

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

Morton McMichael, Philadelphia.
T. Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hale,
2 G. Morrison Coates, 14 Charles H. Shriver,
3 Henry Bamm, 15 John Wier,
4 William H. Kern, 16 David McConaghy,
5 Charles H. Kern, 17 David W. Woods,
6 Charles M. Rank, 18 Isaac Benson,
7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton,
8 William Taylor, 20 Samuel B. Dick,
9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Edward Blarer,
10 Richard H. Corryell, 22 John P. Penney,
11 Edward H. Hildreth, 23 Ebenezer McJunkin,
12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard.

ONCE MORE—FORWARD!

We write without knowledge of the result, either in the county or State—the eventful day not having dawned. Without claiming prophetic vision, we feel a confidence amounting to almost certainty, that the Union men of Pennsylvania are to win a grand victory to-morrow. To us, the contest to-morrow seems in the nature of a struggle for nationality, perhaps not decisive, but powerful in significance and effect upon the grand battle of November.

It matters not, however, whether the victory comes to us to-morrow, or partial defeat, so far as duty is concerned. We have to labor, every hour, until the polls close in November. Every hour intervening must be a battle-hour—a stern, stirring battle-hour. And this without reference to the result on the 11th of October. The freemen of this republic are entrusted with the responsibility of rescuing the nation from the murderous clutch of treason. There is, then, truly, no discharge in this war. For,

"Fair Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."
Freedom cannot perish; it is God's truth. This republic cannot be destroyed, because it was intended to be the outward manifestation of God's truth for the world. The experiment of self-government is not to fail in the noon of the 19th century. Had failure been possible at any period of the trial that time is past.

The judgment of posterity—the verdict of civilized humanity in the coming time—will be rendered upon the hearing and conduct of the American people in this hour. Men, worthy of the name and fate of men, will put on record now their claims to the proud distinction of being reckoned among the saviors of the world.

Whoever fails in this hour forfeits his inheritance as a citizen; and he will perish out of the freeman's book of life.

Whoever shall prove capable of the baseness of sitting down in idleness during this hour of national trial, refusing his energies, his vote and his voice for the maintenance of the right and authority of the Government, will die the death under the verdict of posterity.

Whoever stands balancing between a hearty, outspoken, unconditional support of the Government in this hour of trial, and a don't-exactly-know-what-I-shall-do policy, will become an object of merited scorn and derision among men and women of the coming time.

If there be a man, in the North or South, who, after these four years of constant struggle, does not find heart to take a bold stand on the one hand or the other, he will drop out of the recollection of the future as certainly as he is despised in the present.

If there be a man whom increased taxation has cooled in his love of country that he is uncertain where he stands this day, his children will hide their faces when his position shall be spoken of in the time to come.

If any man, in expectation of gain by increased patronage, or through fear of loss of peace, is counted an ally by both parties, he is doomed to travel the remainder of his course without either sympathy or respect, and without recognition save as a timid timeserver, too selfish to see beyond himself and behold his country.

The man with the heart of a man in his bosom, will now array himself on the side of his country. The hypocrite, the unprincipled, the essentially vile man, will be found venting his filthy abuse of the President, as of every other upright and honorable man, in public and in private.

Is it not singular that the advocates of a bad cause are ever at work?

Is not a good cause sufficient inspiration? Is not the salvation of the nation an object grand enough to call every true patriot into action?

Shall it be said of this generation that it was too poor in spirit to walk upright? too blind to see the danger which threatened national destruction? too parsimonious to sustain the Government in its struggle for existence?

No! It may be said of a few; but history will record the fact that the masses, in this day of trial were true and steadfast, capable of any sacrifice for Right's sake.

This history may be for every one who elects to be on record. This is the hour for labor. Let us each do what we may to re-establish order, and make Abraham Lincoln President of the whole United States.

We call attention to the letters from the army which are published on the first page. It will be seen that the fighting men in the army of the Potomac are firm for the Union.

GUPPY!

In common with many others, we had looked upon "the young man of the name of Guppy" as a creature of the quaint and fertile fancy of the inimitable Dickens. That was a delusion; proved so to be by the sudden appearance of the identical entity himself in Tioga county. "The young man of the name of Guppy" is not a myth. He came like a comet, and departed like a chandelier overtaken by a sudden shower. His transit was brief, but brilliant. Guppy redirex! Guppy cule!

"The young man of the name of Guppy" drew his initial vital breath, politically, among us, at the Block House, on the 31 day of October instant, as we understand. He was known there as "Col. Guppy, of New Hampshire." He addressed the other farmers of Liberty in this eloquent strain: "I now address my farmer friends. With wheat at \$2.50 per bushel, butter at 65 cents a pound, and potatoes at \$2 per bushel, how are you to live?" This well chosen argument ad hominem (for the latitude of Philadelphia, where the speaker hails from) clothed the faces of his farmer audience with broad, anticipatory smiles. The farmers of Liberty saw how easy it would be to live with wheat at \$2.50, potatoes at \$2, and butter at 65 cents. Guppy, and his friends, departed next morning, leaving five empty bottles behind them to mourn their loss.

But the young man of the name of Guppy arose and shone again at Roseville. There he was known as "Guppy of Massachusetts," and he established his claim to be considered a turning and shining light of Democracy in the following remarkable language: "I know all about voting in the army," said Guppy, "for I was there last year when the Pennsylvania soldiers voted. All the Woodward soldiers were sent out on picket in the morning, and the Cartin men left in camp. So the Woodward men did not vote at all! The fact that the Pennsylvania soldiers voted in camp last fall, never came to the knowledge of we poor, benighted Tiogans before."

Great is Guppy of the Copperheads! And the rest of the saying of the young 'un of the name of Guppy—need they be written?

The true issue before the people now is not that Gen. McClellan is a failure as a military leader; that is a fact of history. Nor is it that he offered his services to the rebel leaders on the breaking out of hostilities; for that fact, if it be a fact, rests upon the authority of one of the Richmond papers which now makes no concealment of its great anxiety to see him in the White House.

The true issue is—Lincoln, with a Union restored on the basis of the Declaration of Independence—or McClellan, with a delusive peace on the basis of recognition of Southern independence; or, Lincoln and Union, with national credit unimpaired, and a prosperous country, or McClellan and separation, and shameful repudiation of the honest debts of the nation. That is the case stated.

The American people have to choose between these men and the principles they are the embodiment of, on the 8th day of next November. Turn it whichever way you will, view it as you will—that is the matter to be decided by the freemen of America on that day. It is not a struggle for the distribution of place or the appropriation of public plunder. True, our enemies make the campaign as if it had for its object, solely, the ancient scheme of plunder. No greater mistake was never made on this green earth. And the men who are its victims are plaiting thorny crowns for the brow of fair Freedom. They shall not crucify her. They may defile her spotless garments with their filthy exhortations as she passes, but they will not be permitted to lead her to crucifixion.

She will survive the malignant attacks of hatred and malice. She will reign and flourish ages after treason shall have been banished from the face of the earth.

There is but one voice in regard to the manner in which the Vallandighamians are conducting the campaign here, as elsewhere. It is being done in the old way—by falsehood, misrepresentation, and low-currulity. We say this not to find fault, and not in depreciation; because it would be only an equal folly to rebuke the swine for wallowing in the mire, or the buzzard for preferring a putrescent carcass.

But this mode of conducting a great campaign is disgusting. If we may not rebuke the swine or the buzzard, we are not bound to admire their nature or imitate their habits. We can say for ourselves that we have spoken no word against any candidate to which he could except as being beyond legitimate criticism, or which might not be spoken in any family circle without offence. Nor have heard from the Republican speakers now canvassing the county, any vulgarity whatever. This is as it should be. The champions of a noble cause cannot indulge in vulgar abuse of men, however abandoned and vile the men may be.

Only vile causes require vile means in their prosecution. Only vile characters undertake a vile cause. And the reputable people in Tioga county are marking every one of these professors of political villainy. The man who lies deliberately in politics will not scruple to attempt to gain his ends by deliberate lying in other matters.

Keep it before the people, that Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, refuses, in the fourth year of a bloody rebellion, to open negotiations with Southern Commissioners for peace, unless by the total and absolute abolishment of Slavery. Can people of intelligence support a man who is prosecuting the present war upon this basis?

Two questions, friends: When, and where have Commissioners from Jefferson Davis, with authority to negotiate a peace with the Government of the United States, ever offered to do

anything of the kind? If you cannot name a time when, and a place where, such negotiations were proposed by authorized Commissioners, then you are guilty of an attempt to deceive the people who read your paper.

When you ask if people of intelligence will support a man who is prosecuting the war on the present plan, do you not know that Mr. Lincoln will get a majority of three to one of the votes of the really intelligent men of your county? You cannot walk the streets of your village and remain ignorant of the fact. You know the heaviest opposition to Mr. Lincoln will be encountered below the Basin Bridge, and in the classic shades of Shanty Hill.

Will it pay, think you, in the long run, to deceive the masses?

The extensively placarded, widely puffed, and long expected Mass Meeting of the Copperocracy of this county, and which was to have come off last Saturday, proved an utter failure—indisputably the worst failure that ever came under our observation. Out of pity for the baffled and mortified get-together of the affair we shall be sparing in details and commentary.

The number of wagons in the procession, by actual count, was 14—including three buggies. The number of men, women, and children in the procession, by actual count, was 80. The entire crowd was disbanded at Holiday's. The great outpouring was comfortably seated in the Court House.

There were four times as many drunken men in the streets as there were on the occasion of the great Union Mass Meeting of the 29th of September.

The speaker, a Mr. Pillsbury, said to be from Maine, but who evidently ran the blockade at Mobile, and entered Maine from Canada, spoke three hours, as follows:

The South is right, and the North wrong. If the South could vote this fall George B. McClellan would be elected by an overwhelming majority.

The conclusion of which is, that such speeches will help Mr. Lincoln wherever made.

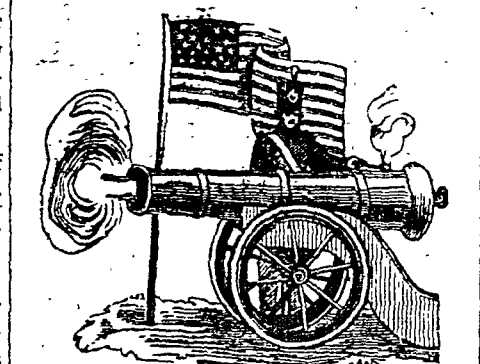
Therefore, resolved, that Mr. Pillsbury be invited to repeat his "little go" in every school house in Tioga, at the expense of the Southern Confederacy.

The man who says that Abraham Lincoln draws his salary in gold, is either an unpardonable ignoramus, or a deliberate liar. No man, high or low, in the pay of the Government, is paid in gold. From highest to lowest, every employee of the Government receives his wages in the national currency. The gold, as every well informed man knows, is required to pay the interest on the public debt. If a surplus arise, it is used to buy up the floating indebtedness of the nation, under a law enacted for that purpose.

The simple truth is, that Mr. Lincoln, like thousands of other loyal men, invests his surplus funds in Government bonds. This fact can be verified by the records of the Treasury Department, and need not remain a subject of discussion among intelligent men.

The Copperhead papers, everywhere, are publishing that we shall have "paper victories" every day until election. That looks as if McClellan was in command, and not Grant.

It is a historical fact that McClellan's victories were "paper victories," and nothing else. Stand from under! There will be a paper victory on the 8th day of November that will send Copperheads howling to its den.



TIOGA DOES HER DUTY!

1,669 Majority for Wilson, and the Cowanque to hear from.

TIOGA GOOD FOR 2000 FOR THE TICKET ON THE HOME VOTE.

FRIENDS, you are again victorious over treason and its allies! Returns from the Cowanque towns will swell Wilson's majority to upward of 2000. The army vote will put it up to 2500. If they have done as well below the mountains, accordingly, he is elected by a good majority. The following majorities are reported:

Majorities.	Wilson.	Wright.
Bloss,	72	
Charleson,	236	
Covington and Boro,	72	
Delmar,	176	
Farmington,	66	
Jackson,	44	
Lawrence,	10	
Lawrenceville,	25	
Middlebury,	123	
Mansfield,	47	
Mainburg,	8	
Ratland,	69	
Richmond,	183	
Sullivan,	178	
Tioga Township,	117	
Tioga, Boro,	68	
Union,	103	
Wellsboro,	85	
Fall Brook,		127
Liberty,		67
Chatham,	84	
Shippin,	20	
Gaines,	35	
Morris,	43	

Elect "Little Mac" and have your national currency superseded by localised bank trash, and add \$500,000,000 to your debt to nobodies this fall.

SHERIDAN VICTORIOUS AGAIN!

CAPTURES 11 PIECES OF ARTILLERY AND 400 PRISONERS!

THE ENEMY DISPERSED!

STRASBURG, Va., Oct. 9, 1864.
To LT.-GEN. GRANT: In coming back to this point I was not followed until late yesterday when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear.

I then halted my command to offer battle by attacking the enemy.

I became satisfied that it was all the rebel cavalry of the valley under Rosser and gave directions to attack at daylight this morning and finish this campaign of the valley.

The attack was handsomely made—Custer commanding the 2d cavalry division charged on the back road and Merritt commanding 1st division on the Strasburg pike. Merritt captured five pieces of artillery. Custer captured 6 pieces of artillery, caissons, forage, &c.

The two divisions captured 47 wagons, ambulances, &c. Among the wagons captured are the head quarters wagon of Rosser.

The number of prisoners will be about 350. The enemy after being charged by our gallant cavalry broke and ran.

They were followed by our men 26 miles through Mt. Jackson and across the North Fork of the Shenandoah.

The 11 pieces of artillery captured to-day make 36 pieces captured in the Valley since the 19th of September.

Some of the artillery was new, and never had been fired. The pieces were marked "Tredegar Works."

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

CITY POINT, 10th, 430 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton:—Our entire loss in the enemy's attack on our lines on Friday the 7th inst., will not exceed 300 in killed wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is estimated by Gen. Butler at 1000. The Richmond Whig of the 8th, speaking of the battle has the following:

The gallant Gen. Gregg commanding a Texas brigade fell in the advance, among other casualties, we have to report Gen. Bratton of South Carolina, badly wounded, Colonel Haskin of the 7th South Carolina artillery also wounded.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

GOOD FOR THE SOLDIER.—A gentleman travelling between New York and Washington, says, that at one of the stations, where there had been a Copperhead meeting, some eight of the traitors surrounded a returned soldier,

whom they found standing on the platform, urging him to accept and wear a McClellan medal. He indignantly refused, telling them that for three years he had been fighting better men than they or their candidates; for while the rebels were open enemies, they were secret, treacherous foes. The Copperheads becoming angry and indignant at these patriotic, home thrusts, proposed, to use their own words, to "wipe out" the soldier; but on the very first demonstration he proved to them that they had caught a Tartar. On the very first demonstration by them to carry out their threats, he drew a revolver and compelled the whole eight to march over to the platform of the adjoining car, and stand there, monuments for the finger of scorn, and for the jeers and laughter of the crowd, till the train was about to start, when he permitted them to slip away, much like whipped hounds.

THE ARMY VOTE.—We have been shown a letter from an officer in Colonel Fisher's regiment, who states that a vote was taken the other day in the 1st Maryland Regiment, 8th Army Corps, which resulted in 148 for Lincoln and 19 for McClellan. He says this is about the proportion the vote will be in the whole army in the Middle Department. From other reliable sources we hear of organizations which are almost unanimous for Lincoln.—Lancaster Examiner.

If you vote the Copperhead ticket, with the threat of repudiation, you vote to stop the pensions of wounded and disabled soldiers; you vote to stop the pensions of the widows and orphans of our brave soldiers! Will you do it?

To Whom it May Concern.

The Subscriber is now closing up his mercantile business, and is desirous of coming to a settlement with his friends and customers who may be represented on his books. To enable them to respond, he will remain at the old stand until the first of November. AMBROSE CLOSE.

Westfield, Oct. 12, 1864—51*

ESTRAY.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on the Pine Creek road, on the night of the 5th inst., four head of cattle, viz: One pair of spotted three year old Steers; two 2-year old heifers—one spotted and the other red. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take them away. Delmar, Oct. 12, 1864—51* WM. PETERSON.

ESTRAY.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber in Chatham, Tioga County, Pa., on the 5th inst., a Bay Horse, four years old, star in the forehead and white left forward cannon, and take him away. Chatham, Oct. 12, 1864.* CHAS. BURDICK.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of David Close, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

October 12, 1864—61.*

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of L. D. Rumsey, late of Sullivan township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

October 12, 1864—61.*

DR. PARKHURST,

OVER NO. 6, UNION BLOCK, ELMIRA, N. Y.

TREATS all diseases whether acute or chronic peculiar to both sexes.

All parties whether married or contemplating marriage should remember that the health of children depends on their parents.

Female irregularities cured—all forms of Spentorrhea or seminal emissions cured permanently. Diplomas of regular graduation to be seen at office. Separate rooms—all matters strictly confidential—consultation free.

Office hours 11 a. m. to 12 m., 1 to 4 p. m. Evenings, 7 to 9. Sundays, 3 to 5 p. m.

Address with stamp enclosed.

Oct. 12, 1864—3m* DR. PARKHURST,

Box 164, Elmira, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York,

Sept. 21, 1864—5m.

UNION LEAGUES.

LAWRENCEVILLE UNION LEAGUE.—The Union men of Lawrenceville, formed a Union League on Saturday evening, 3d inst., with the following officers: President—Hon. R. W. WHEELER. Vice President—T. B. Tompkins, Chas. Baker. Treasurer—P. Hard. Secretary—E. D. Wells. The League agreed to meet weekly Saturday evenings, and specially as often as necessary.

WELLSBORO UNION LEAGUE.—The League met pursuant to notice Saturday evening, 10th inst., and elected the following officers: President—Hon. R. O. WHITE. Vice Presidents—A. Crowl, J. Emery. Recording Secretary—Wm. H. Smith. Corresponding Secretary—M. H. Cobb. Treasurer—L. Bauche. Regular meetings each Saturday night.

COVINGTON UNION LEAGUE.—The Union men of Covington met on the evening of the 20th inst. and organized a Union League with the following officers: President—IRA PATRICK. Vice Presidents—V. M. Gray, V. O. Spencer. Recording Secretary—J. C. Johnson. Corresponding Secretary—S. S. Packard. Treasurer—Joseph Hagenbach. Executive Committee—W. J. Evans, Thos. Jones, Chas. Brown, Jos. Hagenbach, S. S. Packard, Harrison Robbins, D. S. Irelan. Regular meetings, Tuesday evenings.

FARMINGTON UNION LEAGUE.—The Union men of Farmington met at the Cady School House, Monday evening, 19th inst., and organized a Union League with the following officers: President—ROBERT CASSELMER. Vice Pres.—Chas. Oudenkirch. Rec. Sec.—L. Oudenkirch. Cor. Sec.—Jos. E. Peters. This League meets at the several School Houses in Farmington, as may be determined at each meeting.

TRUMP'S CREEK UNION LEAGUE.—The Union men of Trump's Creek, (Brookfield) and vicinity met on Monday evening, 19th inst., and organized a Union League with the following officers: President—JOHN G. HOLMES. Vice Pres.—Wm. Austin, Delos Cook. Rec. Sec.—L. D. Sealey. Cor. Sec.—Wm. B. Sealey. Treasurer—E. P. Murdock. And an Executive Committee of seven.

KNOXVILLE UNION LEAGUE.—The Union men of Knoxville met on the evening of the 17th inst., and organized a Union League with the following officers: President—Hon. VICTOR CASE. Vice Pres.—L. B. Reynolds, J. P. Ellis. Sec.—C. H. Goldsmith. Treas.—J. B. Reynolds. Ex. Committee—J. Dorman, Giles Roberts, J. A. White, I. W. Bellows, Joseph Barker, J. G. Seely, J. H. Stubbs.

ROSEVILLE UNION LEAGUE.—This League organized Sept. 22d, as follows: President—H. P. Vanness; Vice Presidents—Geo. W. Vanallen, and Wm. Lawrence. Secretary—Jost Ross; Corresponding Secretary—C. L. Strat. Treasurer—George Tanner. Executive Committee—Wm. Hutchinson, Seth Frost, Thomas Butler, John Howland, Uriah Lucas, Lafayette Barker, Reynolds Slaters, Thos. W. Horton, Peter V. Vanness, Charles Sherman.

WESTFIELD UNION LEAGUE.—The Union voters of Westfield met at Krusen's Store, Sept. 20th, and organized a Union League with the following officers: President—CHARLES GOODSPED. Vice President—Alvah Mintonyne. Rec. Sec.—James Seacord. Cor. Sec.—Ambrose Close.

TIOGA UNION LEAGUE.—The Union men of Tioga and vicinity met on Saturday evening, Sept. 24, at Fair's Hall, and completed an organization of the Tioga Union League. The method of organization published by the Wellsboro League was adopted, and the following officers elected: President—C. H. SEYMOUR, Esq. Vice Presidents—E. T. Bentley, C. W. Lovelace. Treasurer—B. W. Clark. Rec. Sec.—W. O. Matison, J. E. Millard. Cor. Sec.—H. K. Smith, H. R. Fish. League meets every Monday evening.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL BUYERS OF DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Cloaks, Beaver Cloths, Broadcloths, Sackings, Cloak Trimmings, Delaines, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Flannels, Cassimeres, Jeans, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Notions, &c., are informed that they can

SAVE MONEY

BY CALLING AND EXAMINING OUR STOCK

—OF—

Seasonable Goods,

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

We CAN and WILL make it much to every one's interest to call and

BUY WHAT GOODS THEY NEED.

All goods are high; but there is now more necessity for close buying, and for every one to get the

LOWEST CASH PRICES

than ever before. A Dollar saved is as good as a Dollar earned. We are keeping less goods of a cheap quality than ever before, as we believe customers cannot afford to buy any but

GOOD GOODS.

THE STOCK OF

MEN'S AND BOY'S

Custom Made Boots,

AND

Ladies' and Children's Gaiters and Shoes,

OF ALL KINDS,

is now larger than ever before; and most of it is being sold at less than New York prices.

HAVING SOLD OUT

OUR GROCERY STOCK,

we have more room and more cash to use for the balance of the stock and can do better for our customers. Call and see.

J. A. FARNSON,

Corning, N. Y.

Sept. 21, 1864.

SALE OF CEMETERY LOTS.—The Evergreen

Cemetery Company at Tioga, will commence the sale of lots on Saturday, the 8th day of October, inst., on the Cemetery grounds at 2 o'clock P. M. All who desire the first choice in lots are requested to attend.

C. H. SEYMOUR, Treasr.

Oct. 4th, 1864.

PURE BENGAL AT

BOY'S DAVE STORA