

UNION STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Of Bellefonte.
FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL AGNEW,
Of Beaver County.

Union Convention next Thursday
Primary Elections Friday of this week.
New Goods at Stebbins', Olmsted's
and Jones'. A fine opportunity is now
offered to "buy yourself rich."

Gen. Ben. Butler is canvassing
Pennsylvania for Curtin and Agnew.
MORRISVILLE, VA., Sept. 4, 1863.
MR. EDITOR: Will you please state in
the JOURNAL that all the mail for Com-
pany G, 53d Pennsylvania Volunteers,
in common with the Regimental mail,
which has arrived at this point for the
last five days, was yesterday through the
neglect of the carrier, lost, while being
carried from here to the Regiment then
on duty near United States Ford, on the
Rappahannock. I deem it requisite that
this be made public, that correspondents
may know that letters due here for the
period mentioned have never reached the
proper persons, but instead are probably
in the hands of the Rebels. Should
there have been important communica-
tions to any of the boys, the writers will
have an opportunity of re-writing them
much sooner, than to await the slow pro-
gress of personal explanation. R. Z. R.

Fire.—Again we are called upon to
record another fire in our village. At
about 3 o'clock this (Thursday) morning,
fire was discovered in the large and ex-
tensive Tannery of Messrs. Bush & How-
ard, which consumed the whole of the
main part of the building, and all of
the wing with the exception of about
150 feet. About 6,000 sides of Sole
Leather were burnt and destroyed. It
is supposed the fire broke out in the fire-
room. Loss estimated at \$70,000—insured
for about 50,000. Messrs. Bush and
Howard have kept two watchmen on their
premises every night during the
Summer and Fall, and what they were
doing last night, and why they did not
give the alarm sooner, remains a mystery.
It is generally conceded that they were
not doing their duty, or the fire could
have been extinguished immediately, as
the proprietors always kept a hose and
pipe attached to their engine with which
they could throw water upon any part of
the building.—Wellsville Free Press.

The progress of the contest for
the nomination showed that Governor
Curtin has a strong hold on the hearts of
the people, for while he desired not to be
a candidate, and while other gentlemen
of position and ability were working for
the nomination, the people quietly, yet
firmly, insisted that he should be the
man. On the second Tuesday of Octo-
ber they will speak with stronger empha-
sis the words that will make him Gov-
ernor.

ABOMINABLE.—It is with such foolish
lies as the following that the few Copper-
heads who enjoy the luxury of knowing
how to read and write, are regaled from
traitor papers. We find it in the Schuyl-
kill correspondence of the Age. Read it.
"The Abolitionists here are talking of not
allowing any one to vote, unless he takes an oath
to support Lincoln's Administration. Whose
THAT ISSUE IS PRESENTED, WE ARE GOING TO
RETURN."

A Candid Admission.
The Democratic party is of the utmost
importance to us (the rebels) to aid in stimu-
lating dissension amongst the Yankees
against their own Government, and in de-
moralizing and disintegrating society in that
God abandoned country.—Richardson Enqui-
rery.

Here we have a candid admission of a
Rebel Organ that the "Democratic party"
is of the utmost importance to the Rebel-
lion. When will honest men see the
wickedness of the course they are pur-
suing in acting with the so-called Demo-
cratic party? Almost every Southern
paper praises the course of that party,
and appeals to its discouraged and dis-
heartened friends to persevere a "little
longer" and the "diversion" making in
their behalf by their Northern brothers
will accomplish the success of the Rebel-
lion. Honest Democrats, will you pause
and reflect? You would not, you could
not purposefully aid and encourage this
bloody Rebellion! Yet you are doing it,
and in a way that is most satisfactory and
consoling to the rebels. We entreat you
to reflect upon the consequences of the
unthinking career you are pursuing, ere
it is too late.

By a late decision it is required of
all drafted persons desirous of furnishing
a substitute or paying the \$300 commu-
tation, that they report on the day ap-
pointed, failing to do so the privilege of
paying or sending a substitute is lost and
if the individual passes examination he
must go into the field himself.

Wool intended for Perry & Holmes'
Factory can be left at Armstrong's in
Coudersport.

Court business out this week—
more room for reading matter next.

George W. Woodward on For-
eigners.

Citizens of foreign birth, please read
the record of the Democratic candidate
for Governor, and make up your minds
then how you would like such a man to
govern you. It is not our words, we re-
fer you to the record of the Convention
held in 1837 to amend the Constitution
of Pennsylvania. [See vol. 5, p. 446 of
the official report of the Convention.] He
absolutely proposed an amendment to
the Constitution "to prevent any foreigners
who may arrive in this State after the 4th
of July, 1841, from acquiring the right
to vote or to hold office in this Common-
wealth."

Such is the Record. He dare not and
his friends cannot wipe it out. He was
opposed to letting those happening to be
born on the "other side of the water"
either vote or hold office in this country,
and he gave his reasons for it. They are
as follows:

"It is my honest impression that we
do but squander those privileges in con-
ferring them upon every individual who
chooses to come and take them.
"Why should we open these great polit-
ical privileges to every species of char-
acter that may light on our shores? They
(foreigners) have no sympathy in com-
mon with us; they have no qualifications
to render them fit recipients of these high
political privileges.
"I believe that if the time has not yet
come, when it will be indispensably nec-
essary either for this body or some other
body of this State, or of the United States,
to inquire whether it is not right to put
some plan in execution by which foreign-
ers should be prevented from controlling
our elections, and brow-beating American
citizens at the polls."

Why Gov. Seymour does not
Resist the Draft.
Abbe McMasters, of New York city,
addressed a copperhead meeting at Du-
buque, Iowa, on the 23d ult., in which
he said, as reported in the Daily Times
of that city:

"He had been frequently asked, since
he came here, why Seymour had not op-
posed the draft? He would say that the
Governor had done all it was prudent
to do. In a short time there would be a
convention held, which would adopt res-
olutions opposed to the war and against
forcing people to fight. If a man wanted
to fight let him join the army, but no
man should be forced to enter the service
of the despots in power. Gentlemen,
Governor Seymour will act up to these
resolutions.
"'It is not safe,' said the speaker, 'to
oppose the draft now. New York is full
of federal bayonets. We had a riot, but
the tax-payers, many of whom are dem-
ocrats, will have to pay for the destruc-
tion of property, and it will come hard
on them. As a question of brute force it
is not policy to make war on the govern-
ment now. We tried it once and it did
not pay.'"

Treason Ten Years Ago.
"PLATTE CITY, May 29th, 1853.
"'Hon. Jeff. Davis:—Permit me to in-
troduce my friend Judge Samuel Treat,
of St. Louis, in this State. Judge Treat
is a Gentleman of talent and a politician
of the Nullification, Secession and High
Treason School to which I belong. He
understands the true position of parties
and men in this State. I desire you will
receive him with kindness and courtesy,
listen to him and act as you think best.
Yours truly, D. R. ANKSTON."

Thus ten years ago, wrote to Jefferson
Davis, the man who, in 1856, led the bor-
der ruffians into Kansas. At that early
period he understood Davis, and Davis
understood him. The proof accumulates
that the professed democratic party has
been the party of treason for a full gen-
eration. Under special pretences of fa-
voring government by the people, that
party has been endeavoring to overthrow
popular institutions in this country in
order to exalt slaveholding aristocracy.

Maj.-Gen. Meade, on receiving the
magnificent sword presented to him by
the Officers of the Pennsylvania Reserve
Corps paid the following highly merited
tribute to Andrew G. Curtin, Governor
of Pennsylvania:

I am very glad, sir, that you mentioned
your distinguished guest, the Governor
of Pennsylvania—[Cheers] I have a per-
sonal knowledge of his patriotic efforts in
behalf of the soldiers. To him the coun-
try is indebted for putting into the field
in its hour of sorest need this splendid
corps, and I have watched with pleasure
and satisfaction the solicitude he has al-
ways shown, to see that all its interests
and wants are attended to. I have been
with him on the occasions when he has
visited the officers and men from our
State and I know they are indebted to
him for many comforts, and that the
country is indebted to him for words of
eloquence which he addressed to them to
inspire them with increased patriotism
and courage. [Cheers] I am gratified
that he is here to witness this presenta-
tion, and I heartily join with you, sir, in
the hope that his fellow citizens will re-
member on election day his services in
promoting the interests of the country
and the suppression of the rebellion.
[Long continued applause.]

Let the voters remember that Gov.
Curtin has so wisely managed the affairs
of the Commonwealth that the receipts
from ordinary sources of revenue exceed-
ed for 1862, those for 1861, by \$1,030,
176.82.

That the ordinary expenses of the Com-
monwealth were reduced in 1862, \$95,
317.16 below what they were in 1861.
That Gov. Curtin, by the rigid econ-
omy which he enforced during his entire
administration, even while he was equip-
ping and sending out thousands of soldiers
while he was relieving the wants of the
soldier's family, while he was succoring
the sick and wounded, and bringing the
dead from the battle-fields home to be
buried among their kindred, and he was
enabled to recommend, in the face of these
extraordinary expenses, a revision of the
Revenue laws with a view to the reduc-
tion of the rate of Local and State Tax-
ation!

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Head-
quarters in the Field, Sep. 8, 1863.
Major-General H. W. Halleck:
GENERAL—I have the honor to report
that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg
are ours.
Last night our sappers crowned the
crest of the counter scarp of Fort W-
agner on its sea front, masking all its guns,
and an order was issued to carry the place
by assault at 9 o'clock this morning, that
being the hour of low tide.
About 10 o'clock last night the enemy
commenced evacuating the island, and all
but 75 of them made their escape from
Cummings Point in small boats. Cap-
tured dispatches show that Fort Wagner
was commanded by Col. Keitt, of South
Carolina, garrisoned by 1,400 effective
men, and Battery Gregg by between 100
and 200. Fort Wagner is a work of the
most formidable kind. It is bomb proof,
capable of holding 1,800 men, and re-
mains intact after the most terrible bom-
bardment to which any work was ever
subjected.
We have captured 19 pieces of artillery
and a large supply of excellent ammunition.
The city and harbor of Charleston are
now completely covered by my guns.
I have the honor to be, General,
Very truly your obedient serv't.
Q. A. GILMORE,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

The Concessions we Want.
We want the Southern States to con-
cede that ours is a government, indeed,
and not a mere compact between States.
We want them to concede that this
government has a right to enforce its laws
and protect its property.
We want them to concede that the se-
ceded States have violated the Constitu-
tion, and, while they are in armed rebel-
lion against its authority, it is the duty
of this government to put that rebellion
down.
We want them to concede that the
taking of the Federal forts, and firing
upon our flag, are wrongs that ought to
be atoned for.
We want them to concede that north-
ern creditors have a right to sue for and
collect their demands in the Southern
courts.
We want them to concede that they
have no right to tar and feather every
northern citizen that goes down among
them.
We want them to concede that it is
the duty of this government to hang every
traitor scoundrel in it.
And, in demanding all these things,
do we ask the South to make a single
concession which the Constitution of the
United States does not require of them?

Elect Andrew G. Curtin and you
place in the Chief Magistracy of the State
a man who is true to her interests and
the Union—a man who has done his
whole duty—whose heart is with his
country, and against her enemies—whose
action has ever been wise and patriotic,
and whose principles are those of Wash-
ington. Such a man as times of danger
demand and one in whom the people
may trust as a leader, to whom the sol-
dier may look as a friend. Keep him in
the gubernatorial chair he fills so nobly,
and you defeat the rebellion at the polls
of Pennsylvania. We ask you, Demo-
cratic voters, what can you say against
this Governor save that he is not your
party candidate? Could you have a bet-
ter man? Are you offered as good?
Think of what Governor Curtin has done;
of how well he has been tried, and answer
if party politics shall lead you to oppose
him.

SINGULAR.—During the Mexican war
the Legislature, then Democratic, passed
a law permitting soldiers to vote in camp,
who were absent in defence of their coun-
try. No one objected to this, as it was
a just law. But now, when our soldiers
are not so far from home, and engaged in
a far more glorious cause even, the right
of voting is denied them by copperhead
Judges. Is it not singular how policy
will change matters and things? But
there is a way in which to overcome this
grand scheme of keeping Union votes out
of the ballot-box, and that is by giving
furlough to the soldiers for them to re-
turn home to vote.

WHAT KIND OF LIQUOR?—The last
good one recorded of President Lincoln
is, that a committee of gentlemen visited
him with a request that he would remove
General Grant. They represented that
the General was constantly drunk. The
President eagerly inquired if they knew
what kind of liquor he drank, for, said
he, "I would like to obtain some for our
other Generals."

List of articles contained in boxes sent
by the Ladies Aid Society, Sept. 11, 1863, to
United States Sanitary Commission, Philadel-
phia Agency:

6 double gowns, 2 wrappers, 3 flannel shirts,
12 muslin shirts, 5 pairs unbleached muslin
drawers, 11 towels, 3 doz. lawn hdks, 2 rolls
old linen, 2 rolls lint, 8 feather pillows, 8 pair
low cases, 3 bed quilts, 1 roll bandage, 1 pair
slippers, 8 hop pads, 1 pair sheets, 2 boxes 2
pair yarn stockings, 7 lbs currants dried in
sugar, 7 lbs blackberries, 7 lbs raspberries, 1
qt dried currants, 2 qts dried cherries, 2 qts
black raspberries, 6 bottles currant wine, 1
can currant jelly, 3 cans blackberries, 21 qts.
dried blackberries.

It is desired that contributors mark the
number of qts. or lbs. and name on all pack-
ages of dried fruit, as a correct list of all arti-
cles is kept. All bandages should be rolled
very tightly and pinned; the width and num-
ber of yards marked on each roll. Bandages
of the following widths are required by the sur-
geons:
1 inch wide 1 yard long
2 1/2 " " 3 "
3 " " 5 "
2 " " 3 "
3 " " 4 "
4 " " 6 "

Several children sent berries this week, and
the boys and girls in our county could be use-
ful by picking, rolling, bandaging, and send-
ing fruit dried or in cans to our soldiers, and
"ye shall receive thy reward." At least have
your names recorded in "Home Guards Roll
of Honor," as a list is kept of all articles and
the donors name. HELEN A. BAOWS,
Secretary.

NOTICE
Was given in last week's JOURNAL that
Lectures on Object Teaching would be
delivered at several places designated in
said notice. I have been disappointed in
receiving a part of my instruments and
the time is accordingly postponed, as fol-
lows:
Homer, Sep. 19, School House No. 1
Roulet, Oct. 8, In village.
Sharon Centre " 9, "
Oswego " 10, "
Bingham Centre " 12, "
Lewisville " 13, "
Harrison Valley " 14, "
Germania " 16, "
Coudersport Oct. 17, "
Hebron " 19, near Hydorn's.

These Lectures are designed to recom-
mend Object Teaching, and the use of
school apparatus; and will be illustrated
by Geometrical Forms, Globes and the
Tellurian.
Teachers desirous of being inspected
prior to the regular time of examination,
viz: during the last week of November,
will please be at the places specified at 3
o'clock P. M., preceding the evening
Lecture. I also give notice that an In-
stitute will be held at Coudersport, to
commence October 26th, to continue one
week, under the supervision of Samuel
P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent Com-
mon Schools of Pennsylvania. Other
distinguished men from abroad are ex-
pected to be present.
R. T. CLAFLIN, Co. Supt.
Coudersport, Pa., Sept. 7, 1863.

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.
A Certain Cure for Pains and Aches, and
warranted superior to any other. Croup it
positively cures; relief is absolutely sure im-
mediately it is used. Mothers remember this,
and arm yourselves with a bottle without de-
lay. Croup is a disease which gives no
notice, frequently attacking the child in the
dead hour of night; before a physician can be
summoned it may be too late. Remember,
the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 25
and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Office, 55 Cortlandt Street, New York.

STRAINING IS HURTFUL.
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STRAINING IS HURTFUL.
Cramps, Spasms, wrenching pains attend-
ing an evacuation from the bowels, from a
dose of medicine, is a proof that the medicine
thus taken is injurious. It is not the quan-
tity of faeces expelled that ensures a cure.
Pills and purgative medicines made of aloes
and other drastic cathartics are injurious; in-
asmuch as purgation from these obnoxious
drugs is induced only from the irritation they
produce on the mucous membrane. They have
no influence on the liver or chyle, but are car-
ried to the lower bowels; and by their irrita-
tion evoke an evacuation. Dr. Radway's
Pills are the only safe purgative to take.—
These pills act on the liver and other secre-
tions; hence in their operations no strain-
ing or wrenching pains follow; the stools, instead
of being thin and watery, are natural; it is
the absence of the diseased humors which
these imperfect pills fail to eliminate from
the blood, that causes thin watery discharges;
and hence when the patient has an evacuation
he has to strain without producing the de-
sired result. A dose of Radway's Pills will
insure a thorough evacuation; this accom-
plished, no further physic is required.

NEW GOODS AT STEBBINS & CO'S.
ESTRAY.
CAME to the premises of the subscriber in
Homer township, about three months
ago, one two year old steer, a grizzly color,
and a two year old heifer, red with a white
and red-spotted face; and about two weeks
ago a white spotted heifer, short tall, and
looks as though she gave milk. The owner
or owners will come forward, prove property
and take them away, or they will be disposed
of according to law. JOHN LEONARD.
Homer, Sept. 7, 1863.

CLOTH DRESSING.
The undersigned would inform the people
of Potter and the adjoining counties
that they are prepared to Dress Cloths
on short notice, and would also say that they
have more than ordinary facilities for Finis-
hing Cloths of all kinds. The following are
some of our prices:
For Greys, once sheared and fulled, 10 cts.
per yard.
For Coloring, Shearing, and Pressing full
cloth, from 20 to 25 cts. per yard.
Common finish, colored cloths, from 16 to
20 cts. per yard.
Women's Wear, from 12 to 16 cts. per yard.
Persons can have their Cloths taken to the
Machine and returned, with Bill, by leaving
them at Armstrong's Shoe Store in Couders-
port. PERRY & HOLMES.
Perryville, Sept. 3, 1863.

Subscribers for the Journal!

GOLD EUREKA!
I HAVE FOUND IT!
Was the exclamation of the Astronomer who
first discovered that the world moved in its
orbit; not less joyous has been the exclaima-
tion of those who have found THE PLACE
where GOODS can be purchased FIFTEEN
or TWENTY PER CENT. below the market
price, and yet find them as represented. Thy
things are to be considered in purchasing
Goods: the Quality and the Price; and pur-
chasers studying both, can be better satisfied
with our stock than any other in this or ad-
jacent counties. Think twice before buying
"DEAR TRASH." Now is your time to pro-
cure a GOOD ARTICLE. "Delays are dan-
gerous and sometimes fatal." Don't wait for
another enormous advance in Goods.
The following is but a partial list of our
large assortment:
Merinos
The attention of the Ladies is called to the
stock of Merinos, Black, Brown, Blue, Maroon,
Drab and White. Some of these were bought
previous to the rise and will be sold nearly as
low as present wholesale prices at JONES'.
Ladies Cloth
Black, Grey, and Fancy Colors at JONES'.
Boy's Wear
Cassimeres, Striped, Checked, and Plaids;
Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, and Cottonades of
the very best quality at JONES'.
Mourning Goods
Black Silks, Alpaca, Empress Cloth, Bomba-
zine, Delaines, Rep Cloths, and Black and
Purple Goods of various kinds at JONES'.
Domestics
Heavy Sheetings, three-quarter, four-quarter,
five-quarter, fine unbleached; Pillow Case
and Sheet Muslin, Shirting, Ten-quarter
bleached for sheets at JONES'.
White Goods
Barred Muslin, Plain Jacquet, Cambrie for
Skirts, Irish Linen, Swiss Muslins, Nainsook
Muslin, plaid, striped or plain, and Bishop
Laws at JONES'.
Embroideries
Dimity Bands, Ladies Collars, Under-sleeves,
with or without collars at JONES'.
Woolen Goods
Hoods, with tabs or points, for Infants and
Children, Misses and Ladies; Nubia's Under-
sleeves and Caps at JONES'.
Prints
For Children, Shirting Prints, plain black,
white and black, blue and grey, and all kinds
of Fancy, at JONES'.
Cloths
Gent's Black Broad Cloth, excellent quality,
bought before the rise. Cassimeres, black
silk mixed, black and fancy fustian, striped,
plain, and Plaid in fancy colors, and Cloth
for whole suits at JONES'.
Hosiery
Women's wool ribbed, cotton ribbed, cotton
plain, colored and white, plain or fleeced.
Girls' white, brown, mixed, wool or cotton,
and wool balmoral stockings.
Men's home and city-made.
Boys', all sizes, white or mixed, at JONES'.
Gloves
For Ladies, Gauntlet and Hand Gloves, Kid,
Linen, Cotton, Plain and Fleeced Silk. Gent's
fine Driving Gloves, Cassimeres, at JONES'.
Shawls
For Ladies; Shepherd's Plaid, Broche, Long
and Square, Woolen Plaid; a great variety
of elegant colors at JONES'.
Delaines
Of domestic and foreign manufacture. We
can assure our patrons that we believe our
stock this spring to be more attractive in this
line than ever before. JONES'.
Balmoral Skirts
With only two breadths, making it necessary
to have but two seams in a full skirt, in a great
variety at JONES'.
Groceries
Teas, Sugars, Choice Syrup, Good Rio Coffee,
West India and Dandelion Coffee, Rice, Corn
Starch, Farina, Cacao, &c., at JONES'.
Brushes
Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Hat, Paint, Varnish
and Artist Brushes at JONES'.
Drugs and Fancy Articles
Oils, Paints, and Dye Stuffs, White Lead in
Tin Cans, Alcohol, Camphene, Kerosene, Lamp
and Lamp Fixtures, Glass, Patent Medicines,
Chemicals, Botanical Herbs, Perfumery, Fancy
Soap and Toilet articles, Gum, Hair, Ivory
and Wooden Combs, Pomades and Colognes,
and a fine assortment of Flavoring Extracts,
Pens, Ink and Paper, and Lined Oil—raw
and boiled, at JONES'.
Clothing
Boys' and Men's at JONES'.
Boots and Shoes
Of every description and the best quality, at
astonishing low prices, at JONES'.
Wall Paper
Ceiling Paper, Transom Paper, Window Cur-
tains, Borders, Tassels and Fixtures, at J's.
HARDWARE, WOODEN-WARE, WILLOW-
WARE, NAILS, IRON, FLOWS, WILLOW
SASH, FLOUR, PORK, and FEED, in fact
everything that the people need can be had at
JONES'.
All of which will be sold at the lowest rates.
COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN
EXCHANGE.
Coudersport, Pa., June, 1863.