

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

What a Loyal Soldier Says.

The following extracts from a private letter, written by an officer of Gen. Grant's army to a friend in New York, shows the lofty spirit of heroism and patriotism which pervades the Union forces. Its stirring words should put to shame the faint-hearted and weak-kneed who are at home indulging in gloomy forebodings. The letter is dated "Near Petersburg, Aug. 10, 1864."

Your letter while it did not remove my faith in your patriotism, certainly shook my confidence in your courage. Why does the good people of the North actually weep? Why all the air with our lamentations while the patient walks in the vigor of life? Is the army always to cheer the home dependents, to risk not only its life upon the battle-field, to forget luxury and care, to think of dear friends and home, only to know that at any time a rebel bullet may cut us from them forever? To do all this, and yet bolster up the piping spirits of those who enervate their gratitude for our sacrifices by whining over our reverses, is something we are willing to do, but something no brave man should ask of us.

You ask for my opinion on affairs. Why should I give it? Have not the good people at home that veracious sheet, the Herald? Have they not the World, the States, edited by that eminent patriot Ben Wood? Why, when so many brilliant luminaries are anxious to shed their light upon good folk, anxious to refresh their light upon good folk, anxious to still believe in the ultimate and triumphant success of a cause best by freedom, proved for by the slave, and who has done nothing but fight for what he believes in? No, it can be worth nothing in New York, and I will not give it. "But come with me a moment, shake the dust from off your shoes as you enter the lines, and I will tell you the truth. Let us walk to the trenches. You hear a bullet whistle—what of that? 'Tis nothing but a messenger of love from our Southern friends? The grinning face of that filthy man now reloading bids you welcome: He is about to conciliate you. Do not be alarmed, don't dodge, he is about to give you the sweet evidence of his desire to compromise." Ben Wood knows it.

Now that you are in the woods and safe, look around. Those men with musket in hand have seen fighting. The Army of the Potomac knows what war means. They are warm and dirty; who would not be, in this terrible hot and dusty place? But why are they not cast down? The people at home are, they ought to be in despair! For a the banners of the Republic across the almost impenetrable wilderness, across rivers, and swamps, they have marched, and never met a foe before; their comrades lie mouldering on the bloody battle-fields they are now concentrating with their dust. More marches are yet to be made, other battles to be fought, wars yet to be shed, death yet to be met, and yet they are strong in their sublime faith, cheerful, and contented. A few brothers there are—men just from home, recruits, but not tier soldiers. How do you account for this magnificent courage? Perhaps it is because they are tried men; because they believe in what they fight for; because they hate the rebellion with a holy hatred; because they despise traitors and their existence of a gracious God, who loves freedom and hates slavery; and because, finally, and perhaps more than all (for they are practical men), they have the heaviest artillery, the strongest army, and the biggest backbone.

"Are you going to tell them that they shall fail? Whisper it, then, quickly; try to discourage with gloomy forebodings, but do it slyly let them not suspect your patriotism.—Anything but that, if you desire to rejoin the croakers at home. But to be entirely on the safe side, say nothing, or you may, by some unburnt, scarred veteran, have your words indignantly hurled in your face, and a bayonet thrust in your carcass. 'Tis a pity; but then these men appear to be thoroughly in earnest. Now you know what we think, how we feel, don't you? If you will not believe it, come and see, or, to be safe, send a substitute.—"Everything is going to the dogs." How I ask, in what way? Listen, O impatient man! Try to believe a few facts. When the campaign opened, last May, the Army of the Potomac stood on the banks of the Rapidan. Lee, strongly reinforced, beheld formidable intrenchments, and thinking only of Frederickburg and Chancellorsville, laughed an advance to scorn. But we crossed, nevertheless. At the point of the bayonet, over rocks, across frightful ravines, over rivers, sometimes buried back bleeding, but never broken, we bore on the flag.

"Lee tried his best and very worst; but in vain. Now we have the rebel foe at Petersburg, digging for very life, and driven in desperation to raiding in the North to divert us from our purpose. We can't succeed in every particular, else Hunter would have taken Lynchburg, Butler Petersburg, and our army, thus relieved, have been where it was intended to be, in the rear of Richmond, closely investing it. But the failure of these two projects has thrown upon Grant the duty of performing what should long ago have been done by subordinates. However, it is here but a question of time. You hear but little. I cannot tell you what I see, but know this, that we are working night and day. The Virginia campaign has been a success in this: we have driven the enemy from his strong-holds in Northern Virginia; we are now besieging him in a place, the loss of which will insure us Richmond; we threaten his line of communication, the only one he has South, and we have killed off thousands of his best troops.—We have lost heavily, but we can afford to lose. If you think not, read the proclamations of the rebel Governors anxiously calling for all between 16 and 65!

"Our West army was at Chattanooga. Over one hundred and fifty miles of mountainous country the rebels have been forced to retreat, and we have them now in Atlanta. Is not that a success? This campaign was initiated and is to be carried on for two purposes; the capture of Richmond and Atlanta. Strategically the latter is vastly more important. Its possession insures us three rebel lines of communication, and a position in rear of Virginia, which gives us Georgia—enables us to threaten Chattanooga—cuts the Confederacy in one other piece, and destroys the great rebel depot of supplies, ordnance and ammunition stores. The rebels know this, and therefore have been crying out against Johnston for retreating. They have Hood, and he has managed to kill off and wound 25,000 of his men—nothing more. Sherman has the prize within his victorious grasp. Everything looks bright there. Richmond is a captive important, because the rebels have made it so by fighting so tenaciously for it. Its fall will give us a great moral victory in Europe as well as here.

"The capture of Atlanta alone makes this

campaign a great success. The fall of Richmond also—which we expect—kills the rebellion, as far as it has any pretensions to a military power. Of course there will be fighting after that, but on a small scale, a petty warfare, annoying, perhaps, but never dangerous, and certain to be crushed in time. Keep your eyes on these two points, Atlanta and Richmond. Nothing is important in so far as it affects them. You speak of Lincoln's defeat. Wait! His prospects may not be good where you are. If we have success, you know they would be good even there. Wait, therefore; the campaign is not over. November is some distance off—too far off yet for the Copperheads. I have spoken frankly, and told what I believe to be the truth. Don't tell me again that you are discouraged. Rebel sympathizers should be, but Union men never."

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : SEPT. 14, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

Morton McMichael, Philadelphia. Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE.

- 1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall, 2 George M. Coates, 14 Charles H. Shrinney, 3 Henry Dismick, 15 John Wister, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David McConaughey, 5 Bartis B. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Runk, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton, 8 William Taylor, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Everhard Bierer, 10 Richard H. Corwell, 22 John P. Penney, 11 Edward Halliday, 23 Ebenezer Mulvanick, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Blouchney.

LOCAL TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS: S. F. WILSON, of Tioga County.

FOR ASSEMBLY: JOHN W. GUERNSEY, of Tioga. [Subject to action of Conference.]

FOR SHERIFF: LEROY TABOR, of Tioga.

FOR COMMISSIONER: ELEAZER S. SEELEY, of Deerfield.

FOR AUDITOR: JOHN G. ARGOTZINGER, of Rutland.

FOR CORONER: DAVID S. PETERS, of Mainsburg.

To the True Men of Tioga County.

In the honor of working shoulder to shoulder in the past, it may seem unnecessary to urge the great importance of the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October. But the influence of that election upon the Presidential election in November must be considerable.

In fact, if we do our whole duty, we must go out as full a vote as we did last year. This can be done if every true Union man does his whole duty.

We can speak but for one man. We say for him that he has stripped for the work, and will not spare either time or labor until the closing of the polls on the second Tuesday of October.

And we know of a dozen more of the same mind and determination.

But this is not enough to secure the desired end. In the past, the masses have been workers in this county. They are now required to once more give their earnest and untiring energies to the great work.

We appeal to the consciences of all who are reckoned true patriots; not to your pride, not to your self-interest, for those are secondary as motives; but to your consciences, because the contest involves the performance of the most sacred public duty, and must be waged for conscience sake.

A great responsibility is laid upon every soul in the Union stronghold. Every Republican is charged with a great and important labor. He is not to be discharged from that responsibility by the cast of his vote, simply. He must perform constant labor during the 30 days that lie between us and the 11th of October. This work cannot be avoided without a criminal betrayal of the cause of Union and permanent peace.

But we must work together. To attain a common object men must work in concert. We must organize by school districts. Every borough and township, at least, must have its earnestly active League.

And there is but one way to accomplish this good work; that is for the active man in every neighborhood to get together without delay and organize. If they do so immediately, they can use the plan published last week as a basis of organization. Then report the fact, and the officers to us for publication.

Friends, this ought to be regarded as a labor of love by every patriot. For one, we do most entirely so regard it. The vital interests of the republic are at stake. To fall back in this emergency is to indelibly blot the glorious record of Tioga county, and to cover us all with shame.

It is not a question of a simple majority in Tioga that we have to meet; no man doubts the giving of a large majority. The question is—shall we use our full strength as we did last fall? Are you ready for that question?

We are ready for it. We shall argue it as one who has no higher ambition than to serve our common country. So far as we are concerned, the arguments shall be in the nature of unprompted labor, and such words as a lively comprehension of the interests at stake may inspire.

We do not assume to speak for others. If they do their duty, their actions will speak for them. If they fail us in this hour of stern trial, they will be held to answer at the bar of conscience, and later, at the bar of public opinion.

But the indications now are that every man will do his duty, from this day forward. The loyal men of Tioga cannot afford to lose their reputations for energy and determination.

The State Central Committee have made a draft upon Tioga for the majority she gave Curtin last fall, to be repeated in October. That Committee expects Tioga to give Abraham Lincoln not less than 3000 majority in November. Tioga can honor these drafts upon her patriotism if every man does his duty.

The result of the Congressional Conference which was appointed to meet at Williamsport on the 8th inst., is generally known as a fact. The circumstances which led to that result are not generally known. We purpose, briefly, to relate the prominent facts in the case, hoping and believing, that it will never become necessary to publish details in justification of the course pursued by the Conference from Tioga county.

The principal facts in the case, as we know from observation and otherwise, are as follows: The Tioga Conference went to Williamsport to secure the nomination of the man presented by the Convention. They considered themselves instructed to insist upon the claims of Tioga to the member. This was, and is, the tone of public sentiment in this county, as acknowledged on all hands. For one, we believed that Mr. Armstrong would at once withdraw when the facts and the state of public sentiment in this county should be candidly laid before him. Accordingly, a delegation from this county, consisting of the Conference and two other gentlemen, waited upon Mr. Armstrong Thursday morning, and made a statement of the facts alluded to. The interview was protracted; and every argument for the recognition of the claims of this county was brought forward.

But without avail. Mr. Armstrong, while admitting the paramount claims of Tioga in effect, did not feel at liberty to withdraw. He fell back upon the fact that Lycoming and Clinton had instructed for him, and alleged that a majority of the uninstructed delegates from Potter and Center were also favorable to his nomination. Neither he nor his friends denied the counter allegation, that the counties below the mountains would give from 1500 to 1800 majority against him, and that the Union candidate would be elected, if at all, by the votes of Tioga and Potter.

This interview ended, the uninstructed conference from Potter and Center were invited to meet in friendly consultation with those from Lycoming and Clinton. Mr. Armstrong was fully set forth to them. The fact that he had lost prestige in Tioga by his defeat in '62, was urged upon their consideration, as it had already been urged upon his. They stated that they wished to go for the strongest man. They were then asked to indicate their choice. They declined. They were then asked to state their objections to Mr. Wilson. They each and all stated that Mr. Wilson was entirely unobjectionable; and further, that they knew of no man in the district who would run stronger.

Under these circumstances, no objection being offered to the candidate presented by Tioga—and the intention to force the nomination of Mr. Armstrong, at all hazards being unmistakable—the Tioga conference refused to go into Conference, and thus become bound by its action. With Mr. Armstrong, they regarded defeat as certain; and it was thought better to risk such a calamity in defence of acknowledged rights, than to suffer it to follow upon a weak submission to what every true man feels to be a flagrant wrong. Entirely endorsing the action of our conference, we retain Mr. Wilson's name at the head of our local ticket, and shall cordially and earnestly labor for his election.

Every qualified voter now serving in the army from Tioga county, should be at once assessed in the election district in which, if at home, he would be entitled to vote. The law requires every assessor to assess and return, in the usual manner, a tax of ten cents upon every non-commissioned officer and private in the military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army; any omitted names to be added by the assessors to the assessments and lists of voters, on the application of any citizen of the election district where such soldiers would vote if not in the service. No other personal taxes to be assessed upon such non-commissioned officers and privates while in the service. Assessors are required to give certificates of the assessment of such soldiers upon demand of any citizen of the election district.

And either the collector of the district, or the county treasurer, is required to receive said assessed tax from any person presenting the assessor's certificate. If the name of any soldier is borne upon the assessment books and tax duplicates, the collector or county treasurer are required to receive and receipt the tax without the assessor's certificate, whoever may tender the money. Any assessor or collector neglecting or refusing to comply with these provisions, is punishable by fine of not less than twenty, nor more than two hundred dollars, for every offence.

Now will our friends in every district set about this work without delay? Is further comment necessary?

Some people were credulous enough to believe that McClellan would refuse to run on the Chicago platform. The fallacy of their belief is apparent since his letter, accepting the nomination has appeared. He talks all around the white-feather platform, but does not repudiate it. So, he stands upon a peace platform asking support as a war democrat. He believes

in the practicability of coercing the rebellious States back into the Union. His platform repudiates coercion. So he is at variance with the platform which foreshadows the policy he is expected to adopt if elected.

Really, this reminds us of the old farce of "Buchanan, Breckenridge, and Free Kansas," which Border Ruffian Democracy played out in Potter county in 1856. It won't do, Messrs. Vallandigham & Co. A war candidate on a flag of truce platform is just a trifle too barefaced. Try some shrewder game.

ALL HAIL VERMONT!

The Green Mountain State has fairly outtrodden herself this time. At her State election, held on the 6th, she elected the entire Republican State ticket by about 20,000 majority, all Republican Congressmen, and a legislator almost unanimously Republican. Very good for Vermont. Do it again!

This is a gain of about 3000 over the last year's majority. Treason cannot flourish in a mountainous country. Hurrah for the mountains!

What a heap of trouble might be avoided if the young roosters would but wait for the old cocks to crow before crowing themselves! Our friend of the Honesdale Herald made his crow too soon. He says he discovers the "blessed rays of peace" in the Chicago nominations; and that when the soldiers once become aware of their condition, "we to the fanatics who shall again attempt to lead them into deadly conflict!" We suspect that our friend wrote that in view of the fact that Honesdale has not filled its quota, and is not progressing to that end. But he may as well learn that the soldiers do not sport the white feather worn by the managers of the Chicago Convention.

Still, the assertion that it will fare ill with whomsoever shall attempt to lead the army into deadly conflict, takes on significance in view of the attempt to make McClellan Commander-in-Chief. It is well known that this paper never yet led his soldiers into deadly conflict. He sent Rosecrans, Hooker, and Burnside ahead to do the fighting, while he followed at his leisure.

The Vallandighamers occupy a most uncomfortable position. If Grant whips Lee, as Sherman has successively whipped Johnston and Hood, there is not a ghost of a chance for McClellan. So it is not to be wondered at that Vic. Piolette, an aspirant for a seat in the next Congress from the Bradford district, was heard to remark in the streets of Towards the other day, that "all there is now to be feared is that Grant may whip Lee, and take Richmond before the election."

The success of our arms would undoubtedly be favorable to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, as it would likewise greatly benefit the country. This shows the success of the cause and of the Union nominees to be identical.

On the other hand, every disaster to our armies will be followed by a corresponding rise in McClellan stock. And this shows the interests of the rebel chiefs and of the Copperheads to be identical.

WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1864—9 p.m. To MAR. GEN. DIX.—This department has received dispatches from Gen. Sherman down to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His army is concentrated at Atlanta, his troops in position and well. He says Wilson and Steadman are stirring Wheeler up pretty well, and hopes they will make an end of him as Gillem did of Morgan. The weather is beautiful and all things bright.

No recent intelligence has been received from Mobile. No movements are reported in the Shenandoah valley, or in the Army of the Potomac. Recruiting is progressing vigorously in most of the States.

BULL GAP, TENN., Sept. 6.

GEN. TULLISON—I surprised, defeated and killed John Morgan at Greenville this morning. The killed are scattered for miles and have not yet been counted. They probably number 50 or 100. About 75 prisoners were captured, and among them were Morgan's staff, also one piece of artillery and a caisson. The enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete.

(Signed) ALVAN O. GILLEM.

The following is a letter from Lieut.-Gen'l. Grant, to Hon. E. B. Washburne, dated Headquarters Army of the United States, City Point, Va., August, 16, 1864:

DEAR SIR: I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to ensure an early and only restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North. The Rebels have bow in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed alike the cradle and the grave to get their present force. Besides what they lose in losing skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them the end is not far distant if we only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give new reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced, the enemy would become dependent and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter revolution; they hope election of a Peace candidate, in fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to turn up. Our peace friends if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but

the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have peace on any terms, the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed. They would demand immediately for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South. They would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaping to the North. Yours truly, U. S. Grant.

Let Every Soldier be Assessed at Once!

We thus early publish the following section from the late law relative to soldiers voting.—We hope every person who knows of a qualified voter in the military or naval service will immediately see that he is assessed and the ten cents personal tax paid, and proper vouchers taken and forwarded to him without delay. Let those who fight for the elective franchise, enjoy its privileges.

Section 40. It shall be the duty of every assessor within this Commonwealth, annually to assess and return in the manner now required by law, a common tax of ten cents upon each and every non-commissioned officer and private, as the usual taxes upon every commissioned officer known by them to be in the military service of the United States, or in this State, in the army or navy thereof, and when any omission shall occur, the omitted names will be added by such assessors, to the assessments and lists of voters on the application of any citizen of the election district or precinct wherein such soldiers might or would have a right to vote, if not in such service, as aforesaid, and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be exempt from all other personal taxes during their continuance in such service, and said assessor shall in each and every case of such assessed soldiers without fee or reward therefor, give a certificate of such regular or additional assessment to any citizen of the election district or precinct who may at any time demand the same, and upon the presentation thereof to the tax collector of said district, or the treasurer of said county, it shall be the duty of such officer to receive said assessed tax of and from any person offering to pay the same for the soldier or officer therein named, and to endorse upon such certificate and receipt therefor, and it shall also be the duty of said collector or county treasurer, to receive said assessed tax from any person who may offer to pay the same for any said soldier or officer, without requiring a certificate of assessment when the names of such persons shall have been duly entered up on the assessment books and tax duplicates, and give a receipt therefor to such person, especially stating therein the name of the soldier or officer whose tax is thus paid the year for which it was assessed, and the date of the payment thereof, which said certificate and receipt or receipt only, shall be prima facie evidence to any election board provided for by this act, before which the same must be offered, of the due assessment of said tax against and the payment thereof by the soldier or officer therein named, offering the same as aforesaid, but said election board shall not thereby be precluded from requiring other proof of the right to vote as specified by this act or the general election laws of this Commonwealth, or of any incorporated city, town, ward or precinct, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, or to perform the duties therein enjoined upon them, he or they so offending shall be considered and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor in the office, and shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than twenty, nor more than two hundred dollars.

COPPERHEAD IDEAS OF McCLELLAN.—The Courier des Etats Unis, a French paper published in New York and edited by an alien in the service of the French Empire, serves up the following choice opinion of McClellan:

"McClellan is really a new man. For more than two years past he has not taken part in the inhuman war commenced by the Burnside, the Hookers and the Shermans. His name is not connected with any of those odious measures of the Administration; and the first great violation of the Constitution, the Emancipation Proclamation made him swoon his sword.—Obliged to fight, he has, however, never sullied his name by any of those exterminating and savage expeditions which have dishonored Sherman, Kilpatrick and Butler. He belongs to that school of Generals who can yet look upon the Confederates as countrymen, while most of the Generals now in the service hardly look upon them as human beings."

EX-SERETARY CHASE.—The following, from a letter written by Hon. S. P. Chase, speaks for itself, and is a flat denial of the Copperhead lie that Mr. Chase is opposed to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln:

"I do not see any reason for believing that the great cause to which we are all bound can be promoted any better or as well by withdrawing support from the nomination made at Baltimore, and no cause of dissatisfaction, however strong, will warrant any sacrifice of that cause. What future circumstances may require or warrant, cannot now be foreseen and need not be considered. I particularly desire that my friends should do nothing that can create the impression that there is any personal difference between Mr. Lincoln and myself, for there is none. All the differences that exist are on public questions and have no private bearing."

ELMIRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We are satisfied from what we have seen that this Institution is destined to become one of the most thorough and valuable of its kind in the State. Its course of commercial studies cannot be excelled in extent and thoroughness—embracing all the branches of a commercial education necessary to make a finished, practical business man. Located in the centre of a city preeminent for its beauty, healthfulness and accessibility, and whose general attractions are unrivaled; established on a permanent basis, and possessed of all the inducements any institution can present, it now invites the young engaged in all departments of employment to devote a few months within its walls in laying a foundation to a practical business education.

The managers have a large experience in their profession, and their graduates are scattered through the country, filling positions of honor and usefulness—some stand at the head of our first class commercial colleges; others are employed as accountants, salesmen, shipping clerks, professors, teachers, &c., situations which they were assisted to upon graduation.

Any young man, familiar with the common English branches, can fit himself for the counting room in two or three months at this College, and to command a salary such as would require years of drudgery in inferior positions in our large commercial houses.—Elmira Press.

For particulars address Messrs. WALKER & SMITH, Elmira, N. Y.

THINK OF IT.—While the Copperheads are crying out in behalf of the South and Slavery, honor what Gen. Grant, a native of the South, says:

"Our people have a right, God knows, to be sick of Slavery, and they are sick of it. Oh! so sick. They can point to desolated homes, devastated fields, forsaken firesides, and smoking villages, as a monument to Slavery.—But turn from it with loathing indeliberate. But while we who are so much interested pray for deliverance from this curse, there is a sneaking party in the North who would force us to keep this curse with us!"

COUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS.—The County of Tioga will pay a bounty of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to Volunteers enlisting to the credit of the several sub-districts in said county, to the extent of their respective quotas under the call of the President.

This bounty is not in addition to that already offered by the Townships, but in lieu of it, or so much of it as can be raised by taxation.

N. B. Recruiting Officers and all others interested, should see to it that proper certificates of enlistment and credit are made out and returned at once to the County Clerk, at Wellsboro.

JOE REXFORD, C. F. MILLER, M. ROCKWELL, Attest: THOS. ALLY, Clerk.

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," enacted on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, it is enjoined that the public notice of such election to be held, and enumerated in such notice, shall be to be elected: Therefore, I, HEZEKIAH STOWELL, Jr., High Sheriff of the County of Tioga, do hereby make known to the public notice of the election of the County of Tioga, that a General Election will be held throughout the County on the second Tuesday of October next, which will be the 11th day of said month; and the several districts within the County aforesaid, namely:

- ELECTION DISTRICTS: Bloom, at the Union School House. Brookfield, at the South Road School House. Cymus, at the house of C. A. D. Dingman. Chatham, at the house of B. D. Dingman. Charleston, at the Hart Settlement School House. Covington, at the house of J. A. E. Egan. Covington Township, at the Dover House. Deerfield, at the Covington House. Belmont, at the Court House. Elk, at the Smith School House. Elkland, at the house of Charles Ryan. Farmington, at the house of John A. Egan. Grimes, at the house of H. C. Vermilyea. Guilford, at the house of John A. Egan. Knoxville, at the house of Daniel Heston. Liberty, at the house of Joel H. Woodruff. Lawrenceville, at the house of W. H. Sloan. Leventown, at the School House. Lewisburg, at the house of W. F. Campbell. Morris, at the house of W. Campbell. Manalapa, at the house of R. K. Brundage. Middlebury, at the Middlebury School House. Nelson, at the Lecky House. Oseola, at the Hotel. Putnam, at the house of Royal Ross. Richmond, at the house of John Billiter. Shippan, at the Big Meadows School House. Sullivan, at the house of J. A. Egan. Tioga Borough, at the Hotel of E. S. Parr. Tioga Township, at the Hotel of E. S. Parr. Union, at the house of John A. Egan. Wellsboro, at the Court House. Ward, at the School House. Westfield, at the house of J. A. Thompson. At which time and places are to be elected the following District and County Officers:

One person to represent the Counties of Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, Clinton, and Centre in the National Congress. Two persons to represent Tioga and Potter Counties in the General Assembly. One person for Sheriff of Tioga County. One person for Commissioner of Tioga County. One person for Auditor of Tioga County. One person for Coroner of Tioga County.

It is further directed that the meeting of the return Judges at the Court House in Wellsboro, to make out the general returns shall be on the first Friday succeeding the said election, which will be the 14th 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 office or appointment of trust or profit under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any incorporated city, town, ward or precinct, shall be ineligible to the office of a member of Congress, 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 incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office of appointment of judge, justice of the peace, or any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or any other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

For instructions in regard to the organization of election boards, see Act of Assembly of 27 July, 1859; pamphlet laws, page 219; likewise contained in a practical digest of the laws relating to the Commonwealth, furnished at every place of holding general election, page 86, etc.

Given under my hand at Wellsboro, this 31st day of Aug. A. D. 1864. H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS is the only great strengthening preparation extant. It is especially adapted to those who are afflicted with the Fever and Ague, and other diseases arising from a disordered condition of the digestive organs. For the Fever and Ague there is perhaps no medicine in the world equal to it. It enters, purifies and regulates the blood, which is so important to bring about a healthy action in disease of this nature. The Bitters are now among the most popular, and at the same time, valuable specifics in the medical world. In every case of indigestion, we are fully conscious of doing them a great service, knowing, as we do, their very excellent qualities, and sure and speedy action in all cases where the disease is caused by irregularities of the digestive organs. A trial will suffice for the most skeptical. See advertisement. For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. [Aug. 31, '64-1m.]

THE CONFESIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, or any of the symptoms of the same, in THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable suffering. By order of the author.—NATHANIEL MATFAIR, Esq., New York, 1864.

Editor of Agitator:—Dear Sir,—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who will (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Lustrous Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York.

REVENUE STAMPS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Revenue Stamps of all denominations, just received at the First National Bank of Wellsboro, and for sale by order of C. & J. L. Robinson. Persons wanting Stamps are requested to call and get a supply. Wellsboro, May 25, 1864-1f.

CONCENTRATED LYE, for sale at

ROYS DRUG STORE.

FINEST CHIMNEYS, extra quality for Kerosene Lamps, just received at

ROYS DRUG STORE.

A N Assortment of TABLE GLASSWARE will be found at

ROYS DRUG STORE.

A LARGE STOCK OF GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS at ROYS DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE LAMPS at ROYS DRUG STORE.