

Congratulatory Address.
Hon. John Cassa, Chairman of the Union State Committee, has issued the following congratulatory address to the Union men of the State:

Another political contest has been determined by the freemen of Pennsylvania. The Union cause has again triumphed at the ballot box. Official returns have been received from sixty-two of the sixty-six counties in the State. Of these fifty-four show gains for the Union cause over the vote of 1862. The aggregate gains over all losses are nearly twenty-five thousand. This will give to our candidates on the home vote alone majorities exceeding that given by army and home vote to our late lamented President Abraham Lincoln. Of the seven Union Senators whose term of office expired, we have not lost one. The home vote has gained us one from the opposition in Luzerne, and the army vote will gain us another in Franklin and Adams. In the lower House we have retained all of our sixty-three members of last session. The home vote has added three to this number, and the army vote will give us one more. The Senate will stand twenty-one to twelve, and the House sixty-seven to thirty-three, thus giving to us a majority of forty-three on joint ballot.

For these results, so gratifying to the friends of our cause in Pennsylvania, and to all patriots throughout the nation, we are deeply indebted to the returned soldier of the late Union army, who have taught their friends and their foes that they know as well how to vote intelligently for the cause of the country as they know how to fight bravely and heroically for the same cause.

To the secretaries of the State Central Committee, Messrs. Hamersly and Benedict, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are under lasting obligations. Upon them devolved arduous and responsible duties. Many of their labors are not witnessed or even known to the public. They labored assiduously by day and by night for the success of the Union cause, to which they are both most devotedly attached.

Every member of the State Central Committee performed well his part and co-operated cheerfully and cordially with the chairman in promoting the success of the Union ticket. To the chairman of the several county committees, it is conceded that much of the credit of our triumph belongs. To all the true and faithful men of the State who so effectually discharged their duties, and made our triumph easy as well as overwhelming, our most earnest and hearty thanks are extended.

The defeat of our opponents is thorough and disastrous. To them it was unexpected, although well merited. Having opposed the war so happily and so gloriously terminated, they changed their policy nominated officers, and assumed to be the special friends of the soldiers. They were confident and defiant. When we were silent, they clamorously and imperiously demanded our views. When we spoke they charged that it was "puerile incoherence." They told their followers "that we were endeavoring to turn their backs," and called lustily upon them "to pierce our centre." Some of them retired with both flanks turned and their centre pierced. The balance were made prisoners.

Last year they assured their followers that the election had been carried at the point of the bayonet; that military rule had interfered with the freedom of the election, and that our country was fast verging towards a military despotism. That shallow pretext cannot avail them now.

Supporting soldiers, they became the champions of deserters and refugees from the draft. To rally their desponding and disheartened forces they proclaimed that our President had become a convert to their views. They well knew the opinions of those who had elected him, and the principles of the platform upon which he stood. Yet they would gladly have induced him to abandon his friends and his principles in order that they might be restored to power.

The spirit of slavery, secession and State sovereignty had assassinated one President within the last six months, and was striving to demoralize and steal another. The experiment failed. The effort to make it has been terribly rebuked by the people, and the result is the complete demoralization and overthrow of those who dared to misrepresent our Chief Magistrate in order to promote the success of their sinking cause.

The oft-repeated and well established truth of history has again been vindicated. No man, in any country, can take sides against his Government when engaged in war, whether foreign or domestic, and retain the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens after the termination of that war. And such is the unavoidable fate of parties. Either the party which antagonizes the government during the war must go down or the nation must perish. Our nation is too young to die. Those who opposed our armies on the field of battle have been defeated. The party whose leaders opposed the prosecution of our war for national existence has been beaten at the ballot box. Our people have just given another of the highest proofs of the fact that man is capable of self-government. The people at the ballot box have declared their adherence to the principles which were made triumphant by the skill and bravery of American officers, soldiers and seamen amid the storm of battle. Let all good Union Men continue to be faithful and true to the cause of their country, and all will be well. The nation, purified by the fiery ordeal

through which it has lately passed, will start upon a new era of progress. The enemies of free government will everywhere respect and fear our greatness and power, and the down-trodden and oppressed of every clime will seek and find an asylum in our midst. JOHN CASSA, Chairman Union State Central Committee.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.
Secretary Seward made a speech in Auburn New York last week, in the course of which he alluded to the efforts of the Democracy to make the President unfaithful to his principles and his friends. Mr. Seward said:

Some of you seem to have been slightly disturbed by professions or demonstrations of favor toward the President, made by parties who have heretofore opposed his Administration, as well as the Administration of his predecessor. [Laughter.] And you ask, may not the President yet prove unfaithful to us? For myself, I laid aside partisanship, if I had any, in 1861, when the salvation of the country demanded that sacrifice. It is not therefore, my purpose to descend to mere partisanship now. Andrew Johnson laid aside, I am sure, whatever of partisanship he had at the same time. [Applause.] That noble act did not allow, but, on the other hand, it forbade, collusion by the friends of the Union with opponents of the policies of the war and of reconciliation which the Government has found it necessary to pursue. Duty required absolute and uncompromising fidelity to the supporters of those policies, whatsoever and whatsoever party they may be. [Applause.] Andrew Johnson has practiced that fidelity against the violence of enemies, to the sacrifice of his fortune, the hazard of his liberty, and even the peril of his life. [Enthusiastic cheering.] The same fidelity is still identified with the success of those policies, and, of course, necessary to the achievement of their magnificent ends. [Loud applause.] Why should he now abandon those policies, and desert time-honored and favored supporters, merely because the dawning success of our efforts has compelled former opponents to approve and accept them? [Renewed applause.] Patriotism and loyalty equally, however, require that fidelity in this case shall be mutual. Be ye faithful, therefore, on your part, and although the security I offer is unnecessary and superfluous, yet I will guarantee fidelity on his part. [Renewed cheering.] Those who hitherto opposed the President, but now profess to support him, either are sincere or insincere. Time must prove which is the fact. If they are sincere, who that has a loyal heart must not rejoice in their late though too long delayed conversion? If they are insincere, are we either less sagacious, or have we less ability now than heretofore to counteract treachery to the national cause? Perhaps you fear the integrity of the man. I confess, with a full sense of my accountability, that among all the public men whom I have met or with whom I have been associated or concerned, in this or any other country, no one has seemed to me to be more wholly free from personal caprice and selfish ambition than Andrew Johnson; none to be more purely and exclusively moved in public action by love of country and good will to mankind.

We copy the following from a Harrisburg letter to the Franklin Repository:

The next Senator will therefore certainly be a Union man, and already the contest is becoming animated. There will be not less than a score of candidates and much bitterness will mingle in the struggle. Gen. Cameron has labored untiringly since his retirement from the cabinet for the position, and will exhaust his energies to attain it. He has just emerged from a contest at home with victory on his banner, and feels that he can now devote his energies to other sections. Philadelphia will present not less than two candidates, both of whom are, next to being for themselves against Cameron. I refer to Col. Wm. B. Thomas and Hon. Wm. D. Kelly. Judge Kelly is especially bitter against Cameron and will deal some heavy blows in the progress of the struggle. Gov. Curtin is widely spoken of, but I do not know that he regards himself as a candidate. Certain it is that he has not devoted his efforts to control the election of members of the legislature favorable to himself. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is named, but I do not regard it as probable that he will enter the list of competitors. Hon. G. A. Grow will probably be a formidable candidate as the whole North would adhere to him with great fidelity. The West will, of course, have a small crop of candidates also, but as Cowan has the position now, it is likely that the Senator will be yielded to the East. A decided majority of the new Senators chosen this fall are squarely hostile to Gen. Cameron, and the Chester Lancaster, Bedford and Beaver districts will pretty certainly elect Senators next fall who will not prefer him. He has, however, earnest friends in Hall, Haines and Nichols, who will probably be re-elected, and Ridgeway will likely support him if Philadelphia cannot carry one of her candidates through. Unless the House shall be made strongly for Cameron—much more so than it is this year—he cannot be the nominee of the Union caucus; but just who may be is a question that is most difficult of solution.

Naturally enough the overwhelming Union victory just achieved has brought out a large crop of candidates for Governor. Gen. Morehead, of Allegheny, Col.

Jordan, of Bedford, Gen. Geary and Hon. Jno. Corde, of Westmoreland, W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, have been known candidates for some months, and the established supremacy of the Union party will make their friends increase their energies. In addition to these, I hear the names of Hon. Thos. M. Howe and Hon. Jno. P. Penny, of Allegheny, Gen. Lemuel Todd of Cumberland, Mayor McMichael, of Philadelphia, Gen. Hartranft and Gen. Hancock, of Montgomery, Hon. G. A. Grow, of Susquehanna, Senator Lowry, of Erie, Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington, Hon. Jno. Cassa, of Bedford, and others whose names I do not recall. The name of the chief editor of the Repository has also been pretty freely used in connection with the nomination; but as his own columns peremptory decline him I presume that I am bound to obey and strike his name from the list. Of the new names suggested, that of Mr. Cassa has the most vitality, and it is probable that there will be a powerful concentration in his favor. He has made a most gallant fight for the country since the day the war was commenced and has never blotted his record by faltering under any circumstances; and the consummate skill and energy with which he won victory for the party in the late contest, gives him a prestige that courses to fortune with a strong tide. If a military man must be taken, Gen. Hancock would doubtless bear off the prize if he is willing to accept it; but a brevet Maj. General in the regular army would hesitate long before exchanging a life office in the line of his profession and in which he had won all his fame, for the uncertain fortunes of political life.

Gov. Curtin has just signalized his devotion to the soldiers again by appointing Col. Clark to the position of Master Warden of Philadelphia, in place of Mr. Wayne deceased, and by installing a wounded private as messenger in place of Mr. Miles deceased. Enduring as the monumental marble which attests our heroism and sacrifices on so many sanguinary fields, will be the grateful remembrance of Gov. Curtin's tireless efforts in behalf of our brave soldiery, by them and their posterity.

For the Potter Journal.

Something About "Stars Falling."
There is a sect of professed Christians, not entirely of modern date, who seem to pride themselves in unfolding those mysterious prophecies of Scripture calculated to puzzle more profound theologians. Adventists, for so they are called, during the past centuries have fixed the time and date when Christ would make his second appearance on this earth, and when time must end. Whole communities have been deluded; agriculture and business of all sorts have been suspended to the great detriment of Nature's fondest desires. Those fixed periods have come and gone, and no Savior in their way yet. "Immediately after the tribulation of those days, shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of heaven shall be shaken." Matthew xxiv. 29.

The prophecy "the stars shall fall from heaven" was, they say, fulfilled in 1836, and they predicate much upon the meteoric shower of that night. It so happened that I witnessed that singular phenomenon, and will here give a description of it, with pleasure too, as I have heard so many false representations.

I think it was in October, 1836, I was near the city of Elmira, N. Y., traveling towards that city from the north. The sky was very bright, the atmosphere very pure, and the stars shone with peculiar brilliancy. Until past midnight nothing unusual appeared. As is always seen on a bright starlight evening, occasionally a meteor, commonly called a star, could be seen falling or rather streaking across the horizon. At about two o'clock they were going so fast that it was impossible to count them, and I think they kept increasing for an hour longer, when they resembled, somewhat, large flakes of snow. They emitted no light, and all went exactly in the same direction; i. e., from the zenith to the west. Sometimes they disappeared in the horizon, but were generally seen until lost behind the western hills. During the whole exhibition, which lasted until obscured by sun-light, the number of stars seen in the sky was not diminished nor changed in the least. It was precisely what every person has seen, only instead of one at a time falling, say fifty, or a hundred, and perhaps a thousand, every night, were the sky as clear and bright, and very probably the same might be seen at any hour of the day, had we the vision.

It is one of Nature's freaks and gambols. "The sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from the heavens." This is very figurative language. Changes should occur in the government, and ruin should fall upon the cities of the nation that should be like the putting out of the sun and moon. Fifty years from the time our Saviour spoke these words, the complete extirpation of the Jewish people occurred. They were sold as slaves and utterly driven out from the land of their fathers. In the prophecy of Isaiah, xlii, 10, we find these same figures of speech. Speaking of the destruction of Babylon, he says, "For the stars of heaven and the constellations thereof shall not give their light, the sun shall be darkened in his going forth, and the moon shall not cause her light to shine." The same can be found in Joel, having reference again to the destruction of Jerusalem, and their ecclesiastical and civil state. The eastern magi were miraculously led to Bethlehem by a meteoric light called a star.

Christ is called the "Morning Star," which is the brightness of the heavenly train, and ushers in the day. The word "star," "stars," "constellations," &c., are used very figuratively in all Scripture language, and hard indeed is that theory that takes the falling star in its literal sense, and still harder that view of Astronomy that thinks a literal star could fall upon this little planet called Earth.

H. L. BRAD.

Sweden Valley, Oct. 23, 1865.

The New Senate and Assembly.
Who will compose the next Legislature.

SENATE.
Philadelphia—Jeremiah Nichols, Jacob E. Ridgway, C. M. Donovan, George Connell, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—W. Worthington, Horace Royer.
Berks—O. D. James.
Lehigh and Northampton—George B. Schall.
Berks—Heiter Clymer.
Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—H. B. Beardslee.
Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—George Landon.
Luzerne—I. D. Shoemaker.
Potter, Tioga, McKean and Clinton—Warren Cowles.
Lycoming, Union and Snyder—J. Wills.
Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan—David B. Montgomery.
Dauphin and Lebanon—D. Fleming.
Lancaster—B. Champneys, J. M. Dunlap.
York and Cumberland—A. Hiestand Glaz.
Adams and Franklin—C. M. Duncan.
Somerset, Bedford and Franklin—Geo. W. Householder.
Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry—L. W. Hall, Kirk Haines.
Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson—Gen. Harry White.
Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk—W. A. Wallace.
Westmoreland, Fayette and Green—John Latta.
Allegheny—J. L. Graham, T. J. Bigham.
Washington and Beaver—Wm. Hopkins.
Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong—Rev. R. Audley Brown.
Mercer, Venango and Warren—Thomas Hogg.
Crawford and Erie—Morrow B. Lowry.
Union Senators
Opposition Senators

20
13
7

Union majority
It is believed that Mr. Conaughy, the Union candidate in the Nineteenth district, may be elected by the soldiers' vote, which will give a Union majority of nine.
Those marked with * are newly elected.
Democrats in Italic.

ASSEMBLY.
Philadelphia—Geo. W. Ghegan, W. H. Riddiman, Sam'l Joseph, W. W. Watt, James Freeborn, James Subers, James N. Kerns, George A. Quigley, Elisha W. Davis, F. D. Sterner, Alex. Adair, Jas. Donnelly, Francis Hood, G. DeHaven, Jr., D. A. Wallace, Ed. G. Lee, Jas. N. Marks.
Adams—Philip L. Houck.
Allegheny—Geo. Y. McKee, Hans B. Heron, Alfred Slack, David Shaffer, John P. Glass, John A. Danks.
Armstrong—F. Melling.
Berks—John Mastiner, H. B. Rhoads, Fred. Harner.
Bucks—Luther Calton, F. W. Headman, Bradford and Sullivan—Lorenzo Grinnell, C. W. Kinney.
Blair—Joseph G. Adlum.
Cambria—Cyrus L. Pershing.
Carbon and Monroe—Allen Craig.
Centre—Fred. Kertz.
Clarion and Jefferson—W. W. Barr.
Clearfield, Elk and Forest—Dr. R. C. Early, (Independent Democrat).
Clinton, Cameron and McKean—E. B. Eldred.
Chester—N. J. Sharpless, W. B. Waddell, N. A. Pennypacker.
Crawford—J. C. Sturtevant, Geo. H. Bemis.
Columbia and Montour—W. H. Jacoby.
Cumberland—Philip Long.
Dauphin—Jeremiah Seiler, H. B. Hoffman.
Delaware—Ellwood Tyson.
Erie—O. S. Woodward, U. B. McCreary.
Fayette—Chas. E. Boyle.
Greene—Thos. Rose.
Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata—Ephraim Baker, James M. Brown.
Indiana and Westmoreland—George E. Smith, J. R. McAfee, Jas. McElroy.
Lancaster—R. W. Schenck, Chas. Denues, Day Wood, Jas. B. Stohman.
Lebanon—Jacob B. Mealy.
Lehigh—N. Weimer, Jas. F. Kline.
Lycoming, Union and Snyder—Sam'l C. Winegard, Isaac Rothrock, D. A. Irwin.
Luzerne—Anthony Grady, D. F. Seybert, D. S. Koon.
Mercer, Lawrence and Butler—Josiah McPherrin, J. N. Neagley, Sam'l McKinley, Henry Pillow.
Montgomery—A. D. Markley, E. L. Satterthwaite.
Northampton—Oliver H. Myers, T. D. Barrington.
Northumberland—Charles W. Sharp.
Perry and Franklin—Geo. A. Shuman, F. S. Stambaugh.
Schuylkill—Kennedy Robinson, J. M. Crossland, P. F. Collins.
Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Moses A. Ross, D. B. Armstrong.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—P. M. Osterhout, J. T. Cameron.
Tioga and Potter—Wm. T. Humphrey, John S. Mann.
Venango and Warren—W. N. Whann, Harrison Allen.
Washington and Beaver—James R. Kelley, Joseph B. Welsh, Matthew S. Quay.
Wayne and Pike—Wm. M. Nelson.
York—James Cameron, A. S. Lawrence.

66
33
1
32
39

Union Members
Democratic
Independent Democrat
Union Majority
Union Majority on joint ballot
Democrats in Italic.

Never refuse to pay the printer when you have read his paper. A man who does this is mean enough to steal rotten acorns from a bird's pig.

Gov. Pierpont has declared himself satisfied with the result of the election in Virginia. It is stated that five of the eight candidates elected can take the oath.

A New weekly journal is announced in London called the St. Lawrence Gridiron and Ramegate Washing Tub. It states that it is "Price one shilling and cheap too!"

* "Don't be foolish."—You can make Six Dollars from Fifty Cents. Call and examine an invention urgently needed by every body. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents, that retails easily for \$6, by R. L. Wolcott, 170, Chatham Square, New York.

Simmons Ahead!

The War is Over!

THE DROP MUST COME!!

'Live and Let Live!'

IS OUR MOTTO.

Ten Different Departments!

THE MAMMOTH EMPIRE

REGULATORS

Now Open!

So that while others are marking up, we shall

SHOVE OFF THE GOODS!

Are now ready for wholesaling and retailing. The first department is filled with

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

Nos. 2 & 3, Wholesale and Retail

Flour, Feed, Pork, Groceries, &c.

Give us a call and save Fifty per Cent. We return our thanks for your liberal patronage for the past year, and shall continue to sell

AS CHEAP AS EVER.

C. H. SIMMONS.

Wellsville, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1865.

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THE CORNER STORE FULL!

Dress and Cloak Trimmings

FAMILY GROCERIES

MAMMOTH STOCK OF

Boots & Shoes!

The Proprietors of the POPULAR CORNER STORE are determined to supply this market with the best quality of

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October, 1865