

Beware of Fraudulent Tickets.

There will be all kinds of fraudulent tickets circulated on Election-Day. Beware of them! We print below the correct list of Union Electors to be voted for. Get your Tickets from reliable Union men, compare them, and see if they are correct.

ELECTORS.

- Morton McMichael
Thomas Cunningham
Robert P. King
G. Morrison Coates
Henry Bunn
William H. Kern
Barton H. Jenks
Charles M. Runk
Robert Parke
William Taylor
John A. Heistand
Richard H. Coryell
Edward Holiday
Charles F. Read
Elias W. Hale
Charles H. Shriner
John Wister
David McConaughy
David W. Woods
Isaac Benson
John Patton
Samuel B. Dick
Everard Bierer
John P. Penney
Ebenezer McJunkin
John W. Blanchard

Go to the Polls early and stay there until they are closed and the last vote in. See to it that the old and the feeble are taken to the polls. Let every Loyal Man work as the Cause demands.

The question is not who shall or who shall not be President! but whether the GOVERNMENT SHALL BE MAINTAINED, whether the rebellion shall be CRUSHED out by the iron heel of war; or, whether, by upholding the Chicago Platform, give life to the fast-dying body of secession, encourage the rebels in their expectations of "holy light" from the workings of copperheadism, and by effecting a "cessation of hostilities" give treason time to recuperate, reorganize, and re-commence the war with increased energy.

An armistice can only result in evil to the Country; grant an armistice and England will recognize the independence of Jeff Davis' government; grant an armistice and Napoleon and Maximilian become the allies of the southern traitors. The only cure for treason is to crush it out!

Do not be deceived by any side-issues! Decide FOR OR AGAINST your Country! One or the other you must do, you cannot avoid it, and whether you like it or not, it stares you in the face and will be answered.—War Democrats! If you elect McClellan and Pendleton, and McClellan dies, what will become of the country with George H. Pendleton as its Chief Magistrate? Presidents HAVE died—and if McClellan stood in the way of the Traitors by whom he would be surrounded it would be an easy thing for him to DIE! Perjury, Treason, and Murder, go hand in hand.—Don't forget your duty as an American citizen on election day. Vote early and see that your neighbors vote.

Glorious Victory

GEN. SHERIDAN

Sheridan once more—Sheridan, the invincible—Sheridan, of the Shenandoah—little Phil Sheridan—Hurrah for Sheridan! His victory on Wednesday is the final seal set on his title to superb generalship. Hitherto he has won in a canter he wins now after such a fight and such a defeat as would have settled most generals—such a defeat as would have made McClellan declare "You have done your best to sacrifice this army," and demanded reinforcements "rather much over than under 100,000 men."

What a general is to an army let this battle teach us. Sheridan had gone to Washington. The enemy seized the moment to attack; surprise our army at Strasburg; beat it; drove it four miles and more to Middletown and Newtown; won a victory had they but stopped or had Sheridan not come! Sheridan was at Winchester on Wednesday morning, and "cavaliers brought him word of the disaster; his army defeated, driven back, twenty guns lost. "I hastened from Winchester," says Sheridan. "Imagine how he rode; how the spurs sank deep in his horse's sides; how this rider devoured the space between him and his army without a head! At Newtown he met the disordered fragments of a retreating army. Money what he the conqueror of the Shenandoah, victor of three battles in as many weeks' must have felt! met a beaten army, seized it, arrested its flight, reorganized it inspired it, planted it as a rock in the path of its pursuers, repulsed their attack; the gathering strength, and out of the appalling defeat, wrought by his genius and courage such a victory as this war has but once before given us—a victory which one man and he only, transmuted out of hopeless disaster, Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, Sheridan at Strasburg. They stand together, and to find their parallel you must go to the plains of Marston, where Napoleon and then Dessaix stemmed the torrent of that victorious Austrian advance which threatened to annihilate the Republic, and anticipate by an irretrievable disaster, the career of the greatest soldier of modern times. The Sheridan of the French army—Dessaix—poured but his brave life on that victorious field, in exchange for the salvation of his country. Let us be grateful that our Dessaix, that our Sheridan, won his victory, and is still preserved to us to win others.—Tribune.

The following is part of Gen. Sheridan's official despatch dated, Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864:

I have the honor to report that my army at Cedar Creek was attacked this morning before daylight, and my left was turned and driven in confusion. In fact, most of the line was driven in confusion, with the loss of twenty pieces of artillery.

I hastened from Winchester, where I was on my return from Washington, and found the armies between Middletown and Newtown, having been driven back about four miles.

I here took the affair in hand and quickly united the corps, formed a compact line of battle just in time to repulse an attack of the enemy, which was head-onely done at about 1 p. m.

At 3 p. m., after some charging of the cavalry from the left to the right bank, I attacked with great vigor, driving and routing the enemy, capturing according to the last report, 50 pieces of artillery and 2,000 prisoners.

I do not know yet the number of my casualties, or the losses of the enemy. They also burned some of their trains.

Gen. Ransom is a prisoner in our hands, and mortally wounded. I have to regret the loss of Gen. Bidwell, killed, and Generals Wright, Grover and Ricketts wounded.

Wright is slightly wounded. Affairs at this time looked badly, but by the gallantry of our brave officers and men, disaster has been converted into a splendid victory.

Darkness again intervened to shut off greater results. I now occupy Strasburg.

As soon as obtained I will send you further particulars. I have to regret the loss of many valuable officers killed and wounded among them Col. Joseph Thornburn, commanding a division of Crook's command, killed; Col. J. Howard Kitchen, commanding a brigade, wounded; Col. R. G. McKinzie, commanding a brigade, wounded severely, but would not leave the field.

Many of our men captured in the morning have made their escape and are coming in. P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. Com.

Gen. Grant's appreciation of the victory at Cedar Creek is expressed in the following dispatch:

I had a salute of one hundred guns from each of the armies here fired in honor of Sheridan's last victory. Turning what bid fair to be a Disaster into a glorious Victory, stamps Sheridan what I have always thought him, one of the ablest of Generals. U. S. GRANT.

Suspicious Mortons.—When knights enter the lists to tilt, they display upon their mantles upon their shields. Pendleton's motto is "I object."—McClellan's "I do not remember."

The Value of Character.

The personal character of the President is the rock upon which the Opposition is wrecked. It dashes against him and his administration, hissing and venomous, but falls back again baffled. From the day when covert rebellion lay in wait to assassinate him in Baltimore, through all the mad hate of the rebel press to the last malignant sneer of Copperhead Conservatism and foreign jealousy, the popular confidence in the unwavering fidelity and purity of purpose of the President has suited the storm to scorn.

The chief charge against the Administration, thundered in every key, is its despotism. It is incessantly asserted that personal liberty is destroyed, that original rights are annihilated, that we are all the covering, shivering subjects of the bloody Emperor ABRAHAM, who brings us all to our knees by pointing to one of the innumerable battles which shadow the land; all of us, except Arnold Von Winkelried, Vallandigham, and John Hampden Wood, and William Tell Gunther, and Patriot Henry Long, and George Washington Seymour, who bravely withstand the tyrant for the sake of justice and human rights. But with these exceptions, we are all groaning under the most intolerable tyranny, from which there is no hope of deliverance but by frustrating the Government to the hands of these patriots.

This is doubtless a cunning line of attack in the confusion and doubt of civil war. Indifference is always willing to see any Administration overthrown. Government is always glad to end hostilities with the enemy by exciting hatred of the Government; and party spirit in every form, plays the dangerous game of seeking political power by tampering with national existence. But nothing balks such an attack so readily as personal qualities which no calumny can reach. The party which is mad with the lust of political power in this country does not hesitate to declare that the President is deliberately prolonging the war as a political game; that every act of his is performed only with reference to his reelection; that if Early should return and overrun Pennsylvania, if Grant should retire from Petersburg and Sherman from Atlanta, it would be because the President took care that they should not have much enough, and in this way thwarted and perplexed their plans. Yet the same party declares the war both wicked and a failure. It contends, by its leaders, the interference of British influence, and it receives British sympathy, while it opposes the draft. And if you ask them how the President can send men to the rebels if the men are not raised, they reply that it is no wonder that he can raise them for such a wicked war.

But these frantic efforts are vain. The profound confidence of the great mass of the people in the President is unshaken. It is simply impossible to make them believe, after their experience of his patient fidelity to the Union, that he is a monstrous despot or a political gambler. The American people, we are very sure, are fully persuaded that Mr. Vallandigham does not love the Union more than Mr. Lincoln; that Mr. Wood is not truer to popular rights, nor Governor Seymour, whose "friends" are the riotous violators of the public peace and the mad assassins of the poor and defenseless, more faithful in the Constitution than the President of the United States. The conservative power and influence of pure and lofty character, in a time of great national peril, was never more signally illustrated than in the official career of Abraham Lincoln.

Harper's Weekly.

That General McClellan cherished feelings of personal respect and liking for the rebel leaders has been well understood before now. Here is an apt piece of testimony to that effect from Col. Metcalf, of Kentucky, who said recently at a public meeting:

"I not my eyes opened on that young Napoleon in the spring of 1861. I went to see General McClellan, and in the course of the conversation, I said to him that Jeff Davis was a scoundrel and a repudiator. He (McClellan) straightened himself up quickly, and said, 'I do assure you, sir, that you are mistaken. Jeff Davis is a perfect gentleman, and will not do anything unbecoming a gentleman.' Well, if a traitor, conspirator, thief, repudiator, and the civil devil who is instigating all this murder is his beau ideal of a 'perfect gentleman,' I hope our country will never be cursed with his morality and virtue at the head of affairs."

Could a man thus swift to resent an imputation on Jeff. Davis be expected to desire to see the rebellion crushed?

Death of Captain Speke.

This famous African explorer and discoverer of the source of the Nile, whose Journal of his expedition was lately published, and has taken a place among the most interesting works of African travel, has suddenly and most sadly been the means of his own death. The local paper in England gives the following account of the circumstances:

"He had gone down to Bath to attend the meeting of the British Association, where his presence was expected with eager interest. On Thursday morning he went out to shoot. In forcing a way through a hedge, with his gun upon his arm, the piece was touched by the twigs. It exploded, and the charge went through his heart, causing instantaneous death. How strangely sad that a man who had seen and done so much, who had undergone and overcome so many perils of journeyings, of waters, of robbers, should come home to end his career thus miserably!"

Every Democrat (General McClellan Included) Bound by the Chicago Platform.

The Chicago candidate for the Vice Presidency made a speech the other day on the steps of his "own familiar friend," Vallandigham's house, in which he said, according to the Dayton Empire, Vallandigham's organ:

"This immense concourse thus suddenly convened fills me with renewed hope—it gives me confidence that soon again you will be called together, not, as now, to commence a vigorous contest, but to rejoice over its results, to rejoice that the powers of the government will be again in the possession of the democratic party, whose beneficent principles, recently solemnly announced in National Convention, will bring us peace, maintain the rights of the States, re-invigorate the Union, and, with peace and Union, will secure us the blessings of personal liberty, material prosperity and national power. But I will not repay your kindness by detaining you with a speech; I intended only to thank you for the honor you have done me, and now I beg leave to wish you good night."

Not a word about the rebellion; but something about "state rights," which is Jeff Davis's constant refuge in argument, and which means with him "the right to rebel. Mr. Vallandigham followed Mr. Pendleton—his "own familiar friend," as he calls him everywhere. He said, as reported in his own organ:

"The democratic party was a state rights party—a constitutional party—a Union party—and just how a peace party. It was his party, and its candidates were his candidates. It bore the Ark of the Covenant; it carried the fortunes of the republic, and in its success lay the only hope of the republic. The Chicago platform enunciated its policy and principles by authority, and was binding upon every Democrat, and by them the Democratic administration must and should be governed. It was the only authorized exposition of the Democratic creed, and he repudiated all others. The unity and harmony of the party were essential to success, and without success in November the country was lost. In conclusion he declared his purpose to vote for the nominees of the Chicago convention, as the only hope of securing the defeat of Lincoln, and the rescue of the republic."

The British Lion Cheers for Chicago

The London Times bursts into a shout of enthusiastic delight at the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton, and the principles which they have been selected to represent.

We have always insisted, says the Times, that the North could not subdue the South, and the proof is the Chicago Convention and its nominations.

After three years of tremendous effort the Americans confess themselves conquered, shouts the Times, and the proof is the Chicago Convention and its nominations.

They are forced to try to conciliate and compromise, sneers the Times, and the proof is that the Chicago Convention has nominated a General who first discovered that his countrymen were whipped.

But can they coax the South back again? asks the Times. No, it is simply impossible, replies the Times, to its own question; victors are not in the habit of receiving terms from the vanquished.—Conquerors dictate their own terms, says the Times, and the Southern leaders are not such fools as to relinquish what they have proved their ability to hold.

We understand, says the Times, the Chicago talk about Union. It is a tub to the whale. We do not wonder the Convention shrank from blurring out the truth that the South must go free. But that is the meaning of the platform and the nominations. The Chicago leaders know that what they confess can not be done by force will not be accomplished by persuasion. Palaver must always precede, not follow, powder. The United States of America are gone, exults the Times. They have split, scattered, and sunk to the bottom. We always knew they would. They were an insolent, upstart republic, menacing British ideas. Their success would have taken from us our commercial sceptre. It would have been a fatal blow at our precious aristocratic system. It would have stimulated the hopes of our poorest classes, and have made them suspect that they were not born to starve. It would have encouraged the laboring man every where. Thank Heaven that danger is past. The United States have tumbled to pieces, and are gone utterly to ruin and destruction. Leans Deo! Hurrah for McClellan and Pendleton!

Here are the two flanks of the Chicago movement. First, the rebel papers and orators had already told us that their only hope for success lay in the Convention and its action; and now our bitterest and most malignant foreign enemies are perfectly satisfied with the Chicago proceedings.

Two years ago the men who control the Chicago party, and who have now made its platform and nominations, went to the British minister and asked for British interference in our war. The honor of the country is something unknown to them. To secure their return to political power they would humble the United States at the feet of England or Louis Napoleon. They would allow the Union to be dissolved, according to their candidate, Mr. Pendleton, who says we have no right or power to help ourselves. They would yield the authority of the Govern-

ment to a rebellion, and confess its overthrow by treason. They would make the name of the United States a by-word of contempt. And therefore the rebels look to them as their last hope—and therefore the English Tories and all our foreign enemies cheer for their platform and candidates.

Is that a cheer in which the faithful American citizen—civilian, soldier, or sailor can unite? Are the cause and the candidates which are acceptable to rebels at home and to enemies abroad the cause and the candidates of the true American people?

The skeddaddlers from the draft, and the deserters from our armies, who fled to Canada as a refuge from "Lincoln's tyranny," find themselves in a dilemma. The British authorities have ordered them to report for duty in the British army, or leave the Province. If the deserters come over the line the detectives will grab them; if they stay in Canada they are in for a nice term of service in Hindostan. Poor fellows! deprived of their liberties and the privilege of shouting for Little Mac at one fell blow!—What sympathizing Copper will start a subscription for their relief?

Maryland is a Free State! Slavery is abolished entirely and forever, by a vote of her own people, and now she takes her stand by the side of her Northern sisters and becomes a giant competitor in the race of progress and prosperity. The incubus that has bound her down is rolled from her back and she stands erect among the free States of the glorious old Union. Hail free Maryland! Sing the glad song of deliverance and march on to glorious achievements.

Some of the Machite papers are reporting that the battle of Gettysburg was a victory only because it was reported to the soldiers that Gen. McClellan was in command. The soldiers might readily believe such a story, for McClellan was never to be seen on the day of battles, when gunboats and other safe retreats were to be obtained. The only place he was ever known to be in the front was during a retreat.

We take the following significant sentences from Thompson's Bank Reporter:

"To our view, peace is near at hand. If Lincoln is re-elected, the South will give up, and the Union will be re-established without re-establishing Slavery, as before the Rebellion. With McClellan the Southern debt will be engrafed on the debt of the Country."

"Slavery ended, or Slavery perpetuated, is the great point in the election. The second great point is the Confederate debt. All other questions are open for debate."

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Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, J. D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff of the county of Potter, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a Presidential Election will be held in the said county of Potter on the First Tuesday after the first Monday in November, being the eighth day of the said month, at which time twenty-six persons will be elected by electors of President and Vice President to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Electoral College.

Also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act is directed, that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who hold any office or appointment of profit, or trust under the Government of the United States of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1860, it is enacted that the aforesaid 12th section shall not be so construed as to prevent any Military Officer or Borough Officer, from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

It is further directed that the meeting of the return Judges at the Court House in Coudersport to make out the general returns, shall be the first Friday succeeding the Presidential election, which will be the 11th day of November.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid special election in the several townships and borough within the county of Potter, are as follows, to wit:

- For the township of Abbott, at the Germania Hotel in said township.
For the township of Allegheny, at the school house near the place formerly owned by Chester Andrews, in said township.
For the township of Bangham, at the Bangham Centre school house near A. B. Lewis, in said township.
For the township of Clara, at the school house near Sala Stevens, in said township.
For the township of Eulalia, at the New Court House in the borough of Coudersport.
For the township of Genesee, at the house formerly occupied by S. Rusco, now N. Blackman, in Elliptic.
For the township of Harrison, at the House recently occupied by Ira Bartholomew, in said township.
For the township of Helron, at the school house No. 5, near Henry Jergensham's, in said township.
For the township of Hector, at the Sunderland school house, in said township.
For the township of Homer, at the school house near Jacob Peet's, in said township.
For the township of Jackson, at the house formerly occupied by B. Barse, now M. Chapman, in said township.
For the township of Keating, at the house of Ping Harris, in said township.
For the township of Oswayo, at the Centre school house in said township.
For the township of Pike, at the house of Elijah Johnson, in said township.
For the township of Pleasant Valley, at the school house No. 2, in said township.
For the township of Potomac, at the Sizer school house in said township.
For the township of Rouse, at the school house near George Weimer's in said township.
For the township of Sharon, at the Sharon Centre school house, near John Voorhees', in said township.
For the township of Sweden, at the house late of Asa French, in said township.
For the township of Stewartston, at the New Norway school house, in said township.
For the township of Summit, at the house formerly occupied by Jonathan Redson now M. Larrabee, in said township.
For the township of Sullivan, at the school house near J. M. Rice, in said township.
For the township of Tuscarora, at the house of Alvin Bennett, in said township.
For the township of West Branch, at the house of S. M. Conable, in said township.
For the township of Wharton at the house of Stephen Horton, in said township.
For the borough of Coudersport, at the Court House in said borough.
Given under my hand, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1864.
D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff.

A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOTTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale, but as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overcome, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found in ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found. See Advertisement.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere. BOOK AGENTS WANTED! To sell by subscription, with sample, excellent Popular Illustrated Family Works. Among these is a low price HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, of which over forty thousand of Vol. I have already been sold. It is a good business for ex-Soldiers, and others out of employment.

Also, for sale to Pedlars, Merchants, and Agents, Stationery Packages, Battle Scenes, Portraits and other pictures for "the Times," War Maps, beautiful Album Cards, Currency Holders, etc. For Circulars, with particulars and terms, address: HENRY HOWE, No. 111 Main Street, Cincinnati, O. SOAP Question Settled! Inquire at STEBBINS.

HOOP-SKIRTS, and The DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) STEEL SPRING SKIRT. The most popular and flexible in use, at STEBBINS. Vote the Union Ticket.