haps, to talk these things to you. I should have begun at the other end of the story, though a citizen of any other state has as much liberty here as the citizens of Missouri; but he has less liberty than I like. I want more than you have. I want to speak what I think, instead of what a Missourian thinks. I think you are in a fair way of shaming your government into an enlightened position. You are in the way of being Germanized into it. I would much rather you had got into it by being Americanized instead of Germanized; but it is better to come to it through that way than not to come to it at all. It was through the Germans Germanizing Great Britain that *Magna Charta* was obtained, and that that great charter of English liberty came to be the charter of the liberties of the sons of England throughout the whole world. Whatever lies in my power to do to bring into successful and practical operation the great principle that this government is a government for free men and not for slavers or slaveholders, and that this country is to be the home of the exile from every land, I shall do as you are going to do by supporting Abraham Lincoln for President, and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President. [Cheers.]

In regard to the above speech the *Evening Post* says:

Our readers will peruse the speech of Senator Seward delivered the other day at St. Louis, with pride and satisfaction: with pride that our distinguished senator so justly appreciated his true position in this country as, when invited to address the citizens of Missouri, not to pass unnoticed and unrebuked the restrictions which its slave code imposes upon the freedom of speech and the press, and satisfaction that he discharged this duty with such propriety and dignity as to provoke no unpleasant feeling, nor to lay himself open to the suspicion of abusing the hospitality so honorably extended to him by the people of St. Louis. Mr. Seward spoke kindly, we may almost say affectionately, but at the same time bore his testimony against the repressive legislation of the slave states in general, and of Missouri in particular, without reserve or qualification. Had he said or done less than this, he would have disapointed those who best comprehend the difference between a politician and a statesman. What he did say was due to the great cause with which the chief labors of his life were identified, and to the people of St. Louis, who had a right to expect from a statesman of Mr. Seward's age and eminence perfect frankness upon the subject which the occasion properly suggested for his discussion.

THE WILMOT PROVISO—"SLAVERY AGITATION."—Never was a party more inconsistent than the men controlling the Democratic organization of to-day. They are now complaining of Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate for President, because when in Congress he voted for the Wilmot Proviso. They charged this as proof that he was in for "keeping up the slave agitation." But they forget to inform the "dear people" that David Wilmot, when he offered his famous Proviso, was a *Democrat, and that all the Democratic Members of Congress from the North voted for it in Committee of the Whole!* Aye, and that among those voting for it was Foster *of Pennsylvania!*

Again by examining the record, it will be seen that on a certain occasion when a resolution endorsing the Wilmot Proviso, was brought up in the Senate of Pennsylvania, one William Bigler, then a member of that body, *made a speech in its favor*, and voted for it!

The truth is, the true men of all parties at that time endorsed the doctrines of the Wilmot Proviso, as it was in accordance with the Jeffersonian principles of 1787. The Republicans occupy the same ground to-day, while the Democrats have *changed*—have departed from their first principles and are worshipping at the shrine of Slavery.—*Bloomsburg Republican.*

HON. G. A. GROW.—This gallant champion of freedom has been re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the "Wilmot District." It makes every Pennsylvanian feel proud to know that a man of Grow's stamp heads our delegation in Congress, and is to be returned. He is one of the true and tried men who have dared to stand up manfully against the aggressions of the Slave Power on all occasions.—Our people were delighted with his speech at Uniontown last Saturday, and will hail his reelection with great satisfaction. Freedom has no worthier, nobler son than Galusha A. Grow.—*Fayette Patriot.*

"Glorious Victory."

HUGH YOUNG, Esq.—The long looked for period in the political history of Liberty township has arrived at last. Tuesday last was the memorable day when she emerged from the Egyptian-like Democratic darkness that had hovered over her political horizon for nearly a half a century. Yes, on that day, the people threw off the shackles of modern Mulatto Democracy, and declared by their votes not to be led any longer by the would-be leaders of the rotten Democracy who flourished for some years in our township, and done their best to keep the members of their party as ignorant as themselves with regard to the true standing of their corrupt party. On the 9th of Oct., 1860, we accomplished what we have been wishing and working to do for the last six years. But I can tell you, it has only been brought about by the well disciplined operations of the Republican Club. Had we not organized ourselves into an invincible Spartan band, the glorious victory never would have been gained over the enemy. But we were determined to go into the work shoulder to shoulder, and if it were possible, to show the misled honest farmers of our township the inconsistency of their giving their support to a party that was sapping the very foundation of our government by their Free Trade system, why we would willingly spend our time in circulating documents and making speeches so that they might see the errors of their ways and turn over on to the side of that party which holds that immortal principle set forth in the glorious Declaration of Independence "that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." In conclusion I would say that by our labors for the last two months, we have brought about a state of things which we trust will tell on our community for years to come. Lincoln and Hamlin must, and shall, have a majority in old Liberty in November next.

G. R. SHEFFER.

The Free North.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Bradford County (official), Curtins majority, 4,336. Congressional District (Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga), about 8,800.

Set Bradford down 5,000, and the District 10,000 for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Towanda, Pa., Oct. 12, 1860. D. WILMOT.

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE,

Electors at Large,

HON. JAMES POLLOCK,
HON. THOMAS M. HOWE.

1 Edward C. Knight,	13 F. B. Penniman,
2 Robert P. King,	14 Ulysses Mercur,
3 Henry Bumm,	15 George Bressler,
4 Robert M. Faust,	16 A. B. Sharp,
5 Nathan Hills,	17 Daniel O. Gahr,
6 John M. Broomall,	18 Samuel Calvin,
7 James W. Fuller,	19 Edgar Cowan,
8 Levi B. Smith,	20 Edgar McKenna,
9 Francis W. Chalst,	21 J. M. Kirkpatrick,
10 David Mumma, jr.,	22 James Kerr,
11 David Taggart,	23 Richard P. Roberts,
12 Thomas R. Hull,	24 Henry Souther,
	25 Robert Grier.

☞ Presidential Election—November 6, 1860.

PENNSYLVANIA ERECT!

32,000 MAJORITY FOR CURTIN.

INDIANA 15,000 MAJORITY.

OHIO 20,000 MAJ.

FREEDOM NATIONAL! SLAVERY SECTIONAL!

NO MORE SLAVE TERRITORY.

PROTECTION TO HOME LABOR!

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS!

THE RESULT.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

In the whole history of Pennsylvania Politics, there never was so unexpected a triumph for the Right. Before the election none of the leading Republican papers of the State dared to put the figures higher than 20,000 majority for Curtin, while many of them put it as low as from 5,000 to 10,000. By reference to the tabular statement it will be seen that Curtin's majority is over 32,000!

GOVERNOR.

Majorities for Curtin.		*Majorities for Foster.*	
Allegheny	7,200	Adams	74
Armstrong	871	Bedford	75
Beaver	988	Berks	3,430
Blair	832	Cambria	600
Bradford	4,300	Carbon	193
Bucks	75	Clarion	700
Butler	1,100	Clearfield	500
Centre	800	Columbia	500
Chester	1,800	Cumberland	120
Clinton	250	Elk	*150
Crawford	2,100	Fayette	120
Dauphin	1,400	Forest	*100
Delaware	1,209	Fulton	130
Erie	3,100	Greene	*1,000
Franklin	700	Lehigh	350
Huntingdon	900	Luzerne	500
Indiana	1,800	Monroe	1,300
Jefferson	*300	Montour	250
Juniata	100	Montgomery	1,659
Lancaster	6,200	Northampton	1,600
Lawrence	1,700	Northumberland	600
Lebanon	1,605	Philadelphia	1,913
McKean	*300	Pike	400
Mercer	800	Sullivan	*300
Mifflin	227	Westmoreland	450
Perry	213	Wyoming	150
Potter	800	York	1,350
Schuylkill	350		
Somerset	1,600	Total	18,535
Snyder	500		
Susquehanna	1,550		
Tioga	2,816		
Union	723		
Venango	100		
Warren	700		
Washington	700		
Wayne	75		
		Curtin's maj.	32,329
Total	50,864	very nearly.	

*Estimates that cannot be far from the truth.

The following persons have been elected to the next Congress:

Districts.		*Districts.*	
1. John M. Butler,	R	14. Galusha A. Grow,	R
2. E. Joy Morris,	R.	15. James T. Hale,	R.
3. John P. Verree,	R.	16. Joseph Baily,	D.
4. Wm. D. Kelley,	R.	17. E. McPherson,	R
5. W. Morris Davis,	R	18. S. S. Blair,	R.
6. John Hickman,	R,	19. John Covode,	R.
7. Thos. B. Cooper,	D.	20. Andrew Stewart,	R.
8. S. E. Ancona,	D.	21. J. K. Moorhead,	R.
9. Thad. Stevens,	R.	22. Robt. McKnight,	R.
10. J. W. Killinger,	R.	23. William Stewart,	R.
11. J. H. Campbell,	R.	24. John Patton,	R.
12. G. W. Scranton,	R.	25. Elijah Babbitt,	R.
13. Philip Johnson,	D.		

Twenty-one out of the twenty-five members of Congress chosen, are Republicans. We may add, however, that the election of Butler, (Rep.) in the 1st District, Philadelphia, will be contested by Lehman, (Dem.)

Three-fourths of the State Senate, and *two-thirds* of the House, are also Republicans, ensuring the election of a Republican United States Senator, in place of Beef Bigler, a State Traitor, &c.

On the same day of the Pennsylvania election, elections for State officers were held in Ohio and Indiana.

Ohio has elected the Republican State Ticket by **20,000** majority, 13 or 14 Republicans out of the 21 members of Congress, and majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

Indiana elects a Republican Governor by about **15,000** majority, and every other man on the Republican State Ticket. Seven Republicans and four Douglas men are elected to Congress. The vote of Indiana is thus ensured for Lincoln and Hamlin in November next.

We have a President to elect in November. Let no Republican believe that his vote is unnecessary to elect him. The wicked old public functionary at Washington whose acts have contributed to swell this triumph has said through his organ that the old Keystone State must be reclaimed in November. Smarting under the lash of ignominious defeat, the Administration party will do its utmost to carry the State in November. Fusion will be tried again. Union savers of all descriptions will be thrown into New York and our own State to make the people believe that the election of Lincoln will be equivalent to dissolution. Yancey and Douglas will strike hands in this work and the Union will bleed at every pore.

Tioga county must do even more nobly than she has done. She can give 3500 for Lincoln if she will. Will she do it? The answer is with you. Organize at once. If there is an election district in the county where there is no Club, get up one. Read the communication from Liberty and see what the Club has done there. This is the best argument we can offer for organization. Let the motto be "Organization and work! Lincoln and Liberty!"

☞ Election Returns have been received from Potter County at last. Curtin's majority is 815.

The following is the vote for Representatives:

B. B. Strang	had 998	votes.
S. B. Elliott	" 939	"
Lewis Mann	" 633	"
A. G. Albeck	" 13	"
Scattering	10	"

Mr. Strang's majority in the whole district is therefore 3123, and Mr. Elliott's 3107—all without the aid of the Republican County Committee, of Potter County, and with the opposition and misrepresentation of the Potter *Journal*. This result carries its own moral with it. All honor to the *regular* Republicans of Potter county.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

Glorification at Tioga.

To the Editor of the Agitator:

It has been some time since we last had the pleasure of communicating with you; and since we last wrote, many things of much importance have taken place, some of which, please allow me to notice. Politics, which so lately and so long have engrossed the energies and sympathies of the people, seem the only topic to which the public will now listen, and of this let us write.

BEFORE THE ELECTION.

Horace Greeley rightly says that *work* is the secret of our late, unparalleled success in this great State, and warns the "Wide-Awakes" of his own, to be watchful of their past glory as the Empire of Republicanism. Indeed, we have no cause for lamenting, but great reason for rejoicing; and much is due all sections for the noble bearing they have taken in this great crisis. With the rest, Tioga comes, in for her share, and much honorable deserve belongs to her active Republicans. Her young men, under the counsel and intelligent direction of her older and experienced workers, were always prompt to act, and watchful for the cause. There was a thorough organization, a general understanding of what was to be done, and in all cases enough active agents to see that it *was* done. The young men were generally contented to do the actual work, and always ready and glad to listen to the deliberations of those older who are so well calculated to do the speaking. Republican meetings were frequent, and accomplished much good. As an instance, there was a district meeting at Mitchell's Creek on the evening of the second Saturday previous to the election, addressed by Judge Humphrey. It was to the point, and of some effect. Old residents who had long known and highly respected the orator, wiped their eyes over his touching allusions to the crime of Slavery, and the enormity of wrong committed against a free people, and went up to their houses firmly convinced that there is a *duty* to be performed by every man in times like these. Such influences brought to bear upon the reasoning masses, must increase the forces of Republicanism, for the doctrine is adopted when understood. For the dissemination and exposition of those principles which underlie the foundation of our government, and which deal so *fairly* and at the same time *justly* with all classes, we all worked, each in his degree, up to the hour when the polls closed, and the freemen of Pennsylvania had "thundered an eternal negative" against the oppression of Aristocracy, and the might of wrong.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the anxiety which everywhere prevailed, up to Thursday morning, when the cheerful news of "30,000 majority for Curtin!" was hailed by the earnest people of our quiet valley as the sign of redemption, and the herald of universal emancipation, from the bonds of eternal slavery. Hardly had the train bearing the happy news passed, ere the echo of cannon thunder reverberated along the gentle Tioga and its tributary valleys, till it swelled far away upon the hills, and to *free* men, who had the *cause* at heart, wafted the joyful news upon the morning breeze in tones of such solemnity as none can feel but those beneath the tree of liberty. Such a victory was of too much importance to pass uncelebrated, and the news was circulated that a torch-light procession, a bonfire and speeches that night at Tioga should keep the time and the triumph, the battle and the victory in memory.

It was two o'clock in the afternoon before it was fully understood that there was to be an illumination of torch-light; and from that time all preparations were made. Many compliments are due the Republicans of Tioga Boro' for the brilliant spectacle which they got up on so short a notice, as also to many others from the town who co-operated. At an early hour the gentlemen of the brass band met in their hall, from whence the strains of lively music floated upon the air in that splendid harmony which they always produce, and soon the streets began to throng with crowds, eager with excitement, and jubilant with exultation. The streets were packed with ladies, who, if they do understand the mysteries of table and parlor talk, must be commended for the interest they manifest in the important theme of politics. There was time before the lighting of the torches, mutually to inspect the proportions of crinoline and the latest style of bonnets; while the more ordinary talkers found room for a hurried sentence as Mrs. Talkall paused for breath.

Shortly before eight the old cannon belched forth its first fire, and as the bright flash was seen in the distance separating the ambient darkness, the heavy roar became the signal of renewed preparations. To the music of the cannon at short and regular intervals, some were engaged in filing in the torch bearers, building the pile for the fire, and completing the general arrangements; while the band was discoursing to the impatient crowd its best tunes which it is ever ready to contribute to Republican jubilee.

The procession was organized in regular file, torches lighted, and in readiness to march at eight. The evening was very favorable; for there was no air stirring, and a clouded canopy in addition to a dark moon, gave the lights an unusual brilliancy. Observed in the distance it was a grand spectacle; but near by, the line was so long in passing, that the eyes became dazzled, and the scene was not so agreeable because of its intensity. Democrats, pale with disappointment and heart-sick at defeat, peered through their casements upon the resplendent scene, while some of their more humane brothers, convinced that "Old Abe" is as good as elected, and that Republicans are not *quite* so bad after all, joined the ranks and took part in the scene of splendor. The next day I heard one inquiring for a boat capable of carrying four (about the number left since the Republican thunder of last Tuesday) as he said, "up Salt river." It must be a *salt* river if any, for I am sure a modern Democrat would *sink* a skiff in *fresh* water, to say nothing of the heavy sin of four. The procession marched through the principal streets, making their turns in good style and time, to the gratuitous music of the band to whom we owe much for the contributions they so often and generously lend to please our fancies. It is impossible at all to describe the real beauty of such a scene. We have all seen upon some dark night, sparkling brightly in the distance, a lone, bright light, and have bethought us how agreeably to the sight it relieved the monotony of the deep darkness around. There is a magnificent sublimity in the relief which a small, bright spot of white gives to a continuous surface of darker hue; and there is a grander beauty in the soft, light blue of the evening heavens, than if the sparkling stars should hide their faces, the same, as there is a source of joy in life because of its pleasant variety; and akin to this in sentimental feeling though different in application, is that fine contour of sparkling gems which an exhibition like we have mentioned presents.

When the march was ended, the large pile of boxes, fluid, camphene, and tar barrels, with the appertures filled with shavings and light trash, was lighted, and soon the streets glowed with light for rods each way. A small stage was erected under the balcony of L. H. Smith's hotel (bear in mind Lime Smith, as he is familiarly called, isn't one of your "hard-flint Democrats" who is in favor of "truck and dicker") and after music, the crowd called loudly for C. O. Ets, Esq., of this place. He was not slow to appear, nor wanting in enthusiastic language to express the sentiments of lively joy, and rightful triumph which pervade the whole free North. John W. Ryan of Lawrenceville was next called, and responded in a short but very elaborate and interesting speech. He showed that the great idea which the people of Pennsylvania have generalized by endorsing the principles of Republicanism, is, *that* FREE *territory shall forever* REMAIN *free.* Judge Humphrey, well known to the people of the county, was forced upon the stand by the impatient demands of the crowd, though he was quite indisposed, and gave the audience much pleasure by his happy remarks, and apt application of humorous anecdotes. He said the Democratic party must now give up the ghost; and inasmuch as it is now dead and must be buried, he hoped that it would be buried beyond the reach of the last resurrection, and "with its face downwards, so that if it should ever dig out, it should come up on the other side of the world." The speakers each claimed that the power of Congress over the Territories was now established by the people who are the rightful sovereigns, and the only source of power. The people were all well pleased by the demonstrations of the evening, and were mirthful, but not boisterous. After Mr. Humphrey had finished, it was announced, by suggestion of the band, "That as Dr. Humphrey had mentioned the fact of the death and burial of the Democratic Party, the band will play its dirge—the last knell of Sham Democracy—the song of the Democrats since the election of the 9th Oct. 1860." The band then performed a low, plaintive melody, and the audience dispersed. There then followed a general oyster supper, and the demonstration of our people in commemoration of the great event, which sealed the doom of Slavery extension in free America. It is now proposed to have a general torch-light parade, on the evening of Friday before the election in November. How well this undertaking will succeed, remains to be seen; but one thing is certain: It is comparatively without expense, and most certainly makes an excellen impression. It makes Democrats look paler than usual, and puts Republicans in high glee.

AMATOR JUSTICIÆ.

For the Agitator.

"The Piebald Miscellany."

It is pretty generally understood that a certain tall individual "out west" has some notions of going down to the City of Washington to sojourn a while. Owing to the change of climate he does not think it advisable to secure a through ticket until the propriety of changing location is certified to by *Dr. Vox Populi* next November. The decision being satisfactory, he will Lincoln himself to the most direct conveyance, and having notified the "old public functionary" to make way, will stop at the White House for a term of four years. While there he designs looking after the interests of Uncle Sam, which latterly have been sadly neglected and fallen into no little confusion.

There would seem to be nothing seriously out of the way in such proposed conduct. Especially as he is strongly urged by many having Sam's best interests at heart, to undertake the management of his affairs and once more put them on a prosperous footing. None question but what Abe is an able man and would make mighty thorough work with straightening out the perverse kinks with which his predecessors have tangled up the rightful exercises of Uncle Sam's powers and prerogatives.—Nevertheless, some are obstinate enough to object and are willing to excuse the lengthy man from undertaking so long a journey, and suggest that the temperature of the Capitol City might possibly be warmer than would be entirely comfortable. They are a little anxious, though, and fear he may not heed their friendly advice, but take up his line of March, and busy himself in the service of his master, the people. There is no lack of other names put forward as preferable to the "flat boatman's"—Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell—a triangular list—are variously mentioned as persons who would make likely boarders at the White House. As the Republicans *link on* their hopes to Abe and will give him a strong recommend for the vacancy to occur on the 4th of March next—so the triangle each have a retinue of followers, not so many as to be crowded for room to be sure, but still each by courtesy passing for a party.

One only, of the four, is to be crowned with the honor of being the peoples' choice at the coming November election. The three keep a sharp eye on their sharp featured companion and act very much as though they thought he was receiving *more* than his share of attention. For him the Republan party throw up their caps, and are preparing to shout—victory. Bell hopes for the sympathy of a few old gentlemen, highly respectable in quality, but sadly at fault as to quantity. The Democratic party heretofore supposed to

"——bear a seasoned brain about,
Unsubject to confusion,"

at the present time looks out of a troubled and dubious countenance. Formerly it has been content to appear in a well defined character, with some degree of form and comeliness. Now it comes upon the stage a fantastic production. Two Conventions have sat upon it, and the result is a double-headed "what-not"—veritably looking two ways for Sunday. Not wholly harmonious is the manner in which this *lusus politicæ* has been received by those for whom it was specially designed. This thing of unseemly shape fails to be recognized by many of its old friends. It would be an original to Byron's liking, were he in the body, for another "Deformed Transformed."

Those opposed to the gallant Lincoln, and the Republican hosts at his back, are sorely moved at the smart chance there is of his election. Any thing but that. Better that our government burst asunder than that a full-lengthed man be clothed with authority and interpret the Constitution as understood by the Fathers. The trio—each of them—would like to be clothed with a little brief authority, and for a term or so amuse themselves with doing the execution. But the Fates forget to smile upon them. Singly, they stand a poor show of being promoted. The long man isn't to be headed off by the three, each acting for himself. Perhaps if they all pull together something may turn up to cheer their drooping courage. Fuse then is the word. They attempt to mix. Any thing, according to the N. Y. *Herald*, any man or principles, even the *ruler of the Torrid clime*, him with the split foot and abundance of tail—only put down that too fast growing youth, the Republican Party.

"Cheek by jowl, and knee by knee,
What care I for any name?
What for order or degree?"

The party leaders show no little skill in dovetailing the various fragments together, and hope that their "joints of cunning workmanship" may take with the people. Yet the signs indicate that when all is fixed to the liking of these party tinkerers they will

"——hold their hands to all, and cry
For that which all deny them"—

the votes. This "all-in-all to all" party isn't the article demanded by the times. When *fusion* shall have been fitly framed together, then will "the electric shock" of a more potent power, the public voice, unlink the "piebald miscellany," and resolve it back to its original *confusion*.

As the "thoughts of men are widened" in regard to the questions at issue, as the real facts come home to the people of the aims and principles actuating the various political parties, "one increasing purpose runs" to forward such men and measures as will, in good time,

"——shower the fiery grain
Of Freedom broadcast over all that orbs
Between the Northern and the Southern morn."

A. L. E.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF TIOGA CO.,

AT THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD OCTOBER 9, 1860.

DISTRICTS.	Governor. Curtin.	Governor. Foster.	Congress. Grow.	Congress. Sherwood.	Representative. Elliott.	Representative. Strang.	Representative. Albeck.	Proth'y. Donaldson.	Proth'y. Brewster.	Reg'r, &c. Archer.	Reg'r, &c. Brydon.	Commiss'r Barker.	Commiss'r Dorrance.	Auditor. Gardiner.	Auditor. Dickinson.
Bloss	95	36	97	32	91	91	34	93	36	93	36	94	36	93	38
Brookfield	114	32	114	32	116	115	30	113	32	112	32	109	37	112	31
Chatham	159	87	156	90	152	152	88	155	89	153	92	156	88	154	88
Charleston	337	43	326	43	319	326	42	288	62	334	41	331	43	334	41
Covington	106	61	104	60	102	103	61	87	68	100	62	102	62	98	61
Covington Boro	27	32	27	29	26	26	30	27	31	27	31	28	29	27	31
Clymer	141	13	140	10	140	142	.....	144	8	141	.....	139	.....	140	.....
Delmar	344	62	338	61	338	330	56	318	71	336	60	340	56	341	48
Deerfield	89	39	87	40	88	88	37	84	39	88	38	74	54	86	37
Elk	15	.....	15	.....	15	11	.....	15	.....	11	.....	15	.....	15	.....
Elkland Boro	61	9	63	7	60	55	9	51	15	54	11	7	63	58	8
Farmington	138	48	140	46	139	139	47	141	41	138	48	132	54	138	47
Gaines	60	19	59	20	61	43	18	61	19	61	19	60	20	61	17
Jackson	138	100	154	92	148	148	93	145	93	145	81	124	84	122	77
Knoxville	51	11	50	12	49	50	10	50	11	48	12	48	11	50	10
Lawrence	137	41	137	39	136	131	38	137	37	137	35	138	38	137	35
Lawrenceville	85	22	85	19	84	79	19	85	16	84	19	81	19	84	18
Liberty	136	129	138	129	131	131	122	136	123	142	119	135	127	139	125
Morris	62	12	60	14	61	61	13	48	22	57	11	60	13	60	13
Mainsburg	17	7	16	7	16	16	6	10	6	15	6	16	6	16	5
Middlebury	226	59	233	56	224	212	58	242	52	230	55	216	58	229	49
Mansfield	60	15	59	15	55	57	17	58	14	57	15	59	13	57	15
Nelson	64	20	66	20	58	55	20	63	22	65	21	41	45	63	20
Osceola	76	6	77	5	77	77	5	76	4	77	4	73	9	77	5
Richmond	216	64	217	64	210	216	62	214	62	216	63	215	64	211	61
Rutland	138	82	131	84	137	137	84	137	81	138	86	139	80	136	80
Shippen	34	6	34	6	33	33	5	36	3	32	5	33	6	33	5
Sullivan	235	67	237	73	230	229	67	224	66	230	69	224	69	227	69
Tioga	160	43	161	43	160	159	44	161	43	160	40	161	43	162	43
Tioga Boro	73	11	69	10	72	71	10	72	10	73	10	73	10	72	10
Union	205	28	207	28	206	206	27	210	20	207	22	196	36	207	25
Wellsboro	143	42	135	40	137	137	39	132	47	135	46	138	44	137	36
Westfield	157	25	151	25	155	157	24	158	23	153	25	154	26	159	24
Ward	48	60	48	59	48	48	58	49	58	44	59	27	73	47	57
	4147	1331	4131	1310	4074	4031	1273	4020	1324	4093	1273	3938	1410	4082	1[illegible]

SCATTERING.—*For Representative*, Lewis Mann had 33 votes; Henry Sherwood 3; G. D. Smith 2; J. L. Robinson 2; B. Tubbs 3; J. R. Giddings 1; and L. P. Williston 1. *For Prothonotary*, O. F. Taylor had 1 vote. *For Commissioner*, John James, Esq., had 1 vote. For a Poor House, there were 12 votes in Elk, 38 in Shippen, 2 in Union; against a Poor House, there were 95 votes in Chatham, 3 in Elk, and 57 in Union; making a majority against it of 163. None of the other districts voted on this question.

35,000 IN USE!

The Autocrat of the Kitchen!

THE

ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART

Fuel-Saving and Comfort-Producing

LARGE OVEN

SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT

COOKING STOVE.

FOR WOOD & ANTHRACITE OR BITUMINOUS COAL.—IMPROVED IN 1859—*With New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double Sheet Bottom Flue.*

Attention is invited to the following points of superiority:

1st. *Durability.*—Lasting, with proper care, at least 20 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.

2d. *Manufacture.*—Every portion of the stove is thoroughly constructed. Each stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.

3d. *Capacity.*—Baking, broiling, boiling, roasting and all other culinary operations performed at the same time. A barrel of flour baked into bread at a single fire.

4th. *Economy.*—Saving the cost of the stove in 2 or 3 years in the item of fuel.

5th. *Ventilation of Oven.*—In the Stewart stove alone the front doors open directly into the oven, protected by letters patent, securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of perforated holes in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th. *Entire Control of Heat.*—The heat generated by the stove, may be held therein and used or thrown into the room at pleasure.

7th. *The Double Sheet Bottom Flue.*—By which a compressing and inverting action of heat is obtained, and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known invention.

8th. *Broiling.*—Performed on the top and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th. *Hot Water reservoir and Warming Closet.*—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th. *Water Back.*—An arrangement for supplying hot water for the bath room equal to any range.

Sold by all dealers, on a trial of 3 months, with a written guaranty for that period if asked.

Beware of the numerous worthless imitations now in market. See that the names of P. P. Stewart and of the manufacturers are on each stove. None other is genuine.

Descriptive pamphlets free, by mail to any address. Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the U. S. Address Fuller, Warren & Co., Troy, N. Y., Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors of the Clinton Stove Works. For sale by

PARKER BROTHERS, Agents.

Wellsboro, Oct. 17, 1860.

S. L. AVERY'S PATENT

IMPROVED WINDLASS.

PATENTED MAY 8, 1860.—The object of this invention is to apply a brake to a windlass in such a manner that articles attacked to the windlass, and raised by it, may be lowered with facility the hitherto slow and tedious manual reverse movement of the windlass being avoided, and the inventor at the same time admitting of the operator having complete control over the descending movement of the article being lowered. The invention is applicable to various purposes; Its use in connection with wells may be mentioned as an instance, in which the buckets, after being raised and emptied, may be easily lowered, and their movement retarded at the proper time, so that they will not violently strike the water.—*Scientific American.*

For the purpose of Raising and Lowering Buckets in Wells, it is decidedly

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.

The Brake acts as a check upon the backward motion of the bucket, without turning the crank, (the crank acting as a brake, by pressing inward at the handle. All who examine this machine, will at once acknowledge its

PRACTICABILITY AND SUPERIORITY

Over every other machine in use. The operation of the windlass is easily controlled with, and requires but ONE HAND. It combines all the advantages of the old fashioned with the self-emptying bucket, and adds many new and useful improvements. It can be adapted to wells of any depth, and will raise easily, with ordinary turning, *Five Buckets of water per minute* from wells of ordinary depth, and in the same proportion to the depth of two hundred feet.

The windlass and brake is also applicable to raising and lowering any kind of weight, and in every respect is far superior to those heretofore in use.

Having purchased the right for the Counties of Tioga and Potter, Pa., the undersigned are prepared to offer for sale township rights for the manufacture and sale of the above improvement, on reasonable terms.

A. BIXBY,
L. D. SEELEY.

Oct. 16, 1860.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of

VANITY FAIR,

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the Second Volume, issued this day, 30th June, New Features, both Literary and Artistic, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the proud position unanimously accorded to it as the leading

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VANITY FAIR

IS ISSUED REGULARLY EVERY WEDNESDAY,

and is for sale by all Newsmen, and at the Office of Publication, No. 113 Nassau-street New York.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum, in advance—Six cents single copy.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:

Two copies of VANITY FAIR will be sent to one address for $5 00.
Five copies, 12 00.
Ten copies, 20 00.

An extra copy will be allowed to the getter-up of every club of not less than five copies.

This paper is Electrotyped, and back numbers can be procured at any time.

MARRIED,

Oct. 3d, 1860, by R. L. Stilwell, Mr. WM. W. MANN to Miss PHILENA CLARK, both of Richmond, Tioga Co., Pa.

In Farmington, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Joel H. Austin, Mr. BYRON J. SHAW of Newfield N. Y. to Miss AUGUSTA M. STEVENS of Farmington Pa.

At Covington, Tioga Co., Pa., at the house of Joseph Hubbell, by the Rev. R. C. Drake, Dr. HENRY KILBOURN Jr. to Miss KATE HUBBELL.

In Blossburg, Sept. 20th, by Rev. Mr. Hammond, Mr. JOHN J. DAVIS of Scranton and Miss MARY V. JONES of Blossburg.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JOHN HAM, late of Middlebury dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

FANNY M. HAM, *Adm'x.*
J. B. NILES, *Adm'r.*

Middlebury, Oct. 12, 1860. 6t