

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1862.

THE RESULT.

The result of the election is briefly summed up by the Harrisburg Telegraph of last Monday. "We have chosen fifteen Union members to the next Congress, counting Mr. Bailey as a friend of the Administration. He was supported on that principle by all Republicans in the district, and opposed by a regular Breckenridge candidate, Mr. Glessbrenner. Among those that are elected as Democrats in Republican districts, are Messrs. McAllister, from the Blair district, and Dennison, from the Susquehanna, who are also pledged to render a cordial support to the Administration.

"The Union men will certainly have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, thus securing a United States Senator, and we expect the Union State ticket is also safe, unless our strong Republican counties in the north and west have too many men in the army, and that their majorities are thereby too much reduced.

"The local citizens at home and abroad can now see for themselves what party does the fighting. All the Leococo counties poll more than their usual majorities, while our vote is reduced in Republican counties by the absence of the voters in the army. No wonder that the party is opposed to the soldiers' vote."

By reference to our table of Official returns, it will be seen how hopelessly the Democracy are beaten in this county. Had their leaders allowed the issue to be made fairly on the President's Proclamation, there would not have been anything left of them but a grease spot. The State Ticket gets over two thousand majority; Mr. Bowman over O. F. Taylor, gets over 1500 majority in the district, whilst S. F. Wilson runs ahead of the ticket and beats Secesh A. Backus in every county in the District.

Backus and Dr. McCoy have probably gone to St. Mary's to make a new copy of "them Resolutions" to be sent with Frank Hughes' to our Southern Brethren when this State goes out of the Union.

Hon. JAS. T. HALE, who was nominated and supported by the Democracy of this District for Congress, is the present member, and is probably re-elected by a small majority over Mr. Armstrong the nominee of the Republican party. We opposed his election because we believed that all the friends of the Administration and of the Proclamation of Freedom should be a unit in the election of a man known publicly to be in favor of both; and we opposed him because his election would be claimed as a triumph of the pro-slavery democracy over both. In this we were not disappointed, for the democratic papers of Lycoming in announcing the result, claim Hale's election in large letters as "Abolitionism swept out of Lycoming County," "The President's Proclamation repudiated," &c. Let us see about that, and let us see just how much of a pro-slavery victory these jubilant wire-pullers have to cry over. In 1860, (April 26th) Hon. H. G. Blake of Ohio, offered in the House of Representatives the following Preamble and Resolution:

WHEREAS, The chattelizing of humanity and the holding of persons as property is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to our country throughout the civilized world, and a serious hindrance to the progress of republican liberty throughout the nations of the earth; Therefore Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and the same are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a Bill giving freedom to every human being, and interdicting slavery wherever Congress has the Constitutional power to legislate on the subject.

Jas. T. Hale voted for the passage of this Resolution with 59 other Republicans, many of his own party, we are sorry to say, either dodging or voting among the 109 Nays by which it was lost. At that time these papers now crowing over his election denounced him as an abolitionist. And except that he put himself into the hands of known pro-slaveryites for re-election there is nothing to show that he has changed his opinions of slavery since that time. We would like to have the Lycoming Gazette answer whether the Blake Resolution or the Proclamation of Freedom hurts its feelings the most. If Judge Hale is true to his convictions, to his past record, to the Proclamation, and to the Administration which issued it, the victory will hardly be visible to the Gazette; but if he is to be the contrary, the Gazette may crow loud and long with good reason. We can only wait and see.

The Tribune of Monday sums up the result in other States as follows: "In Ohio, the Democratic State Ticket is elected, and 14 of the 19 Representatives in Congress are claimed on the same side. We lose three or four by a very few votes, and one other, it is believed by fraud. The Legislature chosen last year (Union) holds over, and will elect a U. S. Senator for six years—not, we hope, in place of Benjamin F. Wade, but Wade himself.

In Indiana, the vote on the State Ticket is close, but we think the wrong side has it; the Representatives in Congress appear to stand 6 Union Republican to 5 Democrat, (though the vote in two Districts (Colfax's and Mitchell's) is close, and we may have lost one of them, but probably have not. The Senate is Republican, the House Democratic.

In Iowa, the six representatives in Congress are all Republican—a gain of four (additional Members under the new census.) Hiram Price beats Dennis Mahoney (now in Fort Lafayette) by 4,000 majority. The majority of the Republican State Ticket is reported at 10,000. The soldiers from Iowa in the Union army are to vote, which will add largely to this majority.

SUCH ARE THE GENERAL RESULTS OF THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The Rebel chiefs will of course be encouraged by them. Have they not a right to be? The party that gave its every vote to re-elect Vallandigham, and which has renominated Ben. Wood, has made apparent gains; the Rebels have repeatedly said that these two were all right, but had no party behind them; does it not look as though they had? We confess it seems so to us. The Democratic masses do not, we trust, mean to encourage the Rebels; but the leaders do, and it is their purpose that tell.

There has been no real gain to the side that includes all the most sympathizers with the Rebellion, we know; the apparent gain has been caused by the enormous disproportion of Republicans and Union War Democrats who have volunteered and gone to the war. The Pennsylvania Army vote last year showed this; so did the Illinois Army vote last Spring; but the disproportion of Republicans who have volunteered under the late heavy calls is immensely larger than before. We shall give Thirty Thousand less majority to Gen. Wadsworth in this State than we would if no man had gone from it to the war since July. But we must make up by energy and industry a part of this heavy loss.

There is nothing new in this effect of the War. In the War of 1812, several States were carried repeatedly by the Federalists because of the preponderance of Republicans who had volunteered for the War. The loss was, however, but momentary, and the States came back to their old faith with a stronger emphasis on the return of their gallant sons. So will it be in this case. Nobody could expect that the disciples of Vallandigham, Cox, Ancona, Voorhees, &c., would volunteer in equal numbers with the Republican constituents of Bingham, Gurley, Grow, Stevens, Colfax, &c. Mr. Colfax alone loses over Three Thousand majority by the volunteering from his district; and so it is with others of like faith. But let our Generals allow their soldiers a fair chance to crush out the Rebels in arms against the Government, and it will be light work thereafter to deal with their virtual allies in the Free States.

THE DRAFT.

The Draft took place on the 16th inst., all over the State of Pennsylvania, except in the city of Philadelphia, the commissioners of that county not having the rolls perfected in time. In this county, as in all others in the State, everything went off peaceably and quietly, although in some portions efforts were made by evil minded men to induce disturbance and resistance.

Two hundred and thirty-five men were drafted by Commissioner Emery in the manner prescribed by law. The names of those liable in each township were written upon separate ballots and placed in a revolving ballot box prepared for this purpose. Mr. H. S. Archer acting for the Sheriff drew from this box one ballot—which was read aloud by the Commissioner and recorded, and so continued drawing until the quota of the district was filled. Much credit is due to Mr. Emery for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties. Many men are drafted who can be illy spared by their families, whilst on the other hand many are not drafted who could have been spared just as well as not, and the county would not have suffered much by their absence. We trust that the new Legislature will make it their first business to revise and perfect the Conscription Laws of the State. Following are the names of those drafted in this County. They are expected to start on Friday for Harrisburg:

- Blount: Samuel Richter, Daniel Horley, Gottlieb Coffman, Stephen Wood.

- BROOKFIELD: John Bowman, Orlo Hamblin, Lester Fisk, E. Thomas, Harrison Baker, John Allen.

- CLYMER: A. A. Amshry, Hiram Burdick, Simon Babcock, G. D. Walter, Seth B. Baxter.

- CHATHAM: Geo. W. Rice, S. W. Love, Newberry Short, Geo. Hawley, Zelotus P. Allen, Daniel Boom, T. Wormer, John Gleason, R. J. Moshier, Asher B. Manning, William Beacraft, William Wass, jr.

- COVINGTON BOROUGH: Geo. F. Baker, John Blair, Thomas Graves, S. H. Gaylord.

- COVINGTON TOWNSHIP: S. F. Marvin, jr., A. M. Whittaker, Bradley Wilkins.

- DEERFIELD: T. M. Gee, Wilson Davis.

- DALMAN: Daniel Hodge, William English.

- ELK: Frank Purben.

- FARMINGTON: Geo. M. Hall, Oliver B. Babcock, Eskal Thomas, G. P. Crippen.

- JACKSON: Garrett M. Kioner, Jas. Livingston, C. J. Tillinghast.

- LIBERTY: Joseph Landis.

- S. H. Levergood, Charles Hart, J. C. Shambaeker, C. Zinch, C. Lienhardt, G. W. Hart, John Fick, jr., Washington Sheffer, John Higler, David Brion, N. M. Levergood, John E. Ostrom, David Ostrom, Frederick Ritter, Henry Kimball, jr., William Corbin, Ferdinand's Pray, William Knapp, G. M. Bastion, Chancy Bailey, W. Neaf, Jeremiah Black, David Houser, Ellis Merrill, John Ulagues, Charles Rites, Gottlieb Krause, Jacob Koeniger, David Plank, John Lutz, John Heiler, John Hart, Robert C. Cox, Michael Diehr, Christian Faulkrod, C. H. Wilson, John Brion, Henry Frook, G. J. Harrier, Jess F. Bedell, Adolphus Brentano, Joseph Kreager, Morris.

- Cornelius Beauvier, Henry Brien, Middlebury: Calvin Hammond, Lyman Copley, Hiram Bryant, A. D. Holliday.

- RUTLAND: S. W. Sherman, Russell R. Niles, W. F. Palmer, J. H. Allen, D. Watson, Bradford Jones, William J. Hall, Sidney F. Lewis, John Fraick, Olive Burlew, Samuel C. Gott.

- RICHMOND: J. F. Barnes, Guy Snover, Adam Austin, Fremant Gaylord, Nathan Gardner, John Voorhies, William E. Clark, D. H. Clark, Anson Gardner, W. W. Westgate, I. N. Bixby, L. D. Kerrick, Reuben Ford, Dennis Cassidy, A. M. Spencer, O. M. Kelley, H. G. Smith.

- SULLIVAN: Ira Hakes, G. York, Artemas Rumsey, David Slingerland, L. M. Dond, Dayton Hollenback, Leonard Bradford, W. H. Palmer, Ashton Frost, Euel Bartlett, E. L. Nash, W. Burgess, David Welch, Martin V. Mudge, Isaac S. Woodburn, C. E. Hall, Loren Uplike, E. Joffe, Charles E. Palmer, W. W. Bryant, Amos Welch, Albert Richmond.

- WARD: W. L. Richards, Patrick Sullivan, J. Gafford, Michael Ryan, Daniel Stratton.

- WELLSBORO: James Sullivan, Alfred Wheeler, Edward Lewis, Ezra Brees, Orran Vealey, D. H. Beasley, A. N. Donaldson.

THE WAR NEWS.

We have received Richmond and South Carolina papers to and including those of the 11th inst. We have room for nothing more than a reference to their contents. The Richmond Whig acknowledges a defeat at Corinth, which it characterizes a bloody reverse. Thirteen Union prisoners, confined in Castle Thunder, Richmond, attempted to escape a few nights since, and though they succeeded in getting out of the prison, were recaptured. The crew of the schooner Fauny Elmore, captured by the Rebels at Cedar Creek a week ago, including Capt. J. Smith, reached Richmond a few days since. A resolution has passed the Rebel Senate, declaring the authority exercised by Provost Marshals over citizens illegal and void. The Rebel army in Virginia is represented as suffering severely. The yellow-fever continues to rage violently in Wilmington, N. C. Eleven hundred Union troops have landed at Jacksonville, Fla. The Enquirer indorses a communication urging upon slave-owners on the border in view of President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, to remove their slaves to the interior behind the Rebel armies. The Enquirer also prints the comments of the Northern press on the Proclamation, and also Gen. McClellan's order to the Army of the Potomac.

A force of two three thousand rebels, under the renowned Stuart, crossed the Potomac at a point far above the right wing of General McClellan's army, and pushed rapidly on through Mercersburg to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, reaching there at six o'clock on Friday evening 10th. About eight hundred entered the town, the remainder remaining a mile away. They helped themselves to boots, shoes, and clothing, giving Confederate paper in some cases for pay. On Saturday morning they burned the Cumberland Valley Railroad Depot, and warehouses containing a small quantity of Government stores. Then they rejoined their main body, and moved off toward Gettysburg. They borrowed or exchanged horses wherever they could, and seem to have been entirely successful in getting such articles as they most needed. No violence was done to individuals, and no resistance was made by the people, at least until they had gone from Chambersburg. Near Gettysburg some farmers were trapped one of the moss-troopers, and that was all the resistance experienced. There is a rumor that they had a fight when they crossed the Potomac, on Friday morning, but it is doubtful; indeed, the place of their crossing is in doubt—some accounts say at Hancock, and others at Dam No. 5, several miles below.

A special dispatch from Monocacy Bridge (on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about four miles south of Frederick City) says that the rebel cavalry passed eight miles below Monocacy, on Saturday night, and took breakfast at Urbana, four miles from Monocacy, on Sunday morning. Heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Noland's Ferry (on the Potomac). Seven prisoners, captured at Urbana, had just come in. All this indicates that the rebels were pretty surely safe over the Potomac, and probably in or beyond Leesburg, before night on Sunday, 12th.

A dispatch from Headquarters, Pleasant Valley, dated Monday evening, eulogizes the wonderful marching, or rather riding, of Stuart's Rebel Cavalry on the recent excursion to Chambersburg, and of Gen. Pleasanton's Union Cavalry in the effort to prevent Stuart's escape. Stuart made 92 miles in 25 hours, having relays of fresh horses as he could seize them. Pleasanton traveled 78 miles in 24 hours, without change of horses. At the mouth of the Monocacy (so says the dispatch,) while attempting to cross the river into Virginia, the Rebels were repulsed and nine of them were taken prisoners. The loss on our side was one man wounded. Stuart, finding himself unable to cross here, moved three miles down the river to White's Ford, where he made good his escape. Gen. Pleasanton, while pursuing him, lost the use of his guns, the horses giving out from exhaustion.

EXORBITANT PRICES.—The war tax is made an excuse among business men for adding materially to the prices of all goods. The imposition upon any article of a duty or tax, must as a matter of course increase its price to the consumer, but the increase should be only to the extent of the additional cost of the article to the dealers. There is good reason for believing that many retailers are dishonestly charging extraordinary prices for articles upon which the excise is not imposed, under the pretense of merely clearing themselves therefor, and have added much more than its amount to the price of certain articles of daily consumption. Families who are paying more for goods every day than they have heretofore been charged, should look well to this very important matter, and not be cheated or imposed upon by tricksters. Copies of the new tax-law can be obtained at the News room, and it is the duty of every man to keep posted, as he can very easily do by a moment's calculation with the law before him—and be able to calculate with tolerable accuracy what should be the increase in the price of any commodity he may wish to purchase. When an article is taxed 10 per cent, he should be willing to pay 10 per cent, in addition to the prices of a few months ago. There are many things upon which there is no tax. These of course should be sold at the old prices. As this system of taxation is to be continued for years, every man should study it well, and know just how his business interests are to be affected by it.

GETTYSBURG.—What a noble example was set before all true Americans by the citizens of this famous old borough! When it was rumored in town the other day that the Rebels were approaching, there was no thought of surrendering to the Confederate rascals among her people. The people mustered instantly, with the best arms they could find, went out on the turnpike in force under command of a gentleman of some military experience, who deployed them as if they were skirmishers to a heavy force. They opened a brisk fire on the enemy as soon as they made their appearance, succeeded in turning them, killing two wounding a number of others, and taking two prisoners. Gettysburg will be known in the history of this war as the town that would not surrender.

THE BATTLE OF IUKA.—Gen. Hamilton, in his official report of the battle of Iuka says: "I say boldly, that a force of not more than 2,800 men met and conquered a rebel force of 11,000 on a field chosen by Price, and a position naturally very strong, and with its every advantage inuring to the enemy."

The mouth-pieces of the Southern Rebels in England are beginning to abuse Garibaldi for expressing sympathy with the North. They affect to be shocked at his "inconsistency" in not espousing the cause of the Secesh!

Table with columns for DISTRICTS, Names, and various numerical data. Includes names like Charles Hart, G. W. Hart, Washington Sheffer, etc.

Application in Divorce. In this case, Annis Sutton, by her next friend John Torrey, vs. Julius Sutton. The court granted a divorce on the grounds of desertion.

PENSION AGENCY. THE undersigned having had considerable experience in procuring Pension Benefits and Back pay of Soldiers, will attend to all business in that line entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity.

New Millinery Goods. MISS PAULINE SMITH has just returned from the City, where she received a very large and choice variety of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, embracing the latest and most approved style of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING. IN THE OLD FOUNDRY AT Wellsborough, Tioga County, Pa. THE subscriber having fitted up the place for the purpose of Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing, and also would inform the people that we will take wool to manufacture on shares or by the yard, to suit customers, and would inform the people that we can card wool at any time, as our works run by steam power, and also that all wool will be carded for cents per pound. Wool and produce will be taken for pay for the same.

SPRING FASHIONS. S. P. QUICK, HATTER. No. 135 Water Street, Elmira. keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of FASHION SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS. Also all kinds of Soft Hats and Caps, Furs for Ladies, &c. Hats made to order. Call and leave your measure, and then you can have a Hat to fit you. Prices to suit the times. Quality warranted. Elmira, March 19, 1862.

AMERICAN HOTEL. (Formerly D. Hart's "Crystal Fountain" House) CORNER OF MAIN AND QUEEN STREETS, WELLSBORO, PA. MRS. BOLEMAN, Proprietor. Strict attention paid to the comfort of guests. Good stabling. Charges reasonable.

CURIOSITY.—Quite a curiosity in the shape of a new patent Fruit Jar for preserving Fruit, can be seen at Roy's Drug Store. Call and examine it even if you do not wish to buy.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.—Governor Curtin, with excellent good sense, makes a proposition to the War Department which we hope will be adopted. It is that the different Pennsylvania regiments be permitted to return to the State, ten at a time, for the purpose of recruiting and re-organizing. We think that a compliance with the Governor's request would have a very excellent effect. The regiments have been reduced by incessant warfare; camp life has engendered many painful diseases; they have endured hardships and suffering. Their friends would welcome them home for a few days, and their comrades would speedily swell their ranks to their original standard. We trust that Secretary Stanton will give the matter earnest consideration, and grant a favorable decision.

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OFFICIAL RETURNS OF TIOGA COUNTY, At the General Election, October 14, 1862.