

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The publishers of this paper offer for sale cheap for cash the type (Brevier and Minion) on which the AGRICULTURIST has been printed up to this year. The type has been in use but a short time, and is in good order. There is plenty of it to print an eight-column paper. Address Van Gelder & Barnes, Wellboro, Pa.—Jan. 3, 61.

The Agitator.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1872.

Gold closed in New York last Saturday at \$110.

The Governor announces that if he signs the Congressional appropriation bill at all, he shall not do so before the next election. This leaves Tioga county in the old Eighteenth district, with Center, Clinton, Potter and Lycoming for the next election at least.

A terrible steamboat explosion occurred on the Mississippi River near Cairo, last Thursday by which between sixty and seventy human beings were killed. The same day a like catastrophe killed six persons on the North River, a tug-boat blowing up there.

The general appropriation bill passed by the Legislature contains a clause giving the Normal School at Mansfield the sum of ten thousand dollars. Our representatives in the Legislature are entitled to great credit for getting this item safely through the general slaughter of local appropriations that took place on the passage of the bill.

A telegram from Constantinople brings the intelligence that a terrible earthquake recently took place in Asia. The dispatch says that one-half the ancient city of Antioch was destroyed, and that fifteen hundred persons were killed. The fact that Mount Vesuvius has recently broken forth in eruptions of terrible heat may have some connection with these phenomena in the far east and west, and may be a mere coincidence. The causes of earthquakes are subjects of mere speculation among scientific men. They are certainly the most terrifying of all natural phenomena.

As will be seen by a notice in our advertisement column, the School Directors of the county are to meet at the Court House in this village on the 17th of next month for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent of Common Schools for the next three years. In a circular recently issued the State Superintendent calls attention to the importance of the interests entrusted to these officers. As he says, those interests can hardly be over-estimated. Our State will have one million children to educate during the next three years, and the annual expenditures for school purposes will probably average \$10,000,000. Whether these children shall be well taught and trained, or otherwise; whether this vast sum of money shall be judiciously or injudiciously expended, will depend very much upon the men about to be chosen to fill the office of Superintendent.

The State Superintendent goes on to say: "I feel it my duty to ask you to impress editorially upon your readers, both School Directors and citizens, the importance of securing a high quality of men that can be found willing to accept the office of Superintendent of Schools in your county. No other office probably has a relation so vital to the interests of the people. Persuade the members of the convention, if you can, to lay aside all extraneous considerations and allow their choice to be determined by merit and merit alone. Pennsylvania has within the last few years placed herself proudly alongside of the foremost educational States. She is taxing herself for educational purposes as heavily as any other State of the Union. She is pouring out her money for the education of her children most generously, and it is to her high duty of all who have to do with the official management of schools to see that every dollar thus contributed brings back the greatest possible return of that for which it is given. Our people are willing to pay for the best schools, and we must have them. Let none but men fully qualified be placed in the office of Superintendent, and the rest is guaranteed."

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Mr. Greeley goes on to intimate that he is growing tired of newspaper work, and that he would cheerfully quit it, if a will draw of adequate support shall give him notice that he is no longer needed in that field. There is no doubt that the great Journalist grows naturally more conservative and less beligerent with advancing age; but he is still so essentially a partisan, that we think there is little prospect of the lofty and serene program which he has set forth in his special article of the 17th. "Blood will tell," and Mr. Greeley's pugnacious Scotch-Irish compound will not permit him to rest a calm spectator of the fray. When the charge is sounded he will be found in the thickest of the fight. He may be Quixotic, but like the old woman in the song, he will never be quiet.

The above demonstration is chiefly interesting as an assurance that Mr. Greeley does not intend to be used as a cat's-paw. It gives distinct notice that he is to be counted out of the ranks of the Assistant Democrats. This will prove a grievous disappointment to those Democratic leaders and journals that have been so tenderly caressing, the Philosopher of late. As to the hopes and expectations expressed in the third paragraph above, they are peculiarly childish and unwarranted.

The Late Elections and the Reformers. The results of the Connecticut and Rhode Island State elections, following as they do so closely upon the heels of the late New Hampshire triumph, but have a powerful influence in shaping the political campaign that lies just before us. Indeed, that influence is already felt, by the Democrats—the "Republicans on the half shell," as the Herald calls them—who are bent on the defeat of Gen. Grant at any cost. It has rendered their assurance of his nomination as President "doubly sure," and convinced them that their only hope of success is in the nomination of some other man before his division at the polls. So we find that of May-day Cincinnati Convention rapidly changing from an advisory session meeting of Republicans to a nominating convention of Adulterators whose chief object is to bring about a complete overthrow of Gen. Grant. The Tribune, which has been always crying out against packed conventions, is now busily engaged in packing one; for it seems to us that to exclude the friends of any particular candidate is packing a convention quite as decidedly as to include only his friends. Conventions may be packed against a man as well as for him. And this is what Mr. Greeley is doing. He issues one of his peculiar manifestoes telling all men that no friend of the President will be tolerated at Cincinnati; and in fact that this principle is the only one which renders a convention significant. It points directly toward a bolting convention to be put in the field by that high duty of all who have to do with the official management of schools to see that every dollar thus contributed brings back the greatest possible return of that for which it is given. Our people are willing to pay for the best schools, and we must have them. Let none but men fully qualified be placed in the office of Superintendent, and the rest is guaranteed."

We print in another column a concise report of the doings of the Republican State Convention held at Harrisburg on the 10th instant. We feel greatly at a loss to know what to say, or how properly to say anything of the proceedings of that body. We find no fault with the platform as embodied in the resolutions adopted—as a whole they are excellent. We find no fault with the gentlemen who were nominated, and the convention officers to be filled at the October election. But we do find fault, and as we think with great reason, with the Convention itself and with some of its action. Having said this of the Convention, what can be adequately said of the clique who manipulated it, and at whose beck so many of the delegates surrendered their individuality only but their manhood? On that point silence is the only charitable comment.

(As for Tioga county and the whole north, save, perhaps, two counties) where the majority to elect the ticket must be found, the best that can be said is that we were ignorant. But that is not the one by which to characterize our treatment of the Tioga delegates. A candidate to that Convention for a high position—that of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth—with her united voice. Nearly every county in the north endorsed the nomination of our candidate by instructing for him at home and voting for him in the Convention. It was admitted on all hands that he was a man eminently qualified to fill the office. The place was conceded to the north. Yet the north was not allowed to select the candidate, but was made to accept one whom she did not want and whom she had not named, without so much as a "by your leave, sir." In view of the peculiar personal influence which sprang from his defeat before the Convention. But the indignity to the north is none the less hard to overlook, and to Tioga county it is especially humiliating.

We make no threats and no promises—This county has been and is now united in the support of Gen. Grant. Before the Convention it was at least friendly to Gen. Grant, and we trust it may remain so. But the question is on many lips, "How long must we submit before resistance becomes a duty?"

Mr. Greeley's Warnings. In the Tribune of Wednesday Mr. Greeley sets forth what he expects to do in each probable political contingency, as follows:

"1. If there shall be Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President in the fall, we propose to support that Republican ticket which seems most likely to succeed.

"2. If the main issue in the canvass shall be Protection against Free Trade, we shall not matter as to candidates to be found on the side of Protection.

"3. But if (as we hope and expect) there shall be two Republican tickets, and none other presented with any hope of success, we shall favor that one whose election will be most likely to promote economy in public expenditure, purity in the administration of the Government, and unanimity in upholding for citizens a complete equality of rights under the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, and a just and equitable distribution of the public lands and other national property among those who were arrayed against each other in sanguinary strife throughout our great Civil War.

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