

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 aristocratic, 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 forebodes a reorganization of the democratic party. It will supersede the shent-penshit 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 buttner 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 nothing 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, to 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 that '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 fellow."

Speech of PRES. LINCOLN. 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 souls 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 lead 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 faith 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 Rappahan 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 to 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. BENEDETTI, Secretaries. WEIN FORNEY, 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 effort. 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 gallop, 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 full as they went in. McClellan had blood drawn on him. And he was the young Napoleon!"

Three Districts in Ohio now represented by Pendleton, Long and Cox, please Union men to support them! This is the people's political graves for the Copperheads.

President Lincoln's Pay.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, having been appealed to for an official statement concerning the salaries 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 13, 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 aught 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 "mud-sills" go down they may 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. Today 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 relates 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. Those allies of treason will not be jolly again until our troops are whipped somewhere.

All Rebels desire the election of McClellan. All Bonny jumpers vote for McClellan. All Deserters vote for McClellan. All Draft sneaks vote for McClellan. All Friends of Slavery vote for McClellan. Remember! All Rebels desire the election of McClellan. All Bonny 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 or any county. 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 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. Bisco, now N. Blackman, in Ellitown. 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 Peck'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 Wiley 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 Portage, at the Sizer school house in said township. For the township of Route, 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 Teggart, in said township. For the township of Steadman, 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 Tyrone, at the house of Adas 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. D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff.

SEVEN or EIGHT years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'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 overturned, 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.

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SOAP Questions 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.