

Serenade to Gen. Hartranft. Major General John F. Hartranft Union candidate for Auditor General of Pennsylvania, has been serenaded at Norristown. Benj. F. Hancock, Esq., made a capital speech of congratulation to which Gen. Hartranft replied in the following words:

My FELLOW CITIZENS:—I thank you most sincerely for this complimentary night. It assures me that you endorse my past public life, and that I hold your confidence and support in the public contest soon to be inaugurated. I also thank you, Mr. Hancock, for the kind mention of my military history. Of this I will not speak nor detain you but a moment.

As a soldier, I feel it my duty to give my humble aid to the party which has during the rebellion so nobly supported the Government in the struggle for its existence and national honor. It put forth its strong arm and assisted the Government in filling our depleted ranks. If this had not been done we would still be digging in front of Petersburg, or perhaps been compelled to accept a dishonorable peace. To do this in a righteous cause would have been a disgrace to every soldier. If the soldier is true to himself he must be true to the Union party. His pension-list, his bounty for his early enlistment, his right of suffrage, his protection through life, all appeal to him.

I need not say that every effort should be made now to protect and encourage labor. You will understand that it is the wealth of a nation. And, while this is so, also from patriotic considerations see that the returned soldier is honorably employed. It is the highest favor that can be bestowed upon him or his country. He will then soon forget his camp life and become an industrious and prosperous citizen.

The military power of the rebellion is crushed, I may say, forever, and the nation looms up amidst the ruins more grand and powerful than it ever seemed before. But remember the spirit of rebellion is still alive, and must be more carefully guarded. Let it be shorn of all political power, for in that is concealed all its strength and danger.

I hope soon to see the immense armies of the North and South engaged in civil and peaceful pursuits all adding their energy to restore our happy, glorious country to its former wealth and prosperity. Allow me again to return my thanks for your compliment.

The General and Mr. Hancock were repeatedly interrupted by applause and cheers, and the impromptu meeting shortly after dispersed.

Following the lead of the Union State Convention, the "Democratic" State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg last Thursday week, recommended that bounties to Pennsylvania soldiers be equalized so that the volunteers of 1861-62 shall receive the same as the volunteers of '63-64. The resolution was adopted after considerable discussion.

Now we have a word for the "unchangeable democracy," especially for its newspaper press and its Supreme Court Judges. Its journals have persistently questioned the constitutionality of the act authorizing bounties, and on a case submitted, Chief Justice Woodward decided that the law was unconstitutional. However he was overruled, and the constitutionality of the law was affirmed by a majority of the court. Had Woodward prevailed, every county in the State would have been forced to repudiate, and the bonds given to volunteers would have been worthless. The soldiers can judge for themselves how much "democratic" promises and platforms are likely to be worth.

But the resolution referred to proposes to make the General Government pay these added bounties. You don't mean THAT, do you, O conscientious gentlemen? Why, you are already distracted over the awful burden of public indebtedness! You haven't forgot that, have you? What a "Democratic" Convention deliberately resolve to increase the public debt \$300,000,000! What a consistent old fellow he be!—*Tioga Agitator.*

"Hypocrisy," says the French moralist, is the homage which Vice would pay to Virtue. Witness the Woodwards, Hughes and W. B. Reeds of Pennsylvania, heading their State ticket with a Colonel in the late war; while the Valandighams and Pondletons of Ohio judge their case too bad to be doctored by anything short of a Major-General.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PIT HOLE AND ITS NAME.—Pit Hole was thus named in consequence of an extraordinary pit or cavern that exists about three miles from the city. In this pit stones are thrown, but they are never heard drop. Its depth has not yet been fathomed. The whole country between there and Plumer is believed to be cavernous.

During the past month twenty-five thousand animals have been sold by the government, realizing over four million dollars.

No distribution of the reward offered for the capture of Booth and his associates and Jeff. Davis has yet been made.

It is understood that General Mansfield Lovell, late of the rebel army, has become the working editor of the New York Daily News.

Sixty drafted men imprisoned at Harrisburg for desertion were discharged recently on the recommendation of Gov. Cuxin.

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.
Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1865.

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

Union State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria.

County Nominations.

FOR ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE,
Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS, of Tioga.
Subject to the decision of the Conference.

FOR SENATOR,
Hon. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.
Subject to the decision of the Conference.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN S. MANN, of Potter, and
DR. WM. T. HUMPHREY, of Tioga.

FOR SHERIFF,
LIEUT. W. W. BROWN, of Ullyses tp.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
C. P. KILBOURNE, of Hector tp.

FOR AUDITOR,
I. C. THOMPSON, of Hector tp.

FOR CORONER,
DR. W. C. BLAKESLEE, of Ullyses tp.

The Cincinnati Inquirer, the leading organ of the copperheads of Ohio, still insists that the war has been a failure. The Doylestown Democrat, owned and controlled by W. H. Davis, the copperhead candidate for Auditor General has never changed his opinion on the same subject. When the Government was forced to resort to arms to put down the slaveholders' rebellion Mr. Davis' newspaper declared that it was infamous thus to treat the Southern people, who had a right to secede, and up to this time, that same sheet insists that the war has been a failure. According to Mr. Davis' own showing, he has been a failure as a soldier, and yet he wants people to vote for him on his military merits.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

At the last election for Auditor and Surveyor Generals the Union party of this State was defeated by less than three thousand votes—because of the feeling of security in their own success then pervading the minds of the loyal people. This is owing to the fact that the rural districts being more loyal than the cities, where the masses are more ignorant and generally controlled by whiskey as those who employ them, failed to see the importance of their votes, and many of them living distant from the polls forgot their duty. Let this not be the case again. Let every man, whether there is local interests at stake or not, come out and place his name on the record. Do not let want of interest in the affairs of the State work a defeat to the cause you have espoused.

In the contest this Fall let loyal Democrats remember that Hon. JOHN CASSIN, one of the great lights of their party, is at the head of the Union State Central Committee. He has seen the inside workings of the Rebel Coudjutors in the North and knows that it was not for any want of effort on their part, that our Country is not now divided, the independence of the Rebel Confederacy attained, and the destruction of the United States the proof to the world that a free people cannot govern themselves. Let them follow his example and cast off the chains of party. Let them act as befitting freemen and vote not as party says but as conscience dictates. The officers they vote for, it is true, have very little influence over the political acts of the State, but that is not the issue at stake, it is whether or not the Government will or will not be endorsed, and such it is considered by every intelligent person in the Union. What say you? Shall the "Keystone of the Arch" refuse such endorsement.

Catholic Opinion.

The *Univers*, the leading Roman Catholic organ of Pennsylvania, published in Philadelphia, says of the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln:

"If we have read the trial with correct judgment, the hanging and imprisoning were deserved; and if we do not mistake the public feeling, there is a universal approval of the way in which things have been brought to a close. The evidence of the President's murder is not clearer than that of the condemnation of the conspirators and abettors in it, and the nation is too just not to ratify the sentence pronounced against them. So much for an unjustifiable treason, and a foul deed of blood done in its interest! We regret that there was a woman in the tragedy, and that that woman was a Catholic. But when women conspire and abet treason and murder, and silence the teachings of the Church in their own hearts, nothing can be said in their defence."

We commend this frank approval of the action of the Administration, in the disposal made of the assassins, to the attention and consideration of the Copperhead journals which have been appealing to the prejudices of the Catholics of this country, because a woman professing that faith was one of the guilty conspirators and was hanged for her crime, in the hope of making capital against the authorities, and thereby strengthening the Democratic party. The *Univers* can see no reason why a Catholic woman who became a murderess, should not be hanged, but our latter day satirists of the copperhead persuasion are ready to resist this, or any other truth likely to vindicate justice, if resistance promises success to their political machinations.

The guerrillas still keep up their organization in Mississippi. They rob the citizens and plunder steamers.

Dangers Threatening Modern Democracy.

The class of men entering into places of political authority in the South, differ widely from those who heretofore ruled in that section, and by their action threaten to leave the Democracy of the free States alone in the defence and advocacy of the old dogmas by which the institution of slavery was maintained in power. Indeed, no result of the war is more remarkable than the changes which have been wrought in Southern sentiment concerning slavery. In the free States, the platforms being erected to hold political candidates nominated by Democratic Conventions, are either pro-slavery in temper, or apologetic in tone for the evils of slavery. While our Northern political foes are thus busying themselves, our lately belligerent but now beaten cousins in the South, are abandoning their old political landmarks, giving up the strict letter of their party creeds to embrace the new order of affairs inaugurated by their defeat. Every Southern man now professing allegiance to the Government, confesses not only the wrongs perpetrated by the institution of slavery, but avows pleasure at its destruction—every Southern traitor who seeks pardon for his crimes, is anxious to admit that slavery is dead—that it was legally destroyed, and that its destruction insures the future permanent peace of the country. Certainly these are singular results. And in the light which is thus cast on the nation's progress in civilization, it is not unreasonable to predict that the desperation of the Democratic leaders of the North, will impel them to be among the last defenders and upholders of the institution of slavery. And such a record would be a fitting epitaph for a party conceived in fraud, brought forth in wrong, and nurtured in strength by feeding on the vitality of the nation!

A Fire in the Rear.

All good soldiers take every precaution, as they advance on the enemy, to prevent the forces which they lead being assailed by a fire in the rear. This was not the case with Col. Davis, the copperhead candidate for Auditor General. When he marched to the contest with traitors, he left an enemy behind in the shape of a newspaper he owned and controlled, which was unceasing and unrelenting in its abuse of those in authority, and in its fiercely tenacious misrepresentation of the objects and the efforts of the Government to put down rebellion. If half the charges could be proven which Col. Davis' own journal preferred against those engaged in sustaining the Government, he would stand to-day fairly accused of murder, rapine and robbery. And yet for being engaged in what his own newspaper characterized as damnable outrages on the people of the South, Col. Davis asks the people of Pennsylvania to elect him to a high office. Was ever inconsistency more impertinent and ridiculous?

Excluding the new, thinly-peopled Wolfe County—which is reported to have given a pro-slavery majority of 12—the total vote for State Treasurer in Kentucky compares with that for President last Fall as follows:

1864—President. 1865—Treasurer.
McClellan 64,202 Total. Garrard 42,040 Total.
Lincoln 27,786 42,087 Neal 42,082 84,233
Pro-slavery majority in 1864, 36,815;
Pro-slavery majority in 1865, 138.

Several counties made no return last Fall because of the War, and "Little Tennessee" (that portion of Kentucky westward of Tennessee River) gave but a light vote and a small pro-slavery majority, owing to the absence of her men in the Rebel armies. Now, they are at home and voted, in spite of the law, substituting a "Conservative" for a "Radical" Representative in Congress, and giving a heavy majority for Garrard—a much heavier than the district gave McClellan. But for this, the emancipation victory would have been overwhelming.

The ship *Brother Jonathan*, plying between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, was wrecked near Camp Lincoln in the latter State, on the 30th of July, and all on board except fifteen were drowned. The passengers and crew numbered between two and three hundred. Among the lost was Brig. General George Wright. Brigadier General Wright is not the old commander of the 6th Army Corps. He was the Colonel of the 9th Regiment United States Infantry, but was at the time of the disaster Brigadier General of volunteers, and was on his way to take command of the district of Oregon. He was a soldier noted no less for his pravity and judgment than for his goodness of heart and many social qualities.

THE COPPERHEAD CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR GENERAL is not popular at home. Referring to this fact the editor of the *Lehigh Register* says that he traveled through a considerable portion of Bucks county, in which Col. Davis resides, and conversed with a number of returned soldiers who served under him, and found that with but very few exceptions they will not support him at the coming election. So much for Col. Davis' popularity as a military man. And there is nothing strange that the soldiers should thus refuse to vote for men who supported the doctrine that a soldier was unfit to exercise the privilege of elective franchise.

The guerrillas still keep up their organization in Mississippi. They rob the citizens and plunder steamers.

The total number of schools for freedmen in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi, is 59; number of teachers employed, 220, and number of scholars enrolled, 7,000, who during the month of May, voluntarily paid a tuition aggregating \$1,266.

The last census reports that in the manufacture of boots and shoes New England is represented in the following proportion:—Number of establishments 2,438; capital invested, \$10,977,113; cost of material used, \$27,189,916; male hands employed, \$2,007, and females, 22,282; cost of labor, \$17,499,136; annual products, \$54,815,948.

During the first six months of this year the emigration to the United States through the ports of Bremen, amounted to 18,700 persons, against 15,663 in 1863. The emigration through Hamburg, for the same period, amounted to 15,600, making an addition to our population of nearly 34,600 in six months. A far larger number is expected from those German ports this fall and next Spring.

Accounts from Texas state that very many of those who were intense Secessionists are now equally as fervent and zealous for the Union. The largest slaveholders express themselves reconciled to the changed condition of affairs, and say that well regulated free labor will prove more profitable than servile labor. No lately rebellious State will more easily return to its former national relations than Texas.

Gen. Leo has formally accepted the Presidency of Washington College, and will in a few weeks be inaugurated. It is to be hoped that he will conduct himself with propriety in his new position, and act like a man who is indebted for his life to the magnanimity of a Government which he robbed and then sought to betray and destroy.

GENERAL HOWARD.—General Howard is a strictly temperance man, and does not appear to be at all ashamed of it, as some teetotalers appear to be at times. Lately he administered a quiet rebuke to wine-drunk toasts at dinner parties; rising when called on for a sentiment, and taking a glass of water in his hand, he said "Gentlemen, I am from the State of Maine. I don't go back on my State. I give you, gentlemen, the Maine law, the true beverage of the soldier!" and drank it in. Would to God that every soldier and citizen in the country would emulate brave Gen. Howard's example.

LET US NOT MISTAKE what is called the Democratic party, by supposing that it is not united or in harmony. Men engaged in an evil purpose never were more firmly united than are the Democracy.—The Democratic party of Pennsylvania is to-day more united than it has been for four years past. Our Union brethren, therefore, in every district, must not expect to walk over the course. We must go into the contest calculating to fight the last desperate battle with treason.—And, therefore, when the Democratic leaders and presses assert that the war is not over, they convey a certain degree of ominous truth which it would be well for every loyal man to lay to his heart. The Democrats have found a common bond of Union—the negro. That common hate has cemented the party, and now the mission of the Democracy is to keep the colored race virtually where the war found it—in slavery. Of old Democracy lent itself to the perpetuation of slavery; now that it has cut its own throat, the Democracy makes war upon the poor negro.—*Telegraph.*

A JUDGE IN A BAD WAY.—About three dozen of the lawyers in St. Louis have subscribed to the oath prescribed by the new Constitution of Missouri, and many more will do the same thing. But the most puzzled man in St. Louis is the Judge of the Circuit Court, who is a radical anti-Constitution man, and figured as a politician in stump speeches against it. It is predicted he will allow lawyers to practice who have not taken the oath.—But if he does, an impeachment by the Radical Legislature is threatened, so the Judge is between two fires. If he requires the oath as a condition precedent to the appearance of lawyers, he will be accused of backing down, and if he does not require it, then the official seat is in danger.

ASSESS THE SOLDIERS.—One of the most important duties developing upon the different ward, township and county committees, throughout the State, says the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, is that of properly and fully assessing the soldiers in each of the election districts. The absence of the soldier from his home, and his acquired right in the meantime to vote in the field, rendered it unnecessary to embrace his name in the new assessment made during the war. In addition to this many of the soldiers have changed their residence, by which re-assessment becomes also necessary. The 30th of September, ensuing, is the limit of the time appointed for these assessments. This is a very short period for the performance of such an important duty, and we therefore earnestly urge our friends in the various election districts at once to collect a list of all unassessed soldiers as well as citizens, and have their names placed on the proper duplicates. Every returned soldier must be assessed, or he will forfeit his vote!

The New Bedford mercury mentions General Banks as a candidate for the seat in Congress made vacant by Mr. Gooch's appointment as naval officer.

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 General Election will be held in the said county of Potter on the Second Tuesday (Tenth) of October, 1865, at which time District and County Officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

One person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Additional Law Judge for the 4th Judicial District comprising the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, and Cameron, in accordance with the Act of Assembly, approved the 27th day of March, 1865.

One person for State Senator to represent the 13th Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean and Clinton.

Two persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the county of Tioga to represent the counties of Tioga and Potter.

One person for Sheriff of the county of Potter.

One person for Commissioner of the county of Potter.

One person for Auditor of the county of Potter.

One person for Coroner of the county of Potter.

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 or 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 general election, which will be the 13th day of October.

I also here make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid General election in the several townships and boroughs within the county of Potter, are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Abbot, at the Germania Hotel in said township.

For the township of Allegany, at the school house near the place formerly used 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 Ebalia, at the New Court House in the borough of Coudersport.

For the township of Genesee, at the house formerly occupied by S.S. Rasco, in Ellsburg.

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 Poet's, in said township.

For the township of Jackson, at the house formerly occupied by B. Barfoe, now M. Chapel 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 Pleasant Valley, at the school house No. 3, in said township.

For the township of Pike, at the house of Elijah Johnson in said township.

For the township of Roulet, 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 Hedson now M. V. Larrabee, in said township.

For the township of Sullivan, at the school house near J.M. Rees', in said township.

For the township of Ullyses, 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 11th day of September, A. D. 1864.

D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff.

DIVORCE NOTICE.

HERMAN CAMP, No. 44, Dec. Term vs. ROXANNA CAMP, 1864, in the Common Pleas of Potter County, Libel in Divorce. To Roxanna Camp, Respondent above named. Please take notice that a subpoena and alias subpoena having been issued and returned nihil; you are hereby required to appear on the first day of next Court, the 18th day of September next, to answer to the complaint made in this case. D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff. Coudersport, July 25, 1865.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested will please take notice that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Potter County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation, on Monday the 18th day of September, 1865, in Coudersport: First account of Hudson Hendrix, Adm'r of Carson Wilson, late of Allegany tp, dec'd, Aug. 21, 1865. DAN BAKER, Register.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

Cabinet Organs and Chickering's Celebrated Pianos for sale by John B. Shakspear, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa. Persons desiring to purchase can do so by applying to A. L. ENSWORTH, Esq., at the Bingham Office, Coudersport, Pa.

THIS IS TO BE READ

Having sold my interest in the Mercantile business to CHAPPEL Brothers, (who are soon to fill up with Goods, here and at Ullyses), I am prepared to give my attention more exclusively to

SURVEYING, Writing Deeds, Contracts and other Real Estate business for Residents or Non-Residents.

AND ALSO THIS

I have a tip-top Blacksmith ready to do most anything pertaining to his Trade, as well and as Low Priced as can be found in the County.

HORSE SHOING, AXES JUMPED and WARRENTED, &c., &c. LUCIEN BIRD. Brookland, Pa., Aug. 29, 1865.

Summer Goods!

AT OLMSTED'S.

YOUR attention is invited to the large and attractive stock just received, and for sale as low as the same qualities can be bought anywhere in the county.

We have on hand a large and varied assortment of Domestic Cottons, comprising BROWN SHEETINGS, and SHIRTINGS, BLEACHED MUSLINS, DENIMS, STRIPES, CHECKS, TICKINGS, and COTTON FLANNELS, on which we cannot be undersold.

We purchase our goods for Cash and offer them at a very small advance From Cost.

FLANNELS.

If you want to purchase RED, GRAY, BLUE, or PLAID FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNEL, call At Olmsted's.

DRESS GOODS.

DELAINES, PRINTS, BROCHE, and WOOLEN SHAWLS, HOODS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES, a full supply At Olmsted's.

CLOTHING.

DON'T fail to call before purchasing and see the assortment At Olmsted's.

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR Men, Women & Children, in great variety and cheap At Olmsted's.

For Molasses, Syrup, Sugar, Tea and Coffee, in fact everything in the Grocery line, call AT OLMSTED'S.

A full assortment of almost everything that is kept in a country store on hand. We intend to keep Goods that will give satisfaction and sell good articles at the lowest living profit: AT OLMSTED'S.

Wanted.

Grain of all kinds, Butter, Wool, Sheep Fells, Furs, Deer Skins; Also, County, Township and School Orders, for all of which the highest prices will be paid At Olmsted's Coudersport, Pa., Nov 18, 1861

A Most Important Discovery.

INTERESTING TO AGENTS, FARMERS AND LADIES. WE are making a single machine which combines the best and cheapest portable Wine and Cider Press the largest Clothes wringer, and the most powerful Lifting Jack in the world. It is the only press adapted to making Apple Champagne, which is now regarded as one of the most important discoveries of the age. A good agent wanted in every county, to whom we will hold out such inducements as to insure \$1000 before Christmas. The first one making application from any county shall have the exclusive agency. Full particulars; terms, etc., by Circular. Address HALL, REED & CO., No. 55, Liberty St., N. Y.

P. A. Stebbins & Co.

ARE AGENTS for the sale of WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES for Potter County Nov 18, '63