POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

Dr. A. C. Blakeslee, of Nicholson, Wyoming Co., Pa., recently visited Galena, Ill., formerly the home of Gen. Grant. Conversing with the landlord of a hotel at that place the following dialogue ensued:

Blakeslee.—Do you know General Grant?

Landlord.—Yes; I have long known him. I used to see him often here in Galena.

Blakeslee.—Is there any truth in these reports about his being a drinking man?

Landlord.—They are false. I have kept hotel here seventeen years. I have heard Grant invited to drink perhaps a hundred times, but I never knew him to taste a drop. He always refused.

Blakeslee.—Shall you vote for him?

Landlord.—No; I belong to the democratic party, and shall support its candidates.

A STATEMENT that the Public Debt has been increased "from March 31st, '65 to August 1st, '61 one hundred and fifty millions of dollars," is going the rounds of the Democratic press, and to give it the aspect of plausibility, they quote pretended statements from Secretary McCULLOCH, reporting the debt, March 1st, '65 at $2,366,955,077 44. This is a clear fabrication; the Secretary never reported such figures. He reported July 1st, '65, the total of the debt as $2,681,734,717 38, and in October 1st, '65, the total was $2,803,549,437 55, the increase representing the immense sum required in paying off the soldiers and other war claims, and disbanding the volunteer army. From that point—the highest attained by the debt—it has been since steadily diminished.—Come, gentlemen, do have some regard for the truth, at least so far as to avoid such palpable falsehoods as the one herein exposed.

The Lagrange (Texas,) *New Era* of the 13th ult., supporting the nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, frankly and pointedly sets forth the real Democratic doctrine thus:

These thirteen independent States created the Constitution. In consequence of an erroneous idea about the Union, they have labored under the equally foolish one that the Union was absolutely designed to be perpetual.—This was an error. * * * * * * Like the marriage compact, when plighted faith is violated and honor impeached it may it must be broken.—The laws of man—the laws of God, demand that it shall be broken. Such a Union will be broken upon held together by brute force; by the bloody sword of the parricide in shame, infamy, degradation and dishonor; by monsters hateful to God and man.

We like this outspoken candor. It reveals exactly what the Democratic platform means. They don't trouble themselves in the South about bonds and taxation, for they intend to shift their share of the public burthens upon the Northern Democracy by cutting loose from the Union altogether.

The *Quid Nunc*, a Democratic journal printed at Clarksville, West Virginia, in its issue for August 14th, takes decided ground in favor of enforcing payment from the Government for the emancipated slaves. It says:

The most sanguine and fanatical adherent of the present government cannot point us to any legal authority for the emancipation of slavery and until there is such authority, we shall be compelled to regard the negroes as slaves. * * * * The people of the North may understand this at once, and prepare for it. * * * We intend to run this idea until we make something of it, or else run it into the ground and quit. * * * "Let us have peace" and money for the negroes.

Nothing is more certain than that the return of the SEYMOUR and BLAIR Democracy to power would be followed by one or two things: either the re-enslavement of the freedmen, or the payment of thousands of millions of dollars from the Treasury to their former owners.

At a meeting of the soldiers and sailors in Providence, R. I., last week, General Burnside made a brief speech, but it was a good one. He stated the whole issue in the following words:

"Comrades: We all know the object for which this meeting is called. We have gone through a long and hard campaign, and now we are called for another. The issues are not changed. We are animated by the same sentiments and principles now as then.—The same men who opposed the war for the Union are now the allies of the enemies of our country. It requires no studied eloquence nor elaborate statement to teach us our duty in the coming campaign, but it is simply to sustain the Government and support those who sustained us when in the field.—The same people who opposed us when fighting the battle of our country, now oppose the election of Grant and Colfax, and advocate the election of Seymour and Blair. They are the same men who told you and told me we never could conquer the rebels, and the men whom we must meet at the polls and finish with the ballot the work we supposed was done with the bullet, by the election of Grant and Colfax. The issue is as plain and distinct as in the last election, when Abraham Lincoln was elected and General McClellan defeated. It is the old contest of loyalty with disloyalty, and in that contest I am with you heart and soul."

TEXAS "BROTHERHOOD IN CHRIST."—*Flake's Galveston Bulletin* prints the following letter of excommunication, addressed to an unhappy Radical:

BETHEL, ANDERSON CO., Texas, March 2, 1868.

BROTHER KING: On last Saturday a charge was preferred against you in our Church, for inconsistency as a follower of Christ. The charge is here below copied:

"I charge Brother W. H. King, a regular member of our Church, and our former Clerk, with having openly avowed himself as a Black Republican and Radical, by accepting of the appointment as County Clerk under the military authority. H. M. MORRIS."

The Church wants you to be in attendance next meeting, and bring your Church letter. The Church will not fellowship a Radical. I am one of the Committee to notify you. Your brother in Christ, H. CLAY.

We should have liked to have seen the brother, who seems to have been a pillar in the Church, enter singing—

And are we Rebels yet alive,
And do we still rebel.
And is it not amazing grace
That we are not in hell?

HERE is another gem of Southern Democracy, which sparkled from the lips of Gen. C. A. Battle, at a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting in Mobile on the 11th! See how candidly he accepts Blair's ideas, and observe the reasons he gives for it:

"Comrades, brothers, year after year you bore the Confederate flag through fire and tempest, and upon more than two hundred battle fields covered it with victory. * * I am here to-night to ask you to come up to the altar of the South, and let us again pledge to her our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor. The Democratic party offers the most honorable terms. It endorses principles for which you battled. Not only does it declare in favor of that constitution so dear to you, but it must solemnly declares that all these acts of reconstruction, so totally destructive of your rights, and so repugnant to every honorable feeling, are *unconstitutional, null and void. Seymour and Blair are the champions of the constitutional liberty, for which you braved a hundred battle fields.* I ask you to bring into the canvass the high qualities of courage and fortitude that you have so signalized in your past career. Press to the front; carry your colors deep into the enemy's lines. Come war or pestilence, come death in all its terrible array, rather than suffer the slightest stain of dishonor."

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT'R 9, 1868.

NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

Republican State Nominations.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

County Ticket.

For Congress.—W. H. ARMSTRONG, of Lycoming.
For Senator.—A. G. OLMSTEAD, of Potter.
For Assembly.—B. B. STRANG, J. B. NILES.
For Dist. Att'y.—JOHN I. MITCHELL, of Wellsboro.
For Commissioner.—M. W. WETHERBEE, of Delmar.
For Auditor.—H. B. SEELEY, of Brookfield.

ARE YOU ASSESSED? IS EVERY REPUBLICAN IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD ASSESSED? WILL YOU ATTEND TO IT AT ONCE?

Said a Tioga County Democrat the other day: "I've voted party long enough; I'll now vote for conscience." And thus Grant & Colfax gather under their standard the candid thinking men of the country.

Our Democratic friends don't seem to recover from the basting Mr. Willson gave them last Wednesday evening. His history of Reconstruction in Congress was a masterly effort, and went strait to the mark.

The Blossburg Mass Meeting on Monday was something grand; and the procession from Delmar, Wellsboro, and Charleston, was over a mile long. The display of banners and flags was very fine. That's the way to do it, boys! They don't beat Delmar, Charleston, and Wellsboro much on turn-out.

The flag of the Democracy lately hoisted in this village, is typical of the objects of that party. Straight across the middle, dividing the stripes from the stars, stretches the legend—"Seymour & Blair." They propose to divide the Union, and they begin by dividing the flag of the nation. We notice, also, that the stars are barely visible. The omens are bad for you gentlemen.

Mr. L. A. Mackey [illegible] is the Copperhead candidate for Congress against Mr. Armstrong. We are very glad of it. Two birds can be killed with one stone, to wit: The Democracy will take a few thousands out of a "bloated bondholder," and the Republicans will take a large quantity of vanity out of the gentleman on the day of election. Mr. Mackey, we believe, has followed the illustrous example of the "great statesman," Horatio Seymour, having twice declined to run for Congress since January. He has now to decline once more, and write a letter of acceptance, and the parallel will be complete. The crop of statesmen is getting large. But Clinton county is fertile in that sort of thing, you know. Well, we may as well slaughter a renagade Republican as a better man. We congratulate Mr. Elliott.

THE PROCLAMATION OF A KNAVE.

By the semi-occasional pronunciamento of Mr. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and professor of political fraud and forgery, we are again reminded that the knaves are not all dead yet. His last utterance is compounded of a series of declarations and interrogatories, in the fluffy French style. To his declarations, which, if believed, convict the Republicans of every crime in the calendar save one—Democracy of the modern type—we need not reply. For the man who violated his oath of office as a State Senator, in conniving at the frauds and forgeries which disgraced the Democracy of the Center Senatorial District last fall, cannot be believed by intelligent men anywhere. His statesments refute themselves, therefore, and need not be further noticed.

But the lie by indirection, since it may not be driven home to its parent so easily as the lie direct and palpable, shall not go unnoticed. His seven interrogatories are seven attempts to deceive the reader, as we shall show in each case of importance. Mr. Wallace asks:

Why is the national debt greater now than when Lee surrendered, and why does it still increase?

To which we reply: The national debt is not greater to-day than when Lee surrendered, but not less than $200,000,000 less, in round numbers; nor does it still increase. When Lee surrendered there was an enormous sum due to the million of men under arms, and just as much a part of the national debt as if it had been represented in bonds. But this unreported debt was known only to the Bureaus of the Quartermaster, Commissary, Paymaster and Surgeon General, and not to the Treasury Department. Still it was just as much a part of the national indebtedness as a man's tailor's, grocer's, or butcher's bill is a part of his indebtedness. And we put it to Mr. Wm. A. Wallace to decide, if in taking an inventory of individual debt, all that portion not represented by notes of hand, and other evidences of debt which are of like nature, is counted out, or reckoned in. The reply to this question convicts Mr. Wallace of the lie by indirection in his first interrogatory.—Now will he, or any of his followers, undertake to show that the debt of the nation was less at Lee's surrender than it is to-day? He, or they, or all of them can have the opportunity.

Again, he asks:

Why shall the five twenty bonds be paid in gold when by the express terms of the contract, they were made payable in legal-tender notes?

If Mr. Wallace has ever seen a five twenty U. S. bond he knows that by no express terms of the contract were they made payable in legal-tender notes. The bonds, like the bonds issued under Democratic rule, contract to pay the holder the full sum named therein. If Mr. Wallace, or any of his followers, will produce a five-twenty bond of the United States which contracts to pay the holder in greenbacks we will pay him, or them, as the case may be, twice its face value.

Again, he asks:

Why is one class of men totally exempt from taxation whilst all others groan beneath the load they should aid in bearing?

If there be a class of men totally exempt from taxation in this country, it is a class of men who are known as paupers; men whose misfortunes have bereft them of all. In other words, Mr. Wallace, if there be a class "totally exempt from taxation," it is a class totally bereft of property. Do you mean to say that the income of every man, from what source soever it may be derived, if above $1000, is not taxed? If you do, you lie, of course. Do you mean to say that men banking upon the bonds of the United States are not taxed? If you do you lie, of course.—Now, sir, when any man owns a competency in the bonds of the nation he pays not less than $50 per annum to the Government, income tax. Are you making war upon the poor men who have a few hundreds of dollars in bonds? If not, pray explain what you are doing.

Again, he asks:

What has become of the fifteen hundred millions of dollars they have wrung from the comforts and necessities of the people since June, 1865?

We reply: The revenue from internal and direct taxation from June 30, 1865 to June 30, 1868 amounted to $1,085,306,044,94. The exact sums received from all sources whatever, in the shape of customs, payments for public lands, etc., etc., during that period was about $503,060,000. This latter amount cannot be said to have been wrung from the necessities of the people we suppose. Of this whole sum $647,688,056,33 was expended in paying off and disbanding the army after the surrender of Lee and during the year 1865. Of the remainder $269,428,987,10 was expended from Jan. 1, 1866 to June 30, 1868, for arrears of pay to troops, transportation, the Indian war of 1867, bounties ($50,000,000), for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the nation ($11,000,000), reimbursing State claims ($10,330,188), Reconstruction ($2,344,700,56), Freedmen's Bureau ($5,617,000), river and harbor improvements, fortifications, and the ordinary expenses of the Government. In the same time the Navy Department expended $133,119,296,37, about one-half of which was in paying expenses contingent upon the close of the war, such as paying off the sailors, marines, charter contracts for [illegible] interest on the Public Debt, say $100,000,000 per year for three years, or $300,000,000; pensions, not less than $75,000,000 for the same period; and on the 1st day of August 1868, there was a surplus in the Treasury of $110,054,276,14. And does this sufficiently answer Mr. Wallace's interrogatory? If not, we can give him a minute table of receipts and expenditures from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, with volume and page of official reports; and if he doesn't hunt his hole in the face of the facts it will be due to the fact that he is past shame.

Again, he asks:

Why are more than one hundred millions of dollars annually wasted on the unreconstructed South, and why is it not made to yield us as much, to relieve us from taxation, and aid in paying our debt?

We reply: The entire cost of reconstruction, according to the accounts of the Treasury, up to June 30, 1868, was $2,344,700,56. This covers all expenses contingent upon the acts of Congress regulating Reconstruction; and as the operation of these acts extends over a period of about sixteen months, the figures show that Mr. Wallace lies, by indirection, to the amount of $97,000,000.

Again, he asks:

Why is the white man made the inferior of the negro in every Southern State?

The rebel white, who still remains a rebel, is disfranchised, and thus made politically inferior to the negro who was permitted to vote for delegates to the State Conventions. The reason for this will suggest itself to every loyal man, North and South. We will suggest it to Mr. Wallace, and his fellow rebels, in this wise: the loyal black man is, and must ever continue to be the moral and political superior of the traitor white. Further—had we the power, not a man who participated voluntarily in the rebellion should ever hold an office of trust and profit, in the States or in the nation.

This, we conceive, disposes of Mr. Wallace's lies by indirection. We have been explicit because Mr. Wallace furnishes powder to a host of lesser evils.

The Democracy know how to do it. On the principle that every name counts one, boys of thirteen are enrolled in their Seymour Club lists, and some names are borne upon four or five rolls in different districts. Middlebury Democrats are enrolled at home and in Charleston, and *vice versa*. Undoubtedly if they could make every man count four they would poll a very fair vote in Tioga County.

The Republicans had a grand old gathering at the Court House Wednesday evening of last week. The House was literally crammed and overflowing, a goodly portion being ladies. Maj. Wood presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. F. E. Smith, S. F. Wilson, and B. B. Strang, whose remarks were enthusiastically applauded. Dr. Webb sang two stirring songs, and the Band did its best. Altogether the occasion was one long to be remembered.

Is it true that the banner of the Wellsboro delegation to the Blossburg Seymour meeting went in for *Suffcrage* instead of "suffrage?" The spelling was as good as their principles.

The Democratic Meeting of Monday evening of last week, at the Court House, was addressed by Mr. Van Allen, of Watkins, N. Y. The speech was a candid exposition of the principles and designs of the Democratic party, concealing nothing of the baseness of that organization. Mr. Van Allen justified Secession, defended the rebellion of the South, and in declaring that the Democratic party would restore the Constitution and the Union as they were before the war, pronounced for the restoration of Slavery. Mr. Van Allen had not learned to plaster over the baseness of his party as our local Democratic orators are in the habit of doing. A more unsophisticated gentleman never addressed a Tioga audience. True, the active Democrats left the Court House in a great rage before he was half done, swearing great oaths, and calling the candid Van Allen hard names. The Republicans, being about three to one of the audience, remained to enjoy the best exhibition of the season. Our Democratic fellow-citizens were enabled to see themselves as the people see them through the lucid medium of the charming candor of Mr. Van Allen of Watkins. Candid, charming, unsophisticated Van Allen, when shall we look upon your like again. Come as often as you like and remain as long as you please.

HAIL, VERMONT!

HA, HA, HA!

28,000 Republican Maj.!

A Gain of 8,000 *over last year!*

How do you like the great Reaction-action-action?

Vermont has done nobly. Seemingly without effort, her Republicans have gained about 10,000 on the majority of last year, and 14 members of the Legislature. The Senate is unanimously Republican. The gain over the State election of 1864 is 6000. Hail, Vermont! the land of churches and school houses, of intelligent men and women.

Maine votes next Monday. We look for more of the same sort of thunder.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS!

The Republican Canvassing Committee announce the formal opening of the campaign in Tioga County in a series of meetings commencing MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14, as follows:

Messrs. J. B. Niles and Wm. H. Smith will address the people at

COVINGTON, Sept. 14, *evening.*
GRAY VALLEY, Church, Sept. 15, *evening.*
WARD, Hollis school house, Sept. 16, *evening.*
UNION, Swamp, Sept. 17, *eve'g.*
BLOCK HOUSE, Sept. 18, *eve'g.*
VERMILYEA'S, Sept. 21, *ev'g.*
WESTFIELD, Sept. 22, *eve'g.*
BROOKFIELD, Mink Hollow church, Sept. 23, *evening.*
KNOXVILLE, Sept. 24, *evening.*
OCEOLA, Sept. 25, *evening.*

Messrs. A. Humphrey and John I. Mitchell will address the people as follows:

CHANDLERBURG, Sept. 14, *evening.*
ROSEVILLE, Sept. 15, *evening.*
[illegible], Sept. 16, *evening.*
JACKSON, Cotton school house, Sept. 17, *evening.*
LAWRENCEVILLE, Sept. 18, *evening.*

Messrs. R. T. Wood and J. C. Strang, will address the people as follows:

FARMINGTON, Presbyterian church, Sept. 14, *evening; and at*
HOUSE SCHOOL-HOUSE, Sept. 15, *evening.*
CHATHAM, Treat school house, Sept. 16, *evening; and at*
FULLER School house, Chatham, Sept. 17 *evening.*
SABINSVILLE, Sept. 18, *evening.*

Messrs. S. B. Elliott and Judge Veil will address the people as follows:

NELSON, Sept. 14; *evening.*
ELKLAND, Sept. 15, "
KNOXVILLE, Sept. 16, *evening.*
BROOKFIELD, Baptist church, Sept. 17, *evening.*
OCEOLA, Sept. 18, *evening.*

Hons. L. P. Williston and S. F. Wilson will address the people as follows:

TIOGA, Sept. 17, *evening.*
MANSFIELD, Sept. 18, *evening.*
BLOSSBURG, Sept. 19, *evening.*

Messrs. A. C. Witter and H. T. Ames will address the people as follows:

LAMB'S CREEK, *Sept.* 14, *evening.*
CHARLESTON, *Keeney school house, Sept* 15, *evening.*
HOLIDAY'S, *Sept.* 16, *evening.*
ROUND TOP, *Charleston, Sept.* 17, *even'g.*
CHERRY FLATS, *Sept.* 18, *evening.*

Messrs. John I. Mitchell and Geo. W. Merrick will address the people as follows:

MORRIS, *Babb's, Sept.* 21, *evening.*
NAUVOO, *Sept.* 22, *evening.*
UNION, *Spencer school house, Sept.* 23, *eve.*
WARD, *McIntosh school house, Sept* 24, *evening.*
FROST SETTLEMENT, *Covington, Sept.* 25, *evening.*

Messrs. Henry Allen and Wm. Garretson will address the people as follows:

MANSBURG, *Sept.* 21, *evening.*
DAGGETT'S MILLS, *Sept.* 22, *evening.*
MAPLE RIDGE, *Jackson, Sept.* 23, *eve'g.*
CHARLESTON, *Ferry school house, Sept.* 24, *evening.*

Judge Williston and Maj. Nichols will address the people as follows:

ELKLAND, *Sept.* 21, *evening.*
NELSON, *Sept.* 22, *evening.*
LAWRENCEVILLE, *Sept.* 23, *evening.*
KEENEYVILLE, *Sept.* 24, *evening.*
EAST CHARLESTON, *Sept.* 25, *evening.*

Judge Humphrey and David Cameron will address the people as follows:

FARMINGTON, *Methodist church, Sept.* 24, *evening.*
MILLERTOWN, *Sept.* 25, *evening.*

M. H. Cobb will address the people at

TIOGA, *Saturday evening, Sept.* 26.

The Speakers are expected to fill their appointments according to the foregoing programme, without fail. If unable in any case to do so they are expected to send a substitute. These meetings are intended to be in addition to regular Club Meetings.

The Bloss meeting of the Democracy held Saturday Aug. 29, was a very decided failure. The delegation from Wellsboro is never mentioned, it having been too dilapidated and crestfallen to excite remark. About 400 persons were at the meeting taking the highest estimate we have received. Our correspondent elsewhere relates the result.

The canvass of the trains to Morris Run and Arnot on their return, showed a large majority for Grant & Colfax.—We have only to give the Democratic orators full swing and they will put their candidates out of Court.

Our Democratic fellow-citizens were treated to a surprise party last Thursday. Two four-horse teams loaded down with stalwart miners from Bloss and adjacent neighborhoods, came to town to renounce their allegiance to Queen Victoria and become citizens of the republic. They were chiefly Welsh and English, and astonished one or two Copperheads by hurrahing for Grant and Colfax. These men read and think for themselves; hence their alliance with the Republican party.—Our friends in Bloss are doing a good work. Go in, boys!

Mr. Strang having stated in his speech on the evening of the Convention day that he did not fully endorse the Reconstruction policy of Congress, adding: "That policy is too lenient; I would not have admitted the South at present;" a speaker at a recent Democratic meeting stated that Mr. Srang favored the Democratic plan of reconstruction. The speaker alluded to doubtless heard of Mr. Strang's dissent from the Congressional plan, but did not hear his reason for dissenting.—That *ought* to be played out.

MRS. A. B. EASTMAN is now giving lessons in

Hair Flowers or Wax Work.

Persons wishing to join a class are requested to call soon. Terms reasonable.
Sept. 9, 1868-tf.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THE BRIDGE across Tioga River at Spencer's Mill, in the Township of Richmond, will be let to the lowest and best bidder on the premises, on Monday, Sept. 21st at 2 o'clock P. M. Plan and specification at the same time and place.

E. HART,
P. V. VANNESS.
JOB. REXFORD.
Com'rs.

Wellsboro Sept. 9th 1868.

Orphan's Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County dated 4th September 1868, the undersigned, Guardian of Sarah Gray, George W. Gray, and Amos F. Gray, minor children of Peter Gray, deceased, will on Saturday the 10th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in Wellsboro, expose to public sale the following described lands, viz: all that lot of land situate in the Township of Osceola, Tioga County Pa., beginning at a Post in the highway leading from Osceola to Wellsboro, in the North line of lands of Clark Kimball, thence South 74½° East along lands of Clark Kimball, 20 rods to a post, thence North 2½° East 20 rods to a post, thence North 74½° West 20 rods to said highway, thence South 2½° West 20 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 2½ acres. Terms cash.

MARGARET FRENCH,
Sept. 9, 1868-3w. Guardian.

New Goods!

AT

DE LANO & CO'S!

We are opening cases of the newest styles of

Fall Goods.

CALL & EXAMINE.

Wellsboro, Sept. 2, 1868.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

[illegible] 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 2d day of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give public notice what officers are to be elected—therefore I, JEROME B. POTTER, High Sheriff of Tioga County, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of Tioga County, that a General Election will be held throughout the county on the 2d Tuesday of October next, being the thirteenth day thereof, at the several districts within said county, namely:

Bloss, Union school house.
Brookfield, South Road school house.
Charleston, Dartt Settlement school house.
Clymer, Sabinville school house.
Chatham, at the Chatham Center school house.
Covington, hotel of Samuel Kiff.
Covington Borough, hotel of Samuel Kiff.
Delmar, at the Court House.
Deerfield, Cowanesque House, Ira Wagner.
Elkland Borough, Bunnel Hotel.
Elk, at the Smith school house.
Fall Brook Borough, Fellow school house.
Farmington, house of Peter Mowry, deceased.
Gaines, H. C. Vermilyea's.
Jackson, house of O. Hamilton.
Knoxville Borough, Eagle House.
Lawrence, Slosson's Hotel.
Lawrence Borough, Slosson's Hotel.
Liberty, Shaffer's Hotel.
Mansfield Borough, Model school house.
Mainsburg Borough, P. Doud's Hotel.
Middlebury, Hollidaytown school house.
Morris, house of Geo. Crist.
Nelson, house of Charles Goodrich.
Osceola, Hotel.
Richmond, Methodist Church.
Rutland, house of Elmer Backer.
Sullivan, P. Dond's Hotel.
Shippen, Big Meadow school house.
Tioga, E. S. Farr's Hotel.
Tioga Borough, E. S. Farr's Hotel.
Wellsboro, at the Court House.
Westfield, E. G. Hill's Hotel.
Westfield E. G. Hill's Hotel.
Ward, house of William L. Thomas.
Union, house of John Irvine.

At which time and places the following named State, District, and County officers are to be elected:

One person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth.

One person for Surveyor General of the Commonwealth.

One person to represent Tioga, Potter, Clinton, Center, and Lycoming counties in Congress.

One person to represent Tioga, Potter, McKean, and Clinton counties in the State Senate.

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

One person for District Attorney of Tioga county.
One person for Commissioner of Tioga county.
One person for Auditor Tioga county.
One person for Surveyor of Tioga County.

It is further directed that the meeting of the Return Judges at the Court House, Wellsboro, to make out the general returns, shall be on the first Friday succeeding the said election, that being the 16th day of October.

I am by said act 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 city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or who shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of this State, or of any incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable 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 any other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

In accordance with the act of Assembly of March 1866, regulating the manner of voting at all elections I further state for the information of voters that all State officers will be voted for on a single slip of paper labeled "State;" and all county officers, including member of Congress, Senator, and members of Assembly, will be voted for on a separate ballot, and labeled "County," each class to be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

For instructions in regard to the organization of boards of election, etc., see act of Assembly of 2d July, 1839, pamphlet laws, page 219; likewise contained in a practical digest of the election laws of this Commonwealth, furnished at every place of holding general elections, page 86, etc.

Given under my hand at Wellsborough, this 2d day of September, 1868. J. B. POTTER, Sheriff.

Tioga County Agricultural Society.—Premium List for 1868.

Annual Fair at Elkland, September 30 and October 1, 1868.

CLASS. 1.—*HORSES.*	1st	2d
Best stallion 4 years and over,	$10	$5
" 3 "	5	2
Best pair matched horses,	10	5
" " mares,	10	5
" draft horses,	5	2
" 3 year old geldings,	5	2
" " " mares,	5	2
Best single horse,	6	3
" mare,	6	3

Committee: Enoch Blackwell, D. L. Aiken, A. Hunt.

CLASS 2.—*MARES & COLTS.*		
Best brood mare and colt,	6	3
Best pair 2 year old colts,	3	1
" 1 " "	2	1
Best 3 year old mare or gelding,	3	1
Best 2 " "	2	1
Best 1 " "	1	dip
Best sucking colt,	1	dip

Committee: F. G. Loveland, J. O. Thompson, N. A. Elliott.

CLASS 3.—*JACKS & MULES.*		
Best jack of any age,	5	dip
Best pair of mules,	5	dip
Best mule colt,	1	dip

Committee: B. T. Wood, C. W. Beach, Geo. Ryan, S. X. Billings.

CLASS 4.—*CATTLE.*		
Best Alderney bull,	5	dip
Best Durham "	5	2
Best Devon "	5	2
Best native "	5	2
Best Durham cow,	3	1
Best Devon "	3	1
Best Alderney "	3	1
Best native "	3	1
Best 2 year old heifer,	2	1
Best 1 " "	2	1
Best bull calf,	2	dip
Best hefer "	2	dip

Committee: John A. Hammond, John Pierson, Vine De Put.

CLASS 5.—*CATTLE.*		
Best yoke working oxen,	5	2
Best " 3 year old steers,	3	1
Best " 2 " "	2	dip
Best " 1 " "	1	dip
Best " beef cattle,	3	1
Best beef cow,	2	dip
Best yard of cattle not less than 6 head,	6	3

Committee: Moses Lee, Phillip Tubbs, S. I. Power.

CLASS 6.—*SHEEP.*		
Best marino buck,	3	1
Best Saxony "	3	1
Best Leicester "	3	1
Best ewe,	3	1
Best mutton sheep	2	dip
Best lot of lambs not less than 5 head,	3	1
Best yard of sheep 10 head or more,	6	2

Committee: J. B. Redfield, A. M. Wilson, Wm. Simmons.

CLASS 7.—*HOGS.*		
Best boar hog,	3	2
Best sow,	2	1
" and pigs,	3	2
Best barrow,	2	dip

Committee: James Tubbs, L. C. Bennett, R. W. Stewart.

CLASS 8.—*POULTRY.*		
Best cock and hen,	2	dip
Best pair turkeys,	2	dip
" geese,	2	dip
" ducks,	1	dip
Best variety of fowls not less than 10,	2	dip

Committee: Charlton Phillips, Henry Rathbone, Mart King.

CLASS 9.—*DAIRY PRODUCTS.*		
Best firkin of butter,	3	2
Best 10lbs Roll "	1	dip
Best factory made cheese,	3	2
Best hand "	3	2
Best variety of cheese,	5	2
Best 10lbs maple sugar,	1	dip
Best gallon " syrup,	1	dip
Best box of honey,	2	1

Committee: G. H. Baxter, Phillip Williams, W. T. Mathers.

CLASS 10.—*FIELD CROPS.*		
Best acre of wheat,	5	3
" corn,	5	3
" oats,	3	2
" barley,	2	1
Best ½ acre of potatoes,	3	2
Best acre of buckwheat,	2	dip
" timothy hay,	2	dip

Committee: F. K. Wright, James Read, C. J. Humphrey.

[All contestants for the above premiums must submit the proofs of measurement of grounds, quality, &c., prior to the first day of December to the above Committee.]

CLASS 11.—*Garden Vegetables.*		
Best 6 head of cabbage,	1	dip
Best ½ bushel of beets,	1	dip
" potatoes,	1	dip
" tomatoes,	1	dip
Best bunch of celery,	1	dip
Best 4 winter squashes,	1	dip
Best 6 water melons,	1	dip
Best 6 musk "	1	dip
Best 6 head of cauliflowers,	1	dip
Best peck of onions,	1	dip
Best ½ bushel ruta-bogas,	1	dip
" carrots,	1	dip
" Turnips,	1	dip
Best 10 pumpkins,	1	dip
Best display of garden vegetables,	5	2

Committee: H. C. Bosworth, G. W. Hathaway, Wm. A. Douglass.

CLASS 12.—*GRAIN.*		
Best bushel of winter wheat,	2	dip
Best " spring "	2	dip
Best " rye,	1	dip
Best " Barley,	1	dip
Best " oats,	1	dip
Best " corn on the ear,	1	dip
Best " buckwheat,	1	dip
Best " clover seed,	2	dip
Best " timothy "	2	dip
Best " peas,	1	dip
Best " beans,	1	dip

Committee: Hovt Tubbs, Newbury Calkins, Wm. VanDusen.

CLASS 13.—*FRUITS.*		
Best variety of apples,	2	1
Best " pears,	1	dip
Best " peaches,	1	dip
Best " plums,	1	dip
Best " grapes,	1	dip
Best general display of fruits,	5	2

Committee: John Parkhurst, J. C. Robb, Ira Edgcomb.

CLASS 14.—*Agricultural Implements.*		
Best plow,	3	1
Best side hill plow,	3	1
Best sub soil "	3	1
Best cultivator,	2	dip
Best field seed drill,	2	dip
Best " roller,	1	dip
Best reaper and mower,	3	dip
Best mower,	2	dip
Best thrasher and cleaner,	3	dip
Best straw cutter,	1	dip
Best fanning mill,	1	dip
Best horse rake,	1	dip
" fork,	1	dip
Best harrow,	1	dip

Committee: Charles Buckley, Charles Toles, Robt. Casbeer.

CLASS 15.—*Mechanical Department.*		
Best farm wagon,	3	dip
Best single buggy,	3	dip
Best family carriage,	3	dip
Best sett double harness, (heavy)	2	dip
" carriage harness,	3	dip
Best single harness,	2	dip
Best assortment of blacksmithing,	3	dip
" cabinet furniture,	5	dip

Committee: Morgan Seeley, S. M. Green, C. S. Wheeler.

[The above articles must be made or owned by the persons entering them.]

CLASS 16.—*Household & Domestic.*		
Best 10 yards flannel,	1	dip
" " full cloth,	1	dip
" Rag carpet,	1	dip
" tow cloth,	1	dip
Best 5 yards of linen,	1	dip
Best specimen of wheat flour,	2	dip
Best loaf bread,	1	dip
Best specimen of apple butter,	1	dip
Best gallon soap,	1	dip

Committee: Mrs. W. T. Humphrey, Mrs. Enoch Blackwell, Mrs. Wm. Simmons.

CLASS 17.—*Flowers and Paintings,*		
Best parlor bouquet,	1	dip
Best hand "	1	dip
Best doz. dahlias,	1	dip
Best Display Flowers,	2	dip
Best spec. embroidery (work of exhibitor)	1	dip
Best " oil painting "	2	dip
Best " pencilling "	1	dip
Best " crayon "	1	dip

Committee: Miss Anna Parkhurst, Mrs. Mary Bryden, Mrs. F. E. Smith.

CLASS 18.—*PLOWING MATCH.*		
Best ½ acre plowed with horses,	5	3
" " oxen,	5	3

Time and debth to be taken into consideration.

Committee: John Howland, Charles Blanchard, Carlos H. House.

CLASS 19.—*DISCRETIONARY.*		

All articles worthy of premiums and not specified in the foregoing classes, will be referred to the Discretionary committees. Gentlemen's Discretionary Committee, W. T. Humphrey, Hon. H. W. Williams, T. L. Baldwin.

Ladies Discretionary Committee—Mrs. T. B. Tompkins, Mrs. H. W. Williams, Mrs. John Dickinson.

Floral Hall Committee—Miss F. Reed, Miss H. Dunbar, Miss Libbie Brooks, Mrs. D. N. Buckbee, Mrs. R. T. Wood, Mrs. J. G. Parkhurst.

Executive Committee—Henry Sherwood, Leroy