

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1860.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE UNION SAVED.

LINCOLN ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE

Pennsylvania Erect!

THE EQUALITY OF THE NORTH WITH THE SOUTH VINDICATED!

Traitors and Panic-Makers Rebuked.

NEW YORK STATE NOT FOR SALE.

The Empire State for Freedom.

New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Maine, Vermont, Michigan, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Iowa, all for Free Labor!

Bring out the Baby-Waker once More!

TIOGA COUNTY 3500 MAJ.

WE STILL KEEP THE BANNER!

Douglas, Breckinridge, Bell, and Gerrit Smith going up Salt River on a Flat Boat.

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY!

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP INCREASES HER MAJ.

Republicans of Tioga County: You have covered yourselves with the glory of another victory by increased majorities over the advocates of Disunion, Slave Labor in the Territories, and Free Trade.

We know that many of you have sacrificed time and business to help bring about this victory. You have done your duty as patriots. All honor to you for this.

Our returns are not so full as we wish them, as no effort was made to get them. The towns heard from, as will be seen by the table of majorities below, indicate a majority of 3,500 for Lincoln. It cannot fall below 3,400. We believe we are still the Banner County.

Freemont

Bloss

Brookfield

Clymer

Charleston

Chatham

Covington

Covington Boro.

Delmar

Deerfield

Elk

Elkland Boro.

Farmington

Gaines

Jackson

Knockview

Lawrence

Lawrenceville

Liberty

Mainsburg

Mansfield

Middlebury

Morris

Nelson

Oseola

Richmond

Routland

Shippan

Sullivan

Tioga

Tioga Boro.

Union

Westfield

Wellsboro

Ward

Total

(*) These majorities are Democratic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From all parts of the country we have the most cheering intelligence.

A friend—Dr. Pratt, of the Corning Journal, sends us all the dispatches received at Corning up to 2 o'clock this morning.

We give below all but the imperfect and unimportant details.

Lancaster County has gone Republican by about 8,000 majority—a gain of nearly 2,000 since October.

Allegheny County gives the Lincoln ticket 10,000 majority—a gain of over 3,000 since Oct.

Huntingdon County gives Lincoln 1,000 majority—a gain of 500 since October.

Philadelphia gives Lincoln 12,000 majority—a gain of 14,000 since October.

Carbon County gives 500 Republican majority—a gain of 708 since October.

The State is put down at 50,000 Republican majority.

NEW YORK.

Steuben County has given over 3,000 Republican majority, and elects three Republican Members of Assembly.

Gen. Van Valkenburgh is elected to Congress over C. C. Walker (Douglas Democrat) by 5,000 majority.

The Republicans have gained largely in the interior cities and villages of New York.

New York City gives Fusion (Bell, Douglas and Breckenridge), 28,000 majority.

Ben Wood (Lottery-policy Democrat) is elected to Congress from New York City.

Syracuse has gone Republican.

Chemung County gives the entire Republican ticket 500 majority. Diven (Republican) is elected to Congress from the Chemung and Tioga District by a good majority.

Buffalo gives 500 Republican majority, a gain of 1,200.

Broome County gives 1672 Republican majority.

Erastus Corning (Democrat) has been elected from Albany to succeed Reynolds, Democrat.

The State is put down at 60,000 Republican majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

gives a Republican plurality of 70,000 on the whole ticket.

Burlingame (Republican) is defeated.

Thayer ("The King of Squatter Sovereigns") is defeated by 1,800 majority.

MARYLAND is close between Bell and Breckinridge—probably for Bell.

VIRGINIA gives Bell a plurality.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 10,000 for Lincoln.

VERMONT gives Lincoln between 25,000 and 30,000 majority.

ILLINOIS—Republican gains in Chicago.—No other news.

DELAWARE.—This State has gone 1,500 majority for Breckinridge. Wilmington, the capital gives Lincoln 200 majority. Pretty good for a Slave State.

RHODE ISLAND gives Lincoln 404 majority.

NEW JERSEY—Speaker Pennington is re-elected by an increased majority.

MAINE gives 25,000 Lincoln majority.

OHIO gives Lincoln 30,000 majority.

All admit that there can be no doubt of Lincoln's election.

ITALY.

Next to the peaceful revolution in this country by means of the freeman's greatest weapon, the ballot, the revolution in Italy attracts the attention of the American people.

The progress of Garibaldi—who has declared himself to be the Washington of his country—is of the deepest interest to every lover of constitutional liberty.

For this reason we collate from the newspapers the latest intelligence received on this side of the Atlantic.

The Government of Victor Emmanuel had commenced the discussion of a project of law for the annexation to Sardinia of the Italian States conquered by the Revolutionists under Garibaldi.

Count Cavour—Victor Emmanuel's Prime Minister—had made a speech in which he said that the discussion of this law had brought the different parties into closer union with each other. He said:

"There is a great difference between past annexations and those now under consideration. Immediately after the conclusion of the Treaty of Villafranca, annexations could not be precipitated. A Congress was also spoken of, at which we were to take part. As regards the annexation of Southern Italy, the same no longer exists. Your vote is demanded in order that you may give to the inhabitants of those provinces a proof that the steps taken by the Government have met with your approval."

"As regards the disunion which has arisen between the Government and Garibaldi, the fault has not been ours. Public opinion leaves no doubt on that point. The Ministry, therefore, decided on presenting themselves before the parliament, in order that it might judge their policy. This is the greatest homage that can be paid to any man. The Crown, after mature consideration, refused to accept the offer made by us to tender our resignation, being of opinion that Government would thereby be too much weakened at home and abroad. It only remained to us, therefore, to address ourselves to you, not that you might judge Garibaldi, who is not subject to your examination, but ourselves, over whom you have power. Should you support us we shall go to meet Garibaldi, and present to him the order of the day proposed by your committee, which you will approve, and which we accept with all our hearts. We shall offer him our hand, and invite him to union in the name of the Italian Parliament."

"The cession of Italian territory as an indemnity has again been spoken of. To this report I give a formal denial, and add, that when annexation shall have been accomplished, any cession of territory will become impossible. Nobody will be able to ask such a cession from a country with a population of 24,000,000."

"An attack against Rome and Venice has also been spoken of. We desire that the Eternal City should become the capital of Italy; but, as regards the means to that end, we shall be better able to say in what condition we shall be six months hence."

"The revolution in Rome will be accomplished by the conviction that liberty is favorable to religion."

"Respecting Venice, Europe does not wish that we should make war upon Austria. We must take into consideration the opinion of the great Powers. We must bring about a change in this opinion. Europe believes us incapable of delivering Venetia alone. Let us show ourselves united, and that opinion will change. It is untrue that the Venetians are peacefully submitting to their destiny."

"Austria has flattered them in vain. Public opinion will change not only in France and England, but Germany also, which is becoming liberal, will be in our favor."

Count Cavour concluded by making an appeal for concord.

The order of the day of the Committee rendering homage to Garibaldi, and unanimously expressing their approval of the project of law on the annexations, was then put to the vote by ballot. The result was 290 in favor and six against the project.

The papers contain accounts of the battle of the Volturno, which took place on the 1st of October. It was, so far as numbers are concerned, the greatest battle Garibaldi has ever been engaged in. The conflict appears to have been of the most murderous kind. The troops engaged on both sides did not form a total of more than 40,000 men, and not less than 5000 corpses were left on the field of battle. The King of Naples commanded in person, and the fighting lasted even longer than the first accounts received had stated.

According to the *Corriere Mercantile*, a brigade of two batteries of the Piedmontese army took part in the conflict.

The correspondent of the *Debats*, who was an eye-witness, says that the fighting put him in mind of Magenta and Solferino. Three times were the Garibaldians driven from their positions at the bayonet's point, and as often won them back. The results of the victory are not likely to be quite so brilliant as was at first supposed; neither, as far as can be made out from the conflicting accounts received, was the victory so decisive as the telegram first reported. It comes to this: The Neapolitans attacked the positions of Garibaldi, and, after fifteen hours' fighting, were driven back. Meanwhile they stand behind the Volturno firmly entrenched.

According to the *Patrie's* last news, they had erected numerous redoubts, with artillery, at all the principal fords. Capua itself is a very strong place, and can stand a regular siege. Victor Emmanuel will probably have the power of taking part in the final struggle.

The *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa, states that the Garibaldians have 1200 men *hors de combat*. The loss of the Royalists is about 3000. The King of Naples was continually under fire. The total of the Royalist forces engaged was 20,000. The Garibaldians were about 12,000 strong. Eight charges were made by the bayonet before the Royalists were driven out from the houses of Santa Maria. Had the King been victorious he would at once have entered Naples.

Garibaldi's official paper published at Naples contains a decree ordering a vote by universal suffrage to be taken on the 21st October on the following question:

"Do you wish Italy to be indivisibly united with Victor Emmanuel, as constitutional King, and his legitimate descendants?"

We shall look with interest for the result of this vote, as it is the first of the kind ever taken in a country of Europe over which there was, at the time, a reigning monarch.

A DISGUSTED DOUGLASITE.

DeWitt C. James, Esq., for some years editor of the *Warren (Pa.) Ledger*, has withdrawn from that paper, and is succeeded by Mr. Thomas Clemons. The determined stand which Mr. James took against the Leocompton swindle and all the other villainies of the present administration, together with his sincere support of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency left him no other course to pursue. As soon as the straight-out Douglas ticket was withdrawn, the question became narrowed down to the protection by law, or the prohibition by law of slavery in the territories. Mr. James states the case and his own position in this forcible style:

"In the present campaign the *Ledger* has consistently advocated the election of the regular nominees of the party, Douglas, Johnson, and Foster. We have labored to crush out the spirit of secession and disunion which commenced at Charleston and was furthered at Baltimore in the nomination of Breckinridge and which we fear will culminate in the dissolution of the Union. For this reason the *Ledger* has ever fought the heresies of the Administrationists in attempting to interpose the principle of 'a slave-code for the Territories,' upon the Democratic creed. The logical results of the advocacy of such a foul sentiment must produce a dissolution. If it is not carried out, the South would secede, and if it was, the North would be justified in revolutionizing the government. This may be strong language for a conservative, but the truth may as well be spoken boldly. If the politics of the country is reduced by the force of circumstances to mere sectionalism, we would be worse than infidels did we not side with our own kindred. In the present canvass Lincoln represents northern sectionalism and Breckinridge the sectionalism of the South, and if the contest is confined to the two, we do not hesitate to declare that our sympathies are with the former. We can, in no event, do an act which might injure to the benefit of the secession disunion ticket of Breckinridge and Lane. We consider them traitors to the government, and as such deserve the execrations of true patriots. Personally entertaining these views, I cannot support the electors named at Reading. Fifteen of the twenty-seven have declared that they were in favor of the disunion ticket, and my arm shall wither before it shall cast a vote for such nominees."

—Mr. James makes the following truthful remarks in regard to the profession from which he has cut loose:

"The editorial path is not always lined with roses, although for three-and-a-half years which I have had charge of the *Ledger* I have little reason to complain of the way-side thorns. The uniform courtesy with which I have been treated by my editorial brethren—everywhere, has left an impression of regard for the fraternity which time can never efface, and I can but regret that circumstances compel a sundering of editorial associations which to me have been naught but agreeable. The editorial profession is an honorable one, and no class except country editors in discharging their duties with a true manliness which might well be imitated by other professions. Although I may not longer claim the honor of belonging to this fraternity, I hope ever to be worthy of their good will; I sever my connection with them with the liveliest feelings of personal regard for each and all."

Common Sense rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosophers may say to the contrary; Show them a good thing; let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician, concerning the virtues of Hostetter's Bitters, as may be seen by the immense quantities of every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied. Sold by all druggists in the world. See advertisement in another column.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

For the Agitator.

Farmers' Libraries.

It is expected of every professional man that he will provide himself with a well assorted library, treating upon the duties of his profession.

Ministers would be compelled to preach to empty seats, lawyers would be destitute of clients, and teachers unfurnished with pupils were they so negligent or penurious as not to provide themselves with necessary books.

But very many farmers appear to think the agricultural vocation an exception to the general rule which they apply to every professional pursuit. They plod along in the footsteps of their fathers and grandfathers, confining themselves to that mode of farm-culture which they saw practised in their youthful days. They have not an agricultural book in their libraries—some have no library excepting a Bible, Spelling Book and Almanac—and an agricultural paper has never been a regular visitant at their homes.

And a minority of the class of farmers of which we speak do not take a newspaper of any kind or grade. They are too poor!—And the result is they are poor farmers, and have very poor crops. No man needs a good library more than the farmer. He has a profession that as really requires study to master it as the lawyers' or teachers'. His occupation demands an acquaintance with the composition of the various soils, their fertilizing powers and the kind of vegetable products which each particular soil will bring forth in the greatest abundance and of the best quality.

Experience and observation may supply the farmer with many useful facts, but he also needs books treating upon the horses, cattle and sheep; the management of the dairy; the care of bees; the proper way to raise apples, pears, and other fruits; the nature and treatment of different soils, etc., all of which can be procured at a trifling expense. Hundreds of farmers annually expend more for liquor, tobacco, and other unnecessary stimulants or luxuries than would suffice to pay for as many agricultural books as they could profitably read in the course of a single year. Every farmer should have books of literature, history and travels; for his family needs the means of improvement found in a well assorted library and its influence will be felt in their moral and intellectual advancement and in increasing their love of home. His centre table should receive weekly and monthly supplies of newspapers and periodical literature, thereby affording himself and family access to the current news of the day gleaned from the moral, social and political events of life. Knowledge derived from books and papers will give ability to increase the income of his farm and will elevate his standing in the community.

Justus.

Peach Orchard, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1860.

Republican Rally at Tioga.

To the Editor of the Agitator:

It will be remembered by the readers of the *Agitator*, that upon receipt of the glorious intelligence that our noble old Keystone had given over 30,000 majority for Andrew G. Curtin, our distinguished Republican candidate for Governor, the Republicans of Tioga held a celebration of the happy victory upon the evening of that auspicious day, by which they were so well pleased that they determined to follow it by a more general, and useful

"WIDE AWAKE" DEMONSTRATION

upon the eve of the Presidential election. The subject was brought before the Club at Tioga, and all necessary arrangements made, as before stated in the *Agitator*. There was a quite general interest manifested by our good people, and means were cheerfully subscribed to carry out the important undertaking. The arrangements for the evening were: First, a general

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION,

then speeches, after which a general oyster supper for all who would eat. The time fixed was Friday evening, the 2d inst.

It was nearly eight o'clock when I, in company with a party of friends, was approaching the village, at a distance of perhaps a quarter of a mile. The early evening was very dark, and well calculated, in this respect, to give the procession a splendid appearance. Suddenly a flash of light shot up from Broad St. and shone brightly upon the spire of the adjacent church, reflected the pure white of the line of dwellings near by, and stretched across the quiet little Tioga which skirts the village on the east, and was at last buried in the darkness which cloaked the eastward mountains as if in an eternal night. Momentarily more brilliant grew the mingled scene, as torch after torch was lighted. We could not then see the torches, but the union of their light, which shone above the tops of the buildings. At length, however, as we neared the town, the enlivening strains of music which fell upon our ears, told us the march had begun.

THE TIOGA BAND

led the column, and one of their number was Captain of the march. Soon the front of the line wheeled into Main St. and fell fully into our sight. It was indeed a grand spectacle. Why! a single lone light, upon a distant hill, how oft have we gazed in deep meditation upon such a scene, and with sight immovably transfixed, have enjoyed the poetry of vision which the calm stillness and the majesty of solitude have lent it! We have then bethought us of many a lone watch-fire in time of danger, where a group of anxious patriots counselled through the vigils of the night, watchful of their liberty, or by imagination have filled out the scene which thought inspired, most pleasing to our fancies. Every landmark has its history, as every thing in nature is suggestive to the thoughtful. So it was with this scene. A "light trimmed and burning" is an agent on the watch; and a "Wide Awake" is a messenger of right and justice, watchful day and night. Then this display in our quiet home tells us of the thousands of battling brothers who are soldiers in the cause of liberty and justice, Right and Republicanism.

The long line of moving lights reached far up and down the street, in its march illuminating the whole town.

THE PROCESSION

marched through the principal streets of the village, and was applauded by all as a grand appearance. By the time we were stationed in a good place for a view, the head of the column turned into Centre St. and was approaching Main. Following the Band was a transparent upon one side of which there was a man in the act of splitting rails, representing "Free Labor," and upon another Pennsylvania was pledged for 45,000 Republican majority. A splendid national flag was floating upon a rope across the street, bearing on high the names of our standard-bearers, as if upon the watch-towers of freedom, urging all men to espouse the cause of Right.

The streets were lined with spectators, and

the steps and platforms of the stores were crowded with ladies. Though the weather was very bad, the roads muddy, and the meeting in the evening, there were some 800 to 1,000 people present. When the march was ended, a large bonfire was built and the crowd assembled in front of Smith's Hotel to listen to the speaking. C. O. Etz, Esq., Wm. Garretson and Judge Humphrey all made speeches, to which the audience listened (with the exception of a few who seemed anxious to have a haul at the oysters) with much good humor and apparent satisfaction. They were frequently cheered and much applauded. They urged all to do their duty; the time for speeches was passed, and for work was at hand. There was

SINGING BY THE GLEE CLUB

which was a very fine feature of the occasion, and in addition to the music by the Band, gave all a rare treat who enjoy "the harmony of sweet sounds."

After the speeches came the supper. It took some two hours to feed the multitude. There was some confusion as to whose turn it was to eat, but the affair was well managed, and for its kind passed off very harmoniously. There was no chance or wish to complain for there was no distinction of sex or politics. It was a free supper and all made free to eat.

THE DANCE.

After supper there was a dance, that the followers of Terpsichore might enjoy their favorite pastime. There was a general jubilation with no serious trouble or riot; and the citizens of Tioga will long remember the "Wide Awake" parade of 1860.

AMATEUR JUSTICIAL

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, 10th June, 1860, the *Vanity Fair* will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the 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:

Five copies, \$5.00
Ten copies, 12.00
Twenty 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 may be procured as they issue.

TIOGA CO. COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge for the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and A. Humphrey and J. C. Whitaker, Esqs., Associate Judges in said District, have issued their process bearing date the 15th day of September, A. D. 1860, and to me directed, for the holding of an Orphans Court, Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and General Quarter Sessions, at Wellsboro, for the County of Tioga, on the 3d day of October, next (being the 3d day) 1860, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the Coroners Justices of the Peace and Constables in and for the County of Tioga, to appear in their own proper persons, with their records, inquiries, examinations and other remembrances, to those Hanges which are their offices and in their behalf appertain to be done, and all witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons, are required to be then and there attending, and not to depart at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time, agreeably to notice.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Sheriff's Office in Wellsboro, the 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

SIMON L. POWELL, Sheriff.

TO THE HEIRS OF IRA BAXTER, DECEASED.

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