

# The Potter Journal

Devoted to the Principles of True Democracy, and the Dissemination of Morality, Literature and News.

COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1866.

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## THE POTTER JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED BY  
**H. W. McALARNY, Proprietor.**

Devoted to the cause of Republicanism, the interests of Agriculture, the advancement of Education, and the best good of Potter County. It is published weekly, except that of principle, it will endeavor to aid in the work of more fully Freedomizing our Country.

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**SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!**  
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Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 110 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail. Free of postage any part of the United States. June 1, 1866. No notice 70c. 1/2.

### GEN. GEARY BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The Pittsburg Chronicle, a Johnson paper, says a grand mass meeting assembled in Bucks county, on Wednesday, which was addressed by Gen. Geary. That distinguished gentleman made a speech that was no less characterized by candor than eloquence. He said that objections had been made to him because he had once been a Democrat. He admitted the fact, but asserted that he had been educated in the true principles of democracy. In the year 1844 he was selected by President Polk to proceed to California on a mission of importance. On his arrival at the Pacific coast he was chosen chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic party, and took an active part in the political struggle incident to the creation of California into a regular State. The "fire-eaters" of the South came there with the avowed purpose of making California a slave State. The people were so absorbed in mining operations that they did not take sufficient cognizance of the important issues presented, and John W. Geary was left almost single-handed to counteract the schemes of the pro-slavery propagandists. He brought to the struggle all his resources of ability, zeal and inflexible devotion to freedom, and in the end the cause of human liberty and republican institutions triumphed, and California became a free State.

In 1856, he took charge of Kansas. There the old battle was to fight over again. The authorities at Washington intended to make Kansas a slave State. Geary gives the following brief and unvarnished story of the seductions that were offered to induce him into a betrayal of his convictions. The slave oligarchy, he says, approached me in this manner: "If you make Kansas a slave State, you have just to name your price; do this, and if you want gubernatorial or ministerial honor or wealth, you have only to apply to Mr. Buchanan." "I asked them whether there was anything in my official career upon which they had predicated the success of their scheme or which justified them in approaching me in such a manner. I then told them to go back to those from whom they came, and tell them there was not money enough in the Treasury of the United States, though it should be heaped mountain high, to swerve me one hair's breadth from the path of duty."

In the course of his address, the speaker alluded to the rumor that he would have consented to have been the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He said when he returned from the field, it was with no political aspiration of any kind; yet he was called upon by leading Democratic politicians and requested to allow the use of his name in connection with the Democratic nomination, but he had invariably given a cold shoulder to all such entreaties, and he expressed his opinion of Democratic teachings in terms more truthful than complimentary. He then with the utmost emphasis declared, that he firmly adhered to the great truth set forth in the platform of the Republican party of the State, and he endorsed the platform presented by his fellow soldiers on the fifth of June, as also the amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. That is plain and unequivocal talking.

He made a summary of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. The first proposal of that plan simply gave to every man equal civil rights. It was false that it implied negro suffrage. It gave the right to sue and be sued; hold property, etc. The whole question of negro suffrage was referred by Congress to the different States respectively; committed entirely to the keeping of the States, and each State might, at its pleasure, disfranchise or refuse to enfranchise its negroes. It was a question, too, that could not come up in Pennsylvania for years. The Constitution of the State could not be altered more than once in five years, and having two years ago amended it so as to allow the soldiers to vote, it was impossible for the people again to amend that instrument until three years more had elapsed. The speaker thought negro suffrage might be a very proper question to consider in 1870, but at present it was a myth.

Gen. Geary proceeded to expose the Democratic tactics. Whilst negro suffrage was kept up as a blind to delude voters, the opponents of Congress were really striving to bring in a very large number of States based on the negro count in the South. Under the old order of things, the number of representatives from the South based upon the negro count was seventeen; the blacks now being no longer slaves, the number of representatives from the States was increased by eleven, making the whole number based upon the negro count alone about twenty-eight. In the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina, the proportion of whites to blacks was about as one to two and a half. The inequality of representation as between the North and the South could thus be easily seen. If the positions of Congress were overthrown, the South would be admitted to representation upon an unjust basis. Congress proposed to let them come in on equal terms, and held the doors wide open

for them, laying down only one condition, namely, that the votes of all men, white and black, should be counted alike—that one white vote in the North should not be made of less weight than one white vote in the South.

The General made some eloquent allusions to the Mexican war, and paid a grand tribute to the gallant men who fought for the flag during the rebellion. His speech was received with tremendous enthusiasm, and will gain him many votes. His election, by a handsome majority may be considered as a certainty.

### Nasby Attends the Philadelphia Convention.

(From the Toledo Blade.)  
Post-Office COUDERSPORT, Pa. (which is in the State of Kentucky.)  
August 14, 1866.

Peace is onto me! I have spent many happy periods in the course of a eventful life, but I never knowed what perfect satisfaction wuz till now. The first week I wuz married to my Loozzer Jane it wuz heavenly for independent of the other blisses incident to the married state I believed that she wuz the undivided possessor of a farm, or rather her father wuz, which on the old man's decease would be hern, and the prospect of a life-time with a amiable, well-built woman, with a farm big enough to support me, with prudence on her part, wuz bliss itself, and I enjoyed it with a degree of muchness rarely eaked until I found out that it wuz kivered more deeply with mortgages than it wuz ever likely to be with crops, and my dream uv happiness busted. Sweet ez wuz this week it wuz misery condensed when compared to the season I hev just passed through.

I wuz a delegate to Philadelphia! I wuzn't elected nor nothin, and he'dn't any credentials, but the door uv the Wigwam I passed nevertheless. The doorkeeper wuz a old Democrat, and my breath helped me, my nose, which reely blossoms like the lobster, wuz uv yoose, and I expect my hevvin a gray coat on with a stand up collar, with a brass star onto it, wuz wuz finished the biznis. The Southern delegates fought shy uv me, but the Northern ones, bless their souls, the munit they saw the star on the collar uv my great coat, couldn't do enuff for me. They addressed me ez Kerrel and General, and sed "this wuz truly an unmerited honor," and paid my drinks, and I succeeded in borrowin a hundred and twenty dollars uv em on the first day, I might hev doubled it, but the fellows wuz took in so easy that no financeer wuz required and it reely wuz no amozment.

The Convenshun itself wuz the most affectinist gatherin I ever witness. I had a seat beside Randall, who wuz a managin the concern, and I could see it all. The crowd rushed into the bldin, and filled it, when Randall desired attention. He ben the Postmaster-General, every one of em dropped into his seat ez though he had bin shot, and there wuz the most perfect quiet I ever saw. Doolittle, who wuz the Cheerman, winked at Randall, and nodded his head, when Randall announced that the DELEGATES FROM SOUTH KAROLINA AND THE DELEGATES FROM MASSACHUSETTS WOOD ENTER ARM IN ARM! With a slow and measured step they cum in, and at a signal from Randall, the cheerin commenst, and sich cheerin! Then Doolittle pulled out his white handkercher and applied it to his eyes, and every delegate simultaneously pulled out a white handkercher and applied it to his eyes.

To me this wuz the proudest moment uv my life, not that there wuz anything particularly inspiritin in the scene afore me, for there wuzn't. Orr, from South Carolina, looked particularly ashamed of hisself, ez though he wuz going through a highly nersary but extremely disgustin ceremony, and wuz determined to keep a stiff upper lip over it, and Couch looked up to Orr as though he wuz afeerd uv him and ez though he felt flattered by Orr's condescension in walkin at all with such a umble individual. But to my eyes the scene wuz significant. I looked into the fucher and wht did I see ez them two men, one sneakin and tother ashamed uv hisself, walked up that aisle? Wat did I see? I saw the Democracy restored to its natural condishun—I saw the reunion uv the two wings—in fact I saw the entire Democratic bird reunited. The North one wing, and the weakest; Kentucky the beak, sharp, hungry and rapacious; South-West, the strong, active wing; Virginia, the legs and claws; Ohio, the heart; Pennsylvania, the stomach; South Carolina, the tail feathers, and Nbo-Jersey, the balance uv the bird. I saw these parts, for five years displayed, come together holdin nigger in one claw and post-offices in the other, sartin. "Take 'em both together—they go in lots."

I saw the old Union—the bold, shiverous Southern sartin guidin, controlling and directin the machine, and assomin to hisself the places uv honor, and the Demokrat uv the North follerin like a puppy dog at his heels; taking sich fat things ez he could snap up—the Southerner ashamed uv his associations but forced to yoose 'em—the Southerner uncomfortable in his presence but tied to him by self interest. I saw a man, for they carried home with em their

States met in convenshun and let 11 rule 'em, and ez I contemplated the scene I too wept, but it wuz in dead earnest.

"What are you blubberin for?" asked an enthusiastic delegate in front uv me who was a swabbin his eyes with a handkercher. "I'm a postmaster," sez I, "and must do my dooty in this crisis. What are you sheddin pearls for," retorted I. "Are you a postmaster?" "No," sez he, "but I hope to be," and he swabbed away with renoed vigor.

"Wat's the matter with the eyes uv all the delegates?" sez I. "They've all got postoffices in 'em," sez he, and he worked away faster than ever. While gettin a fresh handkercher (which I borrowed from the hind coat pocket uv a delegate near me, and wich, by the way, in my delirious joy, I forgot to say anything to him about it), I looked over the Convention, and agin the tears welled up from my heart. My soul wuz full and overflowin, and I slooped over a the eyes; there, before me, sat that hero Dick Taylor and Cuth Bullitt, and there wuz the Nelsons and Yeadons and the representatives uv the first families of the South, and in Philadelphia, at a Convenshun, with all the leadin Democratic uv the North, cepin Vallandigham and Wood, and they wuz skulkin around within call, with their watchful eyes on the proceedings. Here is a prospect! Here is fatnis! The Postmaster into our confidence! The bands a playin Dixie and the Star Spangled Banner alternately, so that nobody could complain uv partiality, or tell reely wich side the Convention wuz on, or wich side it had been on in the past. Ah! my toes susceptible sole filled up agin, the tears started, but that vent wuzn't enuff, and I fell faint on the floor. Twenty or 30 Northern delegates seed me fallin, and ketchin side uv the gray coat with the star onto it, rushed to ketch me, and they bore me out uv the Wigwam. Sed one: "Wat a techn scene, overpowered by his feelings!" "Yes," sed another, "he deserves a apartment!"

I didn't go back to the Convenshun coz I knowd it wuz no yoose, and besides after all the tears that had been shed, the members wringin their handkerchiefs onto the floor, it wuz sloppy underfoot. Conciliation and tenderness gushed out uv em. I knowd it would be all right—it couldn't be otherwise. There wuz bonds which held the members together and prevented the possibility uv trouble. Johnson hevvin a ambition to head a party, must hev a party to head. The Northern delegashun which had formerly acitd with the Abolitionists, couldn't do nothin without the Democracy South. The President cood depend on the Democracy North coz he must hev their votes; the President cood depend on the Democracy South coz they want him to make a fight agin a Abolishin Congress, wich is a unconstitoshunally keepin uv em out and preventin em from wotopin their niggers; the Democracy South cood depend on the President coz he must have their Representatives in their seats to beat the Abolishinists in Congress; all cood depend on each, each cood depend on the other, coz each faction or rather each stripe held its little private axe to grind wich it coold do without the others to turn the grindstone.

The Southern delegates, some on 'em, wuzent so well pleased.

"What in thunder," sed one uv em, "dill they mean by pillin on the agony over the Yanks we killed?—by pledgin us to give up the idee uv seceshen, and by pledgin on us to pay the Nashnel Yankee debt?" "Sh!" sed I, "easy over the rough places. Myfriend, they didn't mean it, or if they did 'dill didn't'. Is an oath so hard to break? Wood it trouble that eminent patriot Breckinridge, after all the times he swore to support the Constitution, to sware to it wuzn't more? and wood it trouble him to break it any more than it did in '61? Nay verily. Dismiss them gloomy thots. Vallandigham was kicked out, but a thousand miles, and all uv em old and experienced, coodn't kick him out of coz services. Doolittle talked Northern talk coz its a balst he got into doorn the war, but he'll get over it. Raymond will be on our side this year certain, for last year he wuz agin us, and by the time he is ready to turn agin he'll be worn to so small a pint that he won't be worth hevvin, and the Democracy uv the North wuz alluz orn, and if they wuzent the offices Johnson hez in reserve will draw em like lodeston.

"My deer sir, I wunst knowd a Irishman who wuz sense killed in a Fenian raid, employed as a artist in well-digging. It wuz his lot to go to the bottom of the excavation and load the buckets with earth. The dinner horn sounded and he, with the acidity characteristic uv the race, sprang into the bucket and told them to hist away, and they histed, but ez they histed they amozed themselves a droppin earth onto him. "Shstop!" sed he, "or be gorra I'll cut the rope." My dear Sir, Randall and Doolittle and Seward and Johnson are the histin us out uv the pit we fall in to '60. All went off satisfied—the Northern men, for they carried home with em their

commishuns—I, feelin that my Postoffice wuz sekor, for of, with the show we've got, we can't re-elect Johnson, the glory uv the Democracy has departed indeed.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.  
(which is Postmaster.)

### UNMISTAKABLE.

The Potter Journal, as well as the rest of our Republican cotemporaries, who have had it continually belched into their ears by the rebel press, the copperhead organ in this town, that General James A. Beaver, H. N. McAllister, Esq., and other old Republicans had joined that little Brigade now being led into temptations by the bread and butter which the murderer of J. Wilkes Booth placed in the hands of Andrew Johnson, will find, by referring to the proceedings of the Union Republican Mass Meeting which was held in Bellefonte on Wednesday evening last, that the General is not the apostate to the great principles which saved this country during the rebellion, and to maintain which with his sword, he narrowly escaped death from a rebel bullet in that terrible conflict with the traitor army at Chancellorsville, and sacrificed a leg in the last sanguinary struggles before Richmond. We were called upon by our brethren of the press in this District, to deny that Gen. Beaver would accept the Copper-Johnson nomination for Congress, and to state the truth as to his alleged hostility towards Gen. Geary. We deemed it unnecessary to do so, knowing the whole to be a lie,—and the charge an impossibility on the part of a soldier such as Gen. Beaver truly is. Mr. McAllister is in favor of Andrew Johnson's "policy of making treason odious and punishing traitors," and so are we! He is in favor of the Amendments to the Constitution, and so are we; he is in favor of the election of Gen. John W. Geary and the entire Union County Ticket, which is principally made up of wounded and capable soldiers, and so are we; and if the lying Watchman can recognize in the Press a friend of the late treasonable policy of Booth's Copperhead President, it has less than nothing to hope for in the coming elections when the people will so thoroughly repudiate Copperheads, treason and traitors, as to entirely clean out that dangerous tribe. The Watchman is now aware that it lied; that it will retract its out of the question; its business is to defame loyal men, all of whom it hates, and to white-wash, as best it can, the characters of all its seekers after bread and butter at the public crib. Our Union Republican friends can now see anew with what brazen-faced impudent zeal this Copperhead sheet puts forth falsehood upon falsehood in order to deceive. The best Johnson men in Centre county are the worst species of Copperheads that disgrace the valorous deeds of our brave soldiers, and dishonor the cause in which they fought, bled and died.—Bellefonte Press.

### Not an Egotist.

The President is no egotist—oh no. He forgets himself entirely when he essays to address the public, and soars away into regions remote from A. Johnson. This is so, if he understands himself, and "he thinks he do." In his speech to the delegation from the Philadelphia Convention, he vindicated his native modesty in the following expression:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: Let me, in this connection, ask you what can I wish more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one."

In proof of this delectable piece of modesty, the Chicago Tribune has taken an inventory of the personal allusions to himself in the speech of fifteen minutes, of which the above is a part, and it is found that he has referred to himself in that effort more than one hundred times. Here is the Tribune's statement of the case. He alluded to A. Johnson as

This humble individual	1 time.
Myself	5 times.
Me	11 times.
My	28 times.
I	70 times.

Besides speaking of himself one hundred and fifteen times, in the singular number, he rings in the plural "us" four times, "ours" three times, "we" about twenty times. "I am as much opposed to egotism as any one." "No power can change me from my purposes." I am "some pumpkins." Congress must stand aside for me, clear the track when the bulgine comes. "This humble individual" himself is to smash the party which put down the rebellion, and make loyalty "odious," and Union men "take back seats." I, me, myself will run Uncle Sam's machine—big ingea me.

The Court House Bell in Sunbury. At the recent opening of the new court house in Sunbury, His Honor Judge Jordan, delivered an appropriate address, from which we extract the following:

"The large and excellent bell that called us together this morning, is the gift of Gen. Simon Cameron to the citizens of Sunbury; where, when a youth, he lived for several years, but to be used in the court house for the benefit of the citizens of the county. He is a native of Lancaster county. His father and family removed to this place in March, 1808, where the father soon after died. The General was then nine years of age. After the death of his father he lived in the family of Dr. Peter Grubb, of this place, who adopted him as his son and heir. The Doctor, at that time, was a man of considerable wealth, highly cultivated manners of varied and extensive learning,—was a foreigner by birth, and had seen much of the world. He died about the year 1816, having before his death wasted all his property.

"The General was thus left to combat with the world—a poor orphan boy. At the age of sixteen he left Sunbury, to which he was much attached, and where he acquired a taste for literature, to seek his fortune among strangers. Then he was known but by few. Now, no one in his native State is ignorant of his history for the last thirty years. He has occupied some of the most important positions and offices in the Government. On some men fortune never smiles; their pathway through life is dark and dreary, and if occasionally a ray of sunshine darts across their path, it is followed by dark clouds and gloomy prospects. Not so with Gen. Cameron: Fortune smiles have not often been withheld from him. For the people of Sunbury, the descendants of the friends of his early life, he cherishes a strong attachment; and for the last forty-nine years has not failed to pay an annual visit to his old loved home, where, perhaps, he laid the foundation of his future prosperity and usefulness: He has presented the citizens of Sunbury with a gift that, long after he, and him who now addresses you, have passed off the stage of action, will awaken by its solemn peals grateful memories of him who bestowed it."

From the Carlisle Herald.]

### Don't Like Rebels or Copperheads.

John Otto, who subscribes to the card hereto attached, joined Gen. (then Captain) Henderson's company on its first organization, and served faithfully with it throughout the entire war; nine months of the time he suffered as a prisoner in the horrible pen at Andersonville. Three years of such stern lessons as the war against treason's rebellion alone could impart have entirely cured him of any leaning toward Copperheadism. Who wonders that the brave boy is indignant at the use of his name as presiding officer of a meeting of those men who encouraged a war in his rear when he was battling in front, and who are now laboring day and night to elevate to the gubernatorial chair of our State a meaner enemy than those who starved him and his brethren at Andersonville? Here is the letter Mr. Otto sends us—it is to the point:

Mr. Editor:—In the Volunteer of the 9th of August, I am represented as having acted as President of a Clymer meeting in South Middleton township. I desire to say that the statement is unqualifiedly false. Three years service in the war just past, and nine months in Andersonville prison entirely cured me of any sympathy with Southern rebels and Northern Copperheads. I fought for my country, I will vote for it, and must and will vote for Geary and the Union ticket.

Respectfully,  
JOHN OTTO.

VALLANDIGHAM ON THE STUMP.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio has put Vallandigham on the stump, assigning him more appointments than are given to any other of the orators.

How do the Union Johnson men like that style of political affinity that has for its expounder and advocate C. L. Vallandigham?

This is the man that is put forward as the leader of the new dispensation; and the soldiers and sailors of the country are invited to follow him, by holding a convention at Cleveland. We greatly mistake the tone and temper of the soldiers and sailors who saved the nation; if they are prepared to mingle with and follow those who would have destroyed it.

Good JOKE ON BEECHER.—Henry Ward Beecher has lately been pitching into the practice of working railroad conductors and drivers on Sunday. The other day, Mr. Beecher, in his peculiar way, was making inquiries of a Brooklyn conductor to whom he was unknown, as to whether the Sunday riding could not be broken up. "I think it might be," said the conductor; but for that confounded fellow, Beecher. So many fancy people, from all parts, visit his establishment, that it makes the rail profitable. If he would only shut up, the thing could be done.