

Men of Potter county, hear what the war-worn and battle-tried General Heintzelman says: "I can see but two issues in this contest—an honorable peace, accomplished by a vigorous war, or an armistice, a convention of States, and a final dissolution of the Union and eternal war."

Correct the mistakes.

We desire to call special attention to the fact that in the Electoral Tickets circulated by the State Central Committee the name of G. Morrison Coates is by mistake printed C. Morrison Coates five times in each sheet. Those persons who have the sheets of tickets in charge, in the several townships, should at once go over each sheet and with a pen or pencil correct the error, which occurs twice in the third row of ballots from the top of the sheet, and three times in the bottom row.

Read this from the N. Y. Herald of last Thursday. It is the only article upon the coming contest in the issue of that date. It is prophetic!

A LOOK AHEAD.—The old line Democratic meeting at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday was the groundswell for 1868. It forbodes a reorganization of the democratic party. It will supersede the shent-pens-hent Chicago platform and all other platforms. Next Tuesday is the last chance the pre-ent democratic leaders will have to exhibit their wax fingers at a Presidential election.

Forty Millions 7:30 Subscribed.—The subscriptions to this popular loan are now over forty millions dollars, and they continue to come in at the rate of about a million a day. The public are satisfied that there are no other investments so profitable as U. S. securities. While nearly all the hundreds of miscellaneous stocks sold in the New York market have been declining for several weeks, (in many instances twenty-five per cent.) Government stocks have remained firm; and while lenders loan very sparingly, and at high rates, on the best mercantile paper, they have plenty of money to lend on Government paper, at as low rates as ever. While the Government needs the people's money, and pays for it liberally, it offers the highest possible consideration besides, and that is, safety.

Andy Johnson stands up for his craft.

Andy Johnson, the Union nominee for Vice President, confesses to the goose and needle, and stands up for his craft, and proudly maintains the honorableness of handiwork labor. He said in a speech in Indiana:

"I hold in my hands, from which I wish to read, an extract or two for the benefit of some old Democrats, and young ones, too, a letter written by General Jackson himself, in his own handwriting, and in handling this relic, my mind goes back to the times of 1812. When it was written and published I was a young man, or boy, at work in my shop, and heard it read. And this memory of being in my shop calls to mind what was said when Mr. Lincoln was first nominated. He was called the rail splitter, and I saw to-day you were making good use of the idea; while the buttercut party was being split to pieces, you said the Union never could be split. When the recent nominations were made at Baltimore, the tory papers of the country said: They have a buffoon for the head of the ticket, and upon the tail they have a boorish tailor." The idea at the bottom of all this opposition is, that the man who rises up from the mass of the people, the man who advocates that doctrine that man is capable of self-government, has virtue and intelligence to govern himself, should be repudiated. I have noting to regret that my early life was spent in the shop. I never boast of it in my canvasses, but when it is brought up as a reproach, I have met it in the way it should be met, and he who uses such weapons is not entitled to the respect of anybody. Yes, the "boorish tailor" is upon the tail of the ticket. What an insult to the aristocracy, who want reputation without merit and without worth! Yes I am a tailor, but I learned long since, that if a man does not disgrace his profession, it never disgraces him. [Cheers] And I may be permitted to say, that when I was a tailor, I made some pretty close fits. [Laughter] My garments used to be right well proportioned; but I have seen tailors, at their own expense too, make a man out of very scant material. I used to be considered a very good tailor, and got my work done according to promise. [Laughter and cheers] So much for the "boorish tailor." One of the fundamental principles of my Democracy is and it is Republicanism, too, that men should be rewarded according to merit. It is worth that makes the man, and the want of it the lack.

Speech of PRESIDENT LINCOLN. PLAIN WORDS TO THE PEOPLE.

As the People Decide the President Obeys.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

The President was serenaded at the White House to-night, and on appearing at an upper window, spoke as follows, being frequently interrupted by applause: "I am notified that this is a compliment paid me by the loyal Marylanders resident in this District. I infer that the adoption of the new Constitution for the State furnishes the occasion, and that in your view, the extirpation of slavery constitutes the chief merit of the new Constitution.

"Most heartily do I congratulate you and Maryland, and the nation and the world upon the event. I regret that it did not occur two years sooner, which, I am sure, would have saved to the nation more money than would have met all the private loss incident to the measure. But it has come, at last, and I sincerely hope its friends may fully realize all their anticipations of good from it, and that its opponents may, by its effect, be agreeably and profitably disappointed.

"A word upon another subject.—Something said by the Secretary of State, in his recent speech at Auburn, has been construed by some into a threat that, if I shall be beaten at the election, I will, between then and the end of my constitutional term, do what I may be able to ruin the Government. Others regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned not sine die, but to meet again, if called to do so by a particular individual, as the intimation of a purpose that if their nominee shall be elected he will at once seize the control of the Government. I hope the good people will permit themselves to suffer no uneasiness on this point.

"I am struggling to maintain the Government, not to overthrow it. I am struggling especially to prevent others from overthrowing it. I therefore say, that, if I shall live, I shall remain President until the fourth of next March and that whoever shall be constitutionally elected therefor, in November shall be duly installed as President on the fourth of March, and that, in the interval, I shall do my utmost that whoever is to hold the helm for the next voyage shall start with the best possible chance to save the ship.

"This is due to the people both on principle and under the Constitution. Their will, constitutionally expressed is the ultimate law for all. If they should deliberately resolve to have immediate peace, even at the loss of their country and their liberties, I know not the power or the right to resist them. It is their own business, they must do as they please with their own. I believe, however, they are still resolved to preserve their country and their liberty; and, in this office or out, I am resolved to stand by them.

"I may add, that in this purpose to save the country and its liberties no classes of people seem so nearly unanimous as the soldiers in the field and seamen afloat. Do they not have the hardest of it? Who should quail while they do not? God bless the soldiers and seamen, with all their brave commanders!"

The politicians who argue that the interference of the President with slavery is unconstitutional invariably ignore the all-important fact that the slave States are in rebellion. They emphasize the constitutional limitations of Executive power in time of peace; they omit all reference to the constitutional extensions of power in time of war. Mr. Chase, in his late speech at Covington, concisely stated the legal authority the President possesses on this subject. He said:

"The constitution provided for raising armies, and made the President Commander-in-chief. It gave him, therefore, full power to take all steps necessary to the effectual prosecution of the war. The best statesmen in the land have said, and the proposition has been unchallenged, that in case of insurrection or foreign war the institution of slavery must be subject to such disposal as the national interests should require. In other words, that with insurrection in a slaveholding State the whole power over slavery must pass to the National Government. In my judgment, when insurrection gave the President power over slavery, with that power came the duty to put an end to it. Mr. Lincoln was bound to do that which was necessary for the salvation of the Republic."

It is plain that we have a local insurrection, and a national authority to suppress it. In such a case there can be no such thing as the right of rebels to local institutions which, in the opinion of the National Government, are dangerous to its own existence.—Press.

A Vermont soldier thus soliloquized over a Democratic vote that was pressed upon him on election day:

"What a fool I should be to go down and fight the rebels for three years with my musket, and come here to stab myself in the back with a piece of paper like that!"

Three Districts in Ohio now represented by Pendleton, Long and Cox, elect Union men to succeed them! Thus do the people dig political graves for the Copperheads.

Address of the State Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1864.

The smoke of the first engagement has cleared away, and upon the vote of her citizens at home Pennsylvania stands by the government of our fathers, while her brave sons in the field will not give less than twelve thousand majority for the good cause. The last hope, therefore, of the supporters of General McClellan has disappeared, and the only result of continuing to sustain him is to give aid and comfort to the rebellion by increasing the appearance of disunion among ourselves.

General Sheridan dealt a terrible blow to treason on Wednesday, and every patriot's heart thrilled with joy upon hearing it; but a great majority for Abraham Lincoln in Pennsylvania would be far more fatal to the armed conspiracy against the Union and the Constitution. Every vote for our tried and faithful President will paralyze some arm raised to shoot down the flag, while every vote for the base surrender at Chicago, and the men who carry its white flag, will encourage some rebel to shoot another northern soldier. The ticket nominated by Vallandigham, Wood and Seymour is now black with treason, and after it is voted will be red with the blood of our brothers fighting for us. The war has existed for the last year only by reason of our divisions, and its continuance to-day is solely owing to the activity of the disunion party of the north and the platform of its convention. While any hope remained of the election of its candidates, plausible excuses might be found by misguided men for giving them their suffrages; but after the verdicts of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, all sensible persons know that the election is already decided by the people, and that it only remains to ascertain the majorities.

It follows, therefore, that every vote for McClellan and Pendleton is an earnest invitation to Jefferson Davis to continue this fearful war to waste more of our treasure and to murder others of our sons. The sublime spectacle of a united north will end the war. We invoke all patriots to lend their efforts unceasingly to produce this result. By perfecting the ward and township organizations; by the circulation of documents; by public addresses, especially by local speakers; by earnest personal efforts with honest but mistaken men; by making arrangements to bring every loyal voter to the polls; by sending tax receipts to every soldier and sailor; by the immediate formation of campaign clubs in every borough and community; by great meetings of the people by daylight and by torchlight, and by all the honest agencies of an active and thorough canvass, appealing to the patriotic zeal, and kindling the patriotic enthusiasm of a great and loyal commonwealth, we can attest the fealty of our State to the flag of the Union by a majority worthy of the historic character of the contest and of the great issues dependent upon it.

Forward, then, every lover of his country to this good word! Looking not to the past but to the future, forgetting all personal considerations, and appreciating the privilege of some sacrifice for Liberty and the Union, let us relax no effort until the polls are closed. This Committee will continue to do its whole duty, and relies upon your instant, earnest and constant assistance. Grant's march of valor and of glory from the Rapidan to the James sealed the fate of the rebellion. Since then, Sherman has turned its left wing. Farragut is closing its avenues of escape.—Sheridan has sent its vanguard again whirling down the valley. It only remains for us to sound the charge along the whole line, and wrapping our ballots around our brothers' bullets, march to the peaceful, final triumph which awaits us in November.

Proclaiming the war to be a failure, George B. McClellan is himself the great failure of the war—a general without a victory—a statesman without a record, and if we are faithful, history will add to his epitaph, that he was a candidate for the Presidency without an electoral vote. Let us all, therefore, labor without ceasing. In memory of our buried martyrs, in regard for the wounds of our living heroes, to guard liberty from its deadly peril, and the Union from its treasonable foes, in the interest of religion, and in the hope of the republic of the future, loyal men of Pennsylvania, forward to victory.

In behalf of the Committee. SIMON CAMERON, Chairman. A. W. BENEDICT, WEIN BONEY, Secretaries.

A Violated Promise.

On the 19th of September, 1861, Gen. McClellan made a speech to his soldiers, in which he said: "SOLDIERS! We have made our last retreat. You stand by me, and I will stand by you. Henceforth, victory will crown our effort."

McClellan made a dozen retreats after that brave speech. The soldiers stood by him, when he was on a gunboat, or some where else; he was never with them under fire. He has deserted them by accepting a peace platform. And the Soldiers are now deserting him—just see how they vote, in camp and in hospital!

Old Ben Wade announced a suggestive truth, in a speech the other day, when he said:—"After a year and a half of battles, McClellan and his staff, and all their horses, came out as sleek, as fat and as fair, as they went in. Not one had blood drawn on him. And he was the young Napoleon!"

President Lincoln's Pay.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, having been appealed to for an official statement concerning the stories of Mr. Lincoln having drawn his salary in gold and invested it in foreign securities, replies in an official statement as follows:

First, That the President has neglected for long periods to indorse and collect the monthly drafts sent him for his salary; on one occasion collecting none for over eleven months.

Second, That when his attention was called to the loss of interest he was thus incurring, he asked who gained by his loss, and on being told the United States, added: "Then let it remain, the Treasury needs it more than I do."

Third, That the Treasurer was finally compelled to request the President to draw his salary, in order to adjust the annual accounts.

Fourth, That the sum thus drawn was placed in the U. S. five per cent temporary loan, payable, principle and interest in greenbacks.

Fifth, That since then such portions of his salary that he did not need have been drawn for him by his friends and invested in the U. S. gold-bearing stocks, purchased at current rates and deposited in the vault of the Treasury.

Sixth, That he has habitually neglected to draw the interest on these stocks, and that on one occasion, when the amount of interest payable in gold had accumulated to eight hundred dollars, the Treasurer sent it to him, he returned in saying, "I reckon the Treasury needs it more than I do."

Seventh, That his losses from not collecting interest on his bonds have amounted to four thousand dollars, which have been virtually given to the Treasury.

HOW A CAPTAIN WAS CONVERTED.

At a social gathering night before last says the Chattanooga Gazette of October 12, during the evening Capt. Sutherland, Assistant Adjutant General, formerly of Gen. Steedman's staff, captured during Stoneman's raid, and recently exchanged was present, and toasted, and made a happy response. We regret that every soldier in the army, and every patriot in the land, could not have listened to his remarks. Captain Sutherland, before his capture, was well known as a warm and earnest McClellan man. In the remarks alluded to he mentioned this fact: said that he had changed base in this particular. He was now for Lincoln, because, during his imprisonment, his guards at Charleston, and every rebel he met with one exception, learned that he was a Democrat, electioneered with him for McClellan. That exception stole an opportunity to whisper in his ear that the South was only holding out in hopes of Lincoln's defeat, and assured him that if Lincoln was elected the war would instantly end and unconditionally cease, as the South would then see that resistance was no longer practicable. Captain Sutherland declares that he never could nor never would vote for any man at the request of armed traitors.

ABOUT PEACE.—God knows we desire our country's peace.

We have never said or done ought wittingly to put off the glad day one second. It is our conviction, now, as it was three years ago last May, that we cannot have peace without government. The war inaugurated by the Southern aristocracy, to found an empire on the basis of slavery for labor, must be fought out until either the laboring man, or the slave lords, succumb. If the "muddills" go down they will be trampled on; if the aristocrats, they may become reconciled to the Church's doctrine of the equality of men and agree to pay wages to those who work for them.

Three years ago we opposed the only peace that was offered to us—namely submission—because it was the disruption of our Union, the dishonor of our flag, the extinction of our nation, and the beginning of perpetual anarchy and war.—To-day the aspect of the question is not changed, except in the results of military operations that have since occurred.—The same peace is offered now that was offered then, and there are manifold reasons for not accepting it now, over and above those that forbade its acceptance then.—Catholic Telegraph.

The Chicago Platform was concocted by the Rebels in Richmond, was approved by our enemies in England, was agreed to by the disloyal politicians of the North in a conference with Rebels at Niagara Falls, was submitted to General McClellan and approved by him, was adopted by a convention of the so-called Democratic or submissionist party at Chicago, and was scorned by the honest people of the North.

The Chicago platform claims that the Democratic party, in the past, firmly adhered to the Union and the constitution. The falsity of this claim is shown by the fact that in every slave State which left the Union to set up an independent Government and inaugurate a bloody civil war, the Democratic party was in power.

Every victory of our brave soldiers elates the supporters of Lincoln and Johnson, and depresses the supporters of McClellan and Pendleton. What fact can demonstrate more clearly which is the patriotic and which the unpatriotic party?

The tone of their papers shows that the copperheads are out of temper. Sheridan's success foreshadows McClellan's failure, for every Union Victory is a copperhead defeat. These allies of treason will not be jolly again until our troops are whipped somewhere.

We just picked up three Copperhead papers, and each assures its patrons that the "Democracy" have won glorious victories in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Now each of the editors of these papers wrote with full knowledge of the following facts:

1st.—That Indiana had just elected Gov. Morton, Union, by over 20,000 majority, and 8 Union Congressmen out of 11—a loss of 4 to the Copperheads.

2d.—That the Union men of Ohio have just carried the State by over 80,000 majority, electing 16 out of 19 Congressmen—a gain of 11 on the delegation as it now stands.

3d.—That Pennsylvania has just gone for the Union by a majority of not less than 15,000 on the whole vote, electing 15 of the 24 Congressmen—a gain of 4 on the delegation as it now stands. Further, it is now pretty certain that Ketcham is elected over Dennison in the Luzerne district, and Strouse and Coffroth are in serious danger of being laid out also. This would give us 19 of the 24 Congressmen—a gain of 17 on the delegation as it now stands.

So these Copper editors stand convicted of lying like dogs, and a bad breed of dogs at that.—Apostator.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN A REPRESENTATIVE MAN.

The Springfield Republican prints a glowing eulogy upon the life and course of President Lincoln, from which we take the following:

"People may say what they will of the President, they cannot possibly put their hand upon or point to any other man in the Republic who represents to the people, north and south of Mason's and Dixon's line, and to the whole civilized world, so much of the honest loyalty and the real democratic principle of the country as Abraham Lincoln. He stands out from all the men of his section and his time—and not alone by reason of his office—as the representative of the republicanism of the republic, the champion of democratic principles, the friend of the Union and the Constitution, and the foe of all class privilege and class domination. Every man, loose from the bondage of political ambition, and loose from the greed of power and the love of slavery, thinks well of Abraham Lincoln, and casts in his lot with him. Thousands of Democrats, converted to freedom by the war, have, from the moment of their conversion, become his friends. His way of saving the country is recognized as the only way. A conquered peace is the only peace deemed possible."

What the Copperheads Have Done.

They have embarrassed the National Government at every step in the progress of the present war.

They have sympathized with the enemy arrayed in arms against us, and are seeking the ruin of the Republic and the humiliation of the Free States.

They have defended the conduct of the rebellious States, and charge the responsibility of the war wholly upon the anti-slavery sentiment of the North.

They have opposed every effort of the Government to procure reinforcements for the army, fomenting popular disturbances to arrest the draft, and leading people to believe that if they enlisted it would only be to aid in an Abolition war, conducted by blundering and incompetent Generals, and an unequally untrustworthy War Department.

They have augmented the National debt by artfully depreciating the National currency, so that the Government has been obliged to pay nearly three times as much for its supplies as there was any occasion for.

They have increased the burdens of the people by the same process, in order to make the war unpopular, and thus compel an ignoble peace.

They have underrated every success of the Union arms in the field, and exaggerated every Rebel success, however slight; they have systematically magnified all the perils and troubles of our armies, depreciated the abilities and achievements of every successful Union general, and extolled every Rebel leader; they have made much of imaginary dangers in our path, regularly exaggerated the forces of the Rebels, at the same time that they have underrated ours.

They have assailed every general of our armies who was known to have his sympathies with us in this war, whether he were Democrat or Republican, and they have defended every general of pro-slavery proclivities, whether successful or unsuccessful.

They have proven by their actions that they would rather save slavery than the Union.

They have defended every domestic traitor, however rank his treason. And at Chicago they have formally declared in favor of a base and cowardly surrender to the Southern Rebels.

Remember!

All Rebels desire the election of McClellan.

All Bounty jumpers vote for McClellan.

All Deserters vote for McClellan.

All Draft sneaks vote for McClellan.

All Friends of Slavery vote for McClellan.

Is there a loyal Democrat in the country who would be willing to trust the Ship of State over the breakers of rebellion to the guidance of George H. Pendleton? But suppose the ticket is elected and McClellan should die.

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, I, 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 as electors of President and Vice President to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Electoral College.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act I am 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 or 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 13th 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 here make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid special election in the several townships and boroughs 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 Allegany, at the school house near the place formerly owned by Chester Andrews, in said township.
For the township of Bingham, at the Bingham Centre school house near A. R. 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. S. Rasco, now N. Blackman, in Ellensburg.
For the township of Harrison, at the House recently occupied by Ira Bartholomew, in said township.
For the township of Hebron, at the school house No. 5, near Henry Ingraham'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. Chappel in said township.
For the township of Keating, at the house of Piny 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 Postage, at the Sizer school house in said township.
For the township of Ronolet, 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 Aseneth Taggart, in said township.
For the township of Stewartson, at the New Norway school house, in said township.
For the township of Summit, at the house formerly occupied by Jonathan Redson now M. V. Larrabee, in said township.
For the township of Sylvania, at the school house near J. M. Rees, in said township.
For the township of Clydesse, at the house of Atlas 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 30th day of September, A. D., 1864.

A number of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOBSTETTER'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 its virtues and merits became known, and this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which 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 vendors 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!

No book by subscription, with sample excellent. The most Popular Illustrated Family Works. Among these is a low priced HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, of which over forty thousand of Vol. 1 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.