townships at the County Convention. The notice is sufficiently long to give an opportunity for all the districts to hold their meetings, and select their delegates. Let there be such an attendance as will prove to the opposition, that reckless and virulent as they have been, and enormous as is the majority against us, the heart of the Democracy beats as brave and undannted as ever.

Letter from Edinboro.

Editor of the Observen : If it be true that |" coming events east their abailows before," the Administration party of the old Keysione awaits a fearful reckoning at the polls on the second Tuesday in October. There is an earnest and settled conviction gradually but firmly fastening itself upon the public mind, that a terrible blame of omission and commission lies at the door of the promulgators and supporters of the present war policy; and that there is to be a general "shaking among the dry bones," both upon the right hand and upon the left, and that they are to rise | Bem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Birdl & ch and are botter up and come forth clothed with conservative ficely and blood, mighty as an "army with banners' shouting the watchword, Constitu tien, from every tower of Democracy, until the with a mighty crash, burying disunionists North and South in one common ruin.

A conviction in my own mind that this is to be the glorious result, was not any lessenfrom being anely alled, by as attentive and Chair, Archibald Torry and D. M. Bole, were appointed Vice Presidents, and J. C. Wilson, Secretary. Owing to the lateness of the hour the formality of resolutions was dispensed with and your townsman, Wm. A. Galbraith, large of the pullwith, and your townsman, Wm. A. Galbraith, lare of th Esq., (may his shadow never grow less) proceeded to address the menting. His address meeds no sulogy. Suffice it to say, his calm, dignified and argumentative manner of presenting the issues before the country went to the hearts of the people and the quiet and erder that prevailed in the Hall during his lengthy and patrictic appeal, told that the spirit of '76 was not yet extinguished in the spirit of '76 was not yet extinguished in the spirit of '76 was not yet extinguished in the breasts of American 'freemen. Democration and Republican slike left the Hall with food for meditation that will bear its own fruits at the depending of suffrage in Edinboro. The priceless legacy of our forefathers forbids that such men as Galbraith should be idle in these evil days that have fallen upon us. The ball is in motion—keep it rolling.

SCALPEL.

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SCALPEL Edinbero, Sept. 2, '63.

Great Democratic Meeting at Oak Grove. WATERFORD, Aug. 28, 1865. MR. EDITOR: The largest meeting held in this part of Brie county for many years, convened at Oak Grove to-day. No very extended notice was given, and considering the circumstances, the immense number of people in attendance was really amazing. . When your correspondent reached the Grove, D. M. Parrelly, Esq., of Meadville, was addressing the multitude. There were from three to four thousand persons present. The speakers and managers were agreeably surprised at the at-tendance. Judge Church followed Mr. Far-relly in a stirring and able address, which was warmly applauded. He boldly attacked the wrongs committed by the Black Republicans, and added fresh laurels to his reputation as a courageous and impressive speaker. Wm. A. Galbraith, Esq., made the concluding speech. It was very eloquent, and had the happiest affect upon the andience. I have heard many

speakers, but none who excelled Mr. Galbraith in the graceful easiness of their style, the candid manner of stating their views, or the happy selection of language. He was greet-ed at the close of his remarks with three hearty cheers. The brass band then enlives. this 25th day of July, 1863.

We understand that the officers of the draft at Waterford have a decision from Provost Marshal General Pry, to the effect that the matry. George W. Woodward is as far above

Andrew Certin in all that makes a man good the occasion of another draft as if they had sad great, as the sun is above a coal-sil lamp never paid any amount. It would seem as if in brilliancy. Woodward is honest, Curtin the Administration was pursuing one course in correst. ... His own party papers tell us in some sections of the country, and another this. Weedward is a high-minded Statesman Cartin is a low-bred, ciap-trap demograpa Woodward's regulation for integrity in above suspicion and above assack. Cartin his been aded by a pack of unprincipled thieres ever sinds his hos book in Harrisburg. To elect Judge Woodward our Governor will be to return to the days of Simen Sayder and Proseit R. Shank.—Laure Argus.

- A Second Dager Pagages.-The

To-Day's Advertisements.

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They will be kept carefully and returned unipured.
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Universal Clothes Wringer: of garments will alone pays large per centage on its cost We think the machine much more than 'AYS FOR ITSELF EVERY YEAR in the saving of garments! There with cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the reliers, and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GUOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE." RYBRY WRINGER WITH COG WHEEL'S IS WAR-RANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR So Wringer can be durable without Cog Wheels

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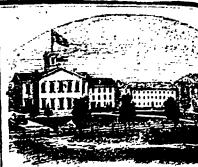
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