the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been and, made their tracks. Thanks to all 1 For the Great Republic-for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive for man's vast future; thanks to all.

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among free men, there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost; and then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over-sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in His own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

From Captain Merrick's Company.

SUNBURY, \$ 4., Sept. 10, 1863. FRIEND COBB:—As you hear from us frequently by the sick who ulturn home, and by friends who visit us, I surpose a letter from us will be of little interest to you or your readers. Indeed, I would not thick of troubling you, but to say a word to the friends of our sick boys.

We have now in the hospital at Camp Curtin, five hoys from Tioga, County, viz.; Wm. Jones, Lewis Dumaux, H. Moreman, Samuel Morgan, and O. Henry Jones and Morgan are very sick ; the other three will soon be able to join the company. I do not think that Jones or Morgan are dangerous, but yet so low that it will take some time to give them sufficient strength to stand the fatigues of service. The boys are well cared for ; Indeed I cannot see how they could be hetter cared for at home .-Anxious mothers and sitters visit them and study and minister to their wants daily. Too much praise cannot be given the ladies of Harrisburg, for the andness and generosity which they have shown the sick and wounded soldiers. I have visited four large Rospitals in the City, all filled with sick and wounded soldiers. Each hospital is daily visited by a committee of la-dies who furnish food for that day. The wants of each soldier are carefully inquired of and kindly and bountifully ministered to. Scores of ladies make it a daily business to visit the hospitals, with kind, smiling faces, and hands filled with good things for the sick soldier. Of course, it seems better, if one must be prostrated difficult to realize that the soldier is among strangers, when sick in our hospitals, since they have been taken in hand by the ladies. I visited the Camp Curtin Hospital daily, (and generally three times a day while at Camp,) and hence claim to have some knowledge of the facts for his proposition: which I write, The sick, soldier could not be better cared for at home, than he now is at Camp Curtin Hospital.

Our company has an advantage over some others, in that we have a captain who allows no care to displace the one which he anxiously untertains for the welfare of his men. He is a strict disciplinarian, but uniformly kind to the meh under his charge. He is now here in charge of a detachment of 100 men, sent bere for the use of the Provest Marshal. He has with him only eleven of his own men, three of whom are now sick, viz., E. Smith, Wm. Green, and E. Campbell. To attend these, I came up from Camp Curtin last Friday. They are all doing well. The people here, too, are very The sick have roof is in the Court House. The foed for the sick | furnished, prepared and brought in by the littles of the village.—
Rev. Mr.. Gibson, formerly, of Wellsboro, lives near the Court House.' He visits the boys sev- ed with eral times a day, and kindly offers every assis- WOODWARD THE ADVOCATE OF RE- that party, that the Chairman of its State Comtance in his power, for their comfort.

I see I am spinning out a pretty long letter, but I must beg privilege to say a word upon another subject. I visited Camp William Penn, near Philadelphia, last week, and saw there, something which I, with many others, used to think I should never be able to see. I saw negro soldiers! . Camp P. was erected as a general rendezvous for coloied; soldiers. Six regi ments have been organized and sent to the field from this camp. I was told by officers who should know, that no regiment has left Philadelphia, which showed promise of making better soldiers, than did the fixth colored regiment. They had, when I was in camp, six companies. which were to form the seventh colored regiment. They drill six hours each day. I witnessed their guard mounting in the morning, and I doubt if it could be excelled by any troops of no more experience than they had. They behow pride in every appearance, and taste in every movement of the drill. The officers tell me they learn the moviments quite as fast as white soldiers. The commissioned officers are all white, and taken from a large class of ap-

plicants who have seen service. The good appearance of the regiments which have left, is making a great revolution in the minds of the people of the lower section of the State. They begin to think that negroes can make soldiers, whether they fight or not. But we shall see whether they will fight.

The lucky ones who drew a "prize," in the 14th district, are reporting at Harrisburg, and going off to the wars, in remarkable good spir-H.

Vallandigham and the Invasion of Lec.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1863.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times : Having just returned from the city of Richmond Virginia, where I have been over a year, I wish you would give the following publica-

tion in your valuable journal: I have, during my stay in Richmond, made the intimate acquaintance of J. Lane, a cuptain in the confederate army, son of General Joe Lane, of Oregon who is well informed, and who assured me that the late invasions of the North by Generals Lee and Morgan were made upon the earnest and undoubted representations of that "true Sauthern man," Vallandigham, who assured President Jeff Davis and his Cabinet that the North was ripe for a revolution, and only avaited the appearance of the Southern army to proclaim for Jeff Davis, and forsake Lincoln. Mr. Vallandigham's representations were corroborated by the tone of the majority of the Northern journals, who surely would not dengunce the Administration so boldly except by the assurance of having

the masses strongly in their favor. I have sent a copy of this note to the Cin-

einnatti Engeirer. Respectfully yours, Henry Reinish.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A:

WEDNESDAY, ::: SEPTEMBER 16, 1868. UNION STATE TICRET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, DANIEL AGNEW, OF BEAVER COUNTY.

BOYAL COUNTY TICEET.

FOR ASSENBLY, JOHN W. GUERNSEY, of Tioga. (Subject to the decision of the Conference.) FOR PROTHONOTARY, JOHN F. DONALDSON, of Wellaboro. FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, HENRY S. ARCHER, of Wellsboro.

FOR TREASURER. ALONZO M. SPENCER, of Richmond. FOR COMMISSIONER, MYRON ROCKWELL, of Sullivan.

FOR AUDITORS, JUSTUS DEARMAN, of Knoxville. JAMES I. JACKSON, of Delmar.

Are you Assessed?

Is your neighbor assessed? Is your, or your eighbor's son, who may be a few days past 22 years of age, and who is now to cast his first vote, assessed? Attend to these things to-day.

THE RECORD.

"O that mine enemy had written a book?" cried a Scripture worthy in his anguish.

Every public man writes a book nowadays; and that book is his RECORD. A record, to good man, is an everlasting honor: to a dishonest man and a demagogue, it is an everlasting disgrace. No man, and no set of men can escape his, or their record. As well may a man attempt to avoid his shadow.

In looking over the record of Geo. W. Woodward we first become acquainted with

WOODWARD THE KNOW-NOTHING! may be found in Vol. 5, rages 446-7, of the of- ism" in the North. Such are a few of the muficial Report of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, which met in 1837 and framed the present Constitution. In that official report we find Geo. W. Woodward offering an amendby sickness, to be with friends at home, yet it ment to the Constitution "to prevent any foreigners who may arrive in this State after the clause of the conscription law, are anything; had fled. Col. Cloud chased Cubell twenty

those privileges in conferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and take them.

"Why should we open these great political privileges to every species of character that may light on our shores? They (foreigners) have no sympathy in common with us; they have no qualifications to render them fit recipients of these high political privileges.

is not right to put some plan in execution by which foreigners should be prevented from centrolling our elections and browbeating American citizens at the mer soldiers," in the Revolution.

That is the record, gentlemen. Quarrel with the record, if you please.

We now turn to a speech made by this Geo.

BELLION. `* For, on page 4 of that speech, revised by himself, we find him saying-

"It seems to me that there must be a time when slaveholders may fall buck upon their natural rights, and employ in defence of their slave property whatever means of protection they possess, or can com-

This, observe, was uttered after the secession of South Caroling, and evidently in justification of that act. But turn to page 12, where he BAVS-" NEGRO SLAVERY IS AN INCAL-CULABLE BLESSING!" Again, on page 13 self, or sending a "Copper" substitute. Let

"HUMAN BONDAGE AND PROPERTY IN MAN IS DIVINELY SANCTIONED, IF NOT DIVINELY ORDAINED!"

But it is reserved for page 14 of the speech to make us acquainted with-

WOODWARD THE DISUNIONIST! For there we find Geo. W. Woodward giving

utterance to the following sentiment: "We hear it said, let the South go peacably.
say, LET HER GO PEACABLY!"

And this, loyal men of Tioga, is the record of a candidate for Governor of this grand old Commonwealth of ours! If you want Pennsylvania to play into the hands of Jeff. Davis; if you want her record for loyalty blotted out. her progress and prosperity retarded for a century to come; if you want posterity to curse you for blind, stupid cowards,-vote for that talked, that the rebel leaders have made two open-mouthed apologist for slavery, that un raids into this State expecting aid from their blushing advocate of rebellion and disunion- Copperhead allies. If you want another raid,

George W. Woodward. But if you want the material progress, pros- sympathy with them by voting for Woodward. perity and glory of Pennsylvania to continue But if you hold that bearing arms in defence and increase; if you want her record for loy- of the Government should work no forfeiture alty to go down to latest time unstained; if of rights and privileges to freemen; if you you want'to earn and receive the undying grat- want to clear up this war soon, with honor and itude of generations to come, -- vote for the credit to the nation; if you want Pennsylvania man whose forethought and unceasing labor to present an unbroken and unblotted record has made Pennsylvania the right arm of the of loyalty to posterity - why, vote for our Government, and the bulwark of freedom- true, and tried, and loyal Andie Currin.

ANDREW G. CURTIN. ward faction is fairly exemplified in the at- said : tempt to relieve Woodward of the charge of having disfranchised the soldiers. They now declare that the decision was based upon the contested election case between the candidates Than is the coal of fire upon the ice, for the Sheriffalty of Philadelphia. This is a Or hailstones in the sun. Your virtue is, for the Sheriffalty of Philadelphia. This is a Or hailstones in the sun. Your virtue is, pettifogging lie. The case upon which Judge

And cause that instice did it. Who deserves are the case of the Woodward rested his decision distranchising
the soldiers of Pennsylvania, was Chase ve.

And curse that justice and it, who desires got
the soldiers of Pennsylvania, was Chase ve.
A sick man's appetite, who desires most that
Which would increase his evil." decision was to take the office of District At | The immortal bard could not have done betperhead. See 5th Wright, Chase vs. Miller.

MARVELOUS PHENOMENON.—Before the draft took place, it was said by disloyal newspapers that all the Democrats had gone to the war. Since the draft has taken place, it is said by disloyal newspapers that none but the democrate were drafted .- Exchange.

That any fair proportion of the so-called Demooracy have volunteered for the war, is all flummery. Here is a case in point: A cenaus of the volunteers from Jackson, in this county, shows the whole number to be 84. Of these, EIGHTY were Republicans.

And a further investigation will show that the balance of the county has sent TEN Republicans to one Democrat, to the war. Yet, with 1,500 of our voters in the army, we expect to give Andie Curtin 3000 majority.

WILL some ardent Copperhead inform us what the "great, unchangeable, and all-conserving Democratic party" was about at this time last year, in this county? We have examined the newspaper record of the local campaign, and nowhere find that that party had any ticket in the field. True, we find much about "the Union party," and "the Union ticket;" and we notice the names of some of fully your obedient servant, the present leaders of the Copperhead faction among the engineers of "the Union party." But it cannot be that the "Democratic party" in Tioga and Bradford-the virtuous, consistent, immutable Democracy of Tioga-consented to assume an alias last fall! Why, that party is unchangeable, you know; and has always clung to its name under all circumstances l

Probably it wasn't the unchangeable Democracy that gloried in the name and style of-'The Union Party" last full. Well?

COPPERHEADISM, friends, is not a modern 'ism." In 1776 it flourished under the name of "Torvism." In 1812 it reapppeared with the name of "Blue-lights." In 1832 it broke out in South Carolina, and took on the name of "Nullifiers." In 1855-6 it assumed the name of "Border-Ruffisnism." In 1860-1 it took on the cognomen "Secessionism" in the South, The sayings of Woodward the Knewnothing | and "the constitution as it is and the union as it was tations of the "immutable, adamantine, and negro-breeding Democracy."

It is a noticeable fact that those who exclaimed most vehemently against the \$300 Ath or July, 1841, from acquiring the right to but backward in availing themselves of its miles south, and had a brief engagement; but vote or to hold office in this Commonwealth." . benefical operation. So agreeable is it to our Mr. Woodward gave the following reasons disloyal citizens, that it is now very doubtful if a single Copperhead will respond to the . "It is my honest opinion that we do but squander draft in person from this county. About fourfifths of the whole number drafted in Tioga are Republicans, yet the only grumbling we have heard so far is from Woodward men. Probably there may be some weak kneed Republicans who will conclude that a Government ileges. which requires personal sacrifice in its support will speedily come, when it will be indispensably neeessary either for this body or some other body of this
State, or of the United States, to inquire whether it
strange if there were not among so many ought not to be perpetuated. It would be There were "sunshine patriots," and "sum-

> ONE of the virtues of Copperheadism is exemplified in the orthodoxy of its long line of apostles. James Buchanan was a Federalist in 1812, a free-soiler in 1819, a pro-slavery man in 1856, and a TRAITOR in 1861. It is not less noticable, in vidw of the unchangeability of mittee, Chas. J. Biddle, is a son of Nicholas Biddle, Manager-General of the United States Bank, and during life a hearty hater of ye una late convert to Copperheadism.

Don't Do Ir .- Don't let any loyal man go as a substitute for a drafted Copperhead. Let the dead bury their dead. Mark this: You will not find a drafted "Copper" who is going himthem go, or fork over the \$300 to Uncle Sam.

Ir you are in favor of denying to the Union soldiers the exercise of the right of suffrage, we know of no shorter way to accomplish that thing than by voting for George W. Woodward.

If you desire to see this old Commonwealth arrayed against the government and made to play second-fiddle to Jeff Davis, vote for George W. Woodward.

If you want to prolong this war five or ten years, vote for George W. Woodward.

If you want another draft or two to be made necessary, vote for Woodward. It was through the conduct of that man and his friends that any draft has been necessary. They discouraged enlistments, and so voted, wrote, and or a dozen of them, signify to the rebels your

SHAKSPERE forereached this time, and com-THE villainy and falsehood of the Wood- prehended the Copperhead character when he

> "What would you have, you curs! And curse that justice did it. Who deserves greatness

torney from a Republican and give it to a Cop- ter had he lived in these times and studied the reptile on his pative soil.

WAR NEWS.

The Capture of Fort Wagner-The Release of Bast Tennessee-Capture of Fort Smith.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 7, 1863. Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief. GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours. Last night our sappers crowned the crest of the counterscarp of Fort Wagner on its sea front, masking all its guns; and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at 9 o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low tide.

About 10 o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the island, and all but 75 of them made their escape from Cummings Point in small boats.

Captured dispatches show that Fort Wagner was commanded by Col. Keitt of South Carolina, and garrisoned by 1,400 effective men; and Battery Gregg by between 100 and 200. Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind. Its bomb-proof shelter, capable of holding 1,800 men, remains intact, after the most terrible bombardment to which any work was ever subjected. We have captured 19 pieces of platform upon which they stand, and to give aid and artillery and a large supply of excellent am-munition. The City and Harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns. I have the honor to be, General, very respect-

Q. A. GILLWORE, Brig.-Gen. Com'ding.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10, 1863 .- A dispatch to the Gazette, dated Knoxville, 6th, savs: The great campaign of the war is over. We are in full possession of East Tennessee-a great, bloodless victory. The campaign was

skillfully planned and energetically executed. Such was the rapidity of our movements that osity of the 2d Tennessee Regiment broke them to fragments.

Three steamboats, three locomotives, and a ovation, and our entry into Knoxville an event long to be remembered.

Thousands of people of every age, size, color, and condition lined the way. Their shouts and fears intermingled with martial music, and joy reigned supreme.

Gen. Burnside's address to the soldiers and people assured them of protection, and that, while justice should be dealt, revenge was no part or the policy of the Government.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 10, 1863 .- Official intelligence of the capture of Fort Smith, Arkansas, reached here this evening.

On the 31st ult., Gen. Blunt encamped within two miles of Cooper and Cabell, who had a force of 4,000 Rebels west of the fort. Next morning he marched to attack them, but they after a few rounds Cabell's men fied in all directions. Our loss was eight wounded. Capt. Lane of the 2d Kansas Regiment was killed.

The Rebels have evacuated Little Rock, and removed forty miles to Fort Washington, which they are fortifying.

The siege of Charleston progresses. One of the magazines in Fort Moultrie was exploded by a shell from a Monitor, and Moultrieville was half destroyed by a shell from the Ironsides. An assault upon Sumter by the navai forces, resulted in a repulse, with a loss to our side of 113, wounded and prisoners.

[For the Agitator] COMMON SCHOOLS.

In my fast article I had occasion to remark the utter worthleseness of summer schools especially during the months of July and August. I promised, also, if I did not change my mind within the next month, to attempt to suggest some changes whereby our school terms might be made more profitable to both pupils and teachers.

The time when the schools of a district should commence, and also the time when they should close, will depend somewhat upon the ambon of months during which the schools term commencing with the first of November, with a short vacation to include the Christmas and New-Year's Holidaya; and then on commencing the next week after New Years day. so as to end by the last of February. For the Summer term, I would reccommend that the schools should open by the first of May, with a vacation early enough to include the Fourth of July and continuing through the greater part of July and August, the remainder of the term to be completed in September and Octo-

Where schools are kent open but six months in the year, as is the case in most districts of the county, I think there are several ways of distributing the school terms preferable to the three months exclusively winter and three months exclusively summer schools: First, then, it has been suggested that schools should commence by the first of October continue three months, then have the Christmas and New Year's holidays, say a vacation of two weeks, then three months more through January, February, and March. This plan has much to reccommend it, while it is liable to some objections. Such months are all favorable to study. But little out of door employment can be required of children during any of this time. The same tencher may then be employed at least for six months, and the greater part of the pupils may thus be allowed to pursue their studies without interruption for a greater length of time than by any other arangement. Many positive advantages are here combined which no one will attempt to deny. It may be urged that very small children cannot always attend school during these months. I would answer: rery small children are very rarely profitable to school at any season of the year. But as this opens a new question for discussion I will lay it upon the table for some future occasion.

But we must have at least two separate terms in the year, and I am inclined to think for the present it is advisable. I most earnestly reccommend a four months term commencing with the first week of November, so as to complete the first two months just before Christmas, and then the remaining two months to follow as soon as convenient after New Year's. Then for a summer term. I would have two months during the months of May and June, to close at any rate before the Fourth of

My examinations will mainly conclude before the first of November, so that Directors who approve of my suggestions may have the

opportunity of adopting them.
V. A. ELLIOTT, Co. Supt. CHERRY FLATTS, Sept. 14th, 1863.

The "Coppers" Convene.-Our copper-colored friends assembled in the Court House on Wednesday evening of last week, and "set up the pins" to be

bowled down by the loyal men of Tiogs on the 13th day of October next, to wit: Assembly-A. H. Bacon, of Deerfield. Prothonotary—J. C. Bennett, of Covington. Register, &c.—A. S. Brewster, of Wellsboro. Treasurer—J. G. Albeck, of Liberty.

Commissioner—Thos. Reynolds, of Sullivan.

Auditors—P. P. Putnan, of Covington, for long term, Robert Campbell, of Delmar, short form.

Of these men, Messrs. Bacon, Brewster, and Albert have suffered and died many times that their party might live-in name. Such examples of heroic selfsacrifice, such utter forgetfulness of Self, are rare save and except in the faction to which they belong And their heroism is all the more wonderful from the fact that while that party had the power to elect, it studiously refrained from putting these heroes in nomination. In this crisis they represent whatever of disloyalty may have an existence in Tioga county; and it matters not what may be the excellence of any of these candidates as citizens. We know them now only as the tools of a traitorous faction, and, like poor Tray, to be mercilessly dealt with for keeping bad company. To vote for them is to endorse the comfort to Jeff. Davis and his fellow traiters in arms.

The Convention was presided ever by Mr. Julius Sherwood, precisely the man for the time and the occasion. His speech, as we learn, was a fair specimen of native "Copper," and quite malleable and ductile. The calling of the roll by election districts disclosed some novel facts. For instance, we learned, among other things, that Mr. M. P. Elliott had become a citizen of Lawrenceville, where, of course, he will vote and practice law until further notice; that Mr. Asa P. Roberts, formerly of Covington, is now a citizen of Lawrence, where his numerous clients will of course find him until further notice; that Mr. R. the Rebels, taken unawares, fled before us Jenkins, formerly of Wellsboro, had taken up his reswithout destroying property. At Loudon they idence in Clymer, where he is doubtless imitating attempted to hold the bridge, but the impetu- Cincinnatus. There happened, too, a pleasant passage at arms between the Wellsboro delegate from Lawrenceville and the Wellsboro delegate from Cly. mer, in which, the Wellsboro delegate from Clymer large number of cars were captured there. was laid out stark and stiff with a dose of year and The whole march of our army was a perfect nays. The contest arose upon a brief resolution, having for its main object the appointment of Mr. Henry Sherwood a delegate to the next National Conperhead Convention. Aside from this speck of war the pro-

ceedings were both harmonious and melodious. But the speeches, the two that we heard, at least, were remarkable. We said "speeches," whereas we should have said "harangues." The efforts did not rise to the dignity of argument; nor did they get above the slough of misstatement of whatever is patent in history and present fact, or beyond the stark dishonesty of false inference. One speaker affirmed that Gov. Curtin was inefficient and corrupt, and that when the State was invaded in July last, Gov. Curtin, with every effort, could not rally a corporal's guard in defence of the State, until Seymour sent on the New York militia; but he did not affirm what is notorious in this community, that in that season of public distress he, and his political associates, turned the cold shoulder to every attempt to send men to repet

the invader: and this both by speech and actions
What wonder, then, if Gov. Curtin failed to rally the people to the defence of the State at a day's warning, since every rebel sympathiser in and about Harrisburg, was doing his utmost to discourage volunteering? Is there a pettifogger in the land who does not know that a man may not advantage himself of his own wrong?

The other harangue differed from that just noticed rather in degree than in kind. The first was a onehorse grocery effort at misrepresentation, while the latter was a wholesale misrepresentation of facts, and reckless, though deliberate, falsifications of political history, interspersed with stale objurgations against the "nigger." In fact, the speaker seemed to be suffering from "nigger on the brain"; and when he returned thanks that he was not a "nigger," it occurred to us that the negro had quite as great cause for gratitude on that score, perhaps, as the baranguer bimself. We shall correct the falsifications of history indulged in by these haranguers, at another time.

PROCLAMATION:

GENERAL ELECTION. WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enerted on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. Therefore, I, HEZE-

number of months during which the schools are kept to be dected. Therefore, I, HEZE-are to be kept open. When schools are kept to be kept open. When schools are kept to be kept open eight months in the year, as is the case to be dected. Therefore, I, HEZE-to the school of the control of the control of the control of the country of the country of the country of the country of the second Tuesday of October next, which will be the 13th day of said month; at the several districts within the Country aforesaid, namely: ELECTION DISTRICTS.

at the several districts within the County aforesaid, nar
ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Bloss, at the Union School House.
Brookfield, at the South Road School House.
Clymer, at the house of C. P. Douglas.
Chatham, at the house of E. D. Dugman.
Charleston, at the Dart Settlement School House.
Covington Boro, at the Dyer House.
Covington Township, at the Dyer House.
Deerfield, at the Cownnesque House.
Delmar, at the Court House.
Elk, at the Muynard School House.
Elk, at the Muynard School House.
Elkland Boro, at the house of David Dunbar.
Farmington, at the house of David Dunbar.
Farmington, at the house of John A. Kemp.
Gaines. at the house of J. H. Stubbs.
Liberty, at the house of John A. Kemp.
Gaines. At the house of John A. Wender.
Lawrence Township, at the house of W. H. Slosson.
Lawrence Township, at the house of W. H. Slosson.
Mannield, at the School House.
Mofris, at the House of W. Y. Campbell.
Mannshig, at the House of Moniel James.
Middlebury, at the House of Royal Rose.
Nelson, at the Locey House.
Oscola, at the house of Royal Rose.
Richmond, at the house of Royal Rose.
Richmond, at the house of Royal Rose.
Richmond, at the house of Royal Rose.
Sullivan, at the house of John Hillyer.
Shippen, at the Big Meadows School House.
Sullivan, at the house of John Hillyer.
Shippen, at the Big Meadows School House.
Sullivan, at the house of John Hillyer.
Ward, at the School House.
Ward, at the School House.
Westfield, at the house of John Irvin.
Welleboro, at the Court House.
Westfield, at the house of Jordo O. Thompson.
At which time and place votes will be rec'd for the follog of the School time.

At which time and place votes will be rec'd for the follow One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Penn-

ivania. One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent Tioga and Potter Counties in the General Assembly.

One person for Prothenotary, &c., for Tioga County.

One person for Register & Recorder, &c., for Tioga County.

One person for Commissioner for Tioga County.

One person for Treasurer for Tioga County.

Two persons for Auditors for Tioga County.

One person for Treasurer for Tioga County.

Two persons for Anditors for Tioga County.

It is further directed that the meeting of the return Judges at the Court House in Weisbort to make out the general returns shall be on the first Friday successfully the general election, which will be the 18th day of October.

And in and by said act, I am further directed to give notice that every person, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States of of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of, any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the select and common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapabel of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or juny olicy officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

For fustructions in regard to the organization of election boards etc., see Act of Assembly of 3d July, 1839; pamphlet laws, page 219; likewise contained in a practical digest of the election laws of this Commonwealth, turnished at every place of holding general elections, page 86, etc.

Given under my hand at Weilsboro, this lett day of September, A. D. 1603.

MINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Ad-

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having hear ministration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Harmon C. Stilwell, late of Jackson township, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber.

CLARK STILWELL, Adm'r.

Jackson, Sept. 9, 1863-6t.*

FLOUR, best and middling grades, at lowest

market prices, at [April 22] MATHERS'.

NOT A RUM DRINK! A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT

A PURE TONIC, THAT WILL RELIEVE THE AFFLICTED, AND

NOT MAKE DRUNKARDS.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILL EFFECTUALLY AND MOST CERTAINLY

CURE ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A

DISORDERED

LIVER,

STOMACH,

on KIDNEYS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF Chronic or Nervous Debility, Discase of the Kidneys, and Disea. ses arising from a Disordered

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive

Organs:

Organs:

astipation, Inward Piles, Fulnesss or Blood to the Head.
Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Hearthurn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach
Some Eructations, Slaking or Fluttertering at the Pit of the Stomach.
Swinaming of the Head, HurHurried and Difficult
Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart;
Choking or
Suffocating Sensations when in a lying
posture, Dimness of
Vision, Dots or
Webs before the Sight,
Pever and Duil Pain
Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain
in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Plesh, Contingaginations of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits;

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL GIVE YOU

GOOD BAPPETITE,

WILL GIVE YOU

Strong Healthy Nerves. WILL GIVE YOU

BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS. WILL ENABLE YOU TO

> SLEEP WELL, AND WILL POSITIVELY PREVENT

YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c.

Those Suffering from

Broken down and Delicate Constitutions, From whatever cause, either in

> MALE OR FEMALE, will find in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A REMEDY

That will restore them to their usual health. Such has been the case in thousands of instances, and a fair trial is but required to prove the assertion.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encycle-pedia of Religious Knowledge. From Rev. J. Kewton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, lyet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hooflauds German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Eq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of boddly and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank-God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 20, 1861.

J. NEWTON EROWY.

DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

In Young or Aged, Male or Female Are speedily removed, and the patient restored to health.

DELICATE CHILDREN,

Those suffering from MARASMUS, wasting away, with scarcely any flesh on their bonos, are cured in a very short time; one bottle in such cases, will have a most surprising effect. PARENTS

Having suffering children as above, and wishing to raus them, will never regret the day they commenced with these Blitters. LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS,

And those working hard with their brains, should always keep a bottle of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS near them, as they will find much benefit from its use, to both mind and body, invigorating and not depressing. IT IS NOT A LIQUOR STIMULANT,

And leaves no prostration. ATTENTION, SOLDIERS:

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS. We call the attention of all having relations by friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposure and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the lished almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofiand's German Bitters. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost.

The proprietors are daily receiving thankful letters from sufferers in the army and hoppitals, who have been restored to health by the use of these Bitters, sest to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! See that the Signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAP. PER of each Bottle.

PRICE PER BOTTLE 75 CTS. OR HALF DOZ. FOR \$4 00. Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intusticating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward; securely packed by express.

Principal Office & Manufactory, NO. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,)

Propriefors. and POR SALE by Drugglets and Dealers in every town in the United States.
September 9, 1863-1y.