Covington, Tioga Co., Ps.
In compliance with the above, I. THOS. H. EDWARDS, of Charleston, Ps., hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of the Schools of Tioga County. April 17, 1872. I Wish to be elected a delegate to the approachin Constitutional Convention. I solicit the approach my friends.

THOMAS I. KANE. my friends.

Kane, April, 8, 1872.

## The Agitator.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1872.

Republican Nominations. FOR GOVERNOR. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

> FOR SUPREME JUDGE ULYSSES MERCUR.

> > FOR AUDITOR GENERAL

HARRISON ALLEN,

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE, HARRY WHITE, OF INDIANA; LEMUEL TODD, OF CUMBERLAND.

LELEGATER AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL WM. M. MEREDITH, PHILADELPHIA: J. OILILINGHAM FELL, PHILADELPHIA; HARRY WHITE, INDIANA; WILLIAM LILLY. CARROW: LINN BARTHOLOMEW, SCHUYLEILL; WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, LYCOMING WILLIAM DAVIS, MONROE; JAMES L. REYNOLDS. LANGASTER. SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, WAYNE : DAVID N. WHITE, ALLEGHENY: W. H. AINEY, LEBIOR; JOHN H. WALKER, ERIE

Gold closed last Baturday in New York a

Virginia and North Carolina held their Republican State Conventions last Thursday, and followed the crowd by indorsing Grant for re-nomination. Really, the way the tide is running, it is no wonder the Soreheads despair of defeating him at Philadel-

A meeting was held last week in Boston in favor of the proposed religious amend- confidence in his patriotism and good sense. ment to the Constitution-"recognizing They believe in civil service reform so far God in the Constitution," as they call it:— These superfine and crochety Christians seem bent on keeping their hobby well air- there. And so they favor Grant's re-eleced; but the common sense of the whole land tion; Can the Tribune, find fault with any is against them. Even the so-called religious portion of the Press is almost unanimous in condemning their project.

Charles A. Dana has been indicted in Philadelphia for libeling Mr. William H. Kemble, ex-State Treasurer, in an article published in the New York Sun on the Evans fraud. We agree with Mr. Whitelaw of the act creating an additional law judge have a fair trial. Opposition to the only nesses in certain criminal cases, passed by Reid, that every well-founded prosecution in this district passed both houses of the plan proposed was opposition to the object the Pennsylvania Legislature at its late sesif not for the Sun. It may encourage the course, dead. The rules require that each point for a good while.

of Representatives on the evening of the the House after it had passed the Senate.-16th instant, in honor of the late Professor | We understand that there is a dispute be-Morse, was a most fitting and interesting tween the clerks of the respective houses or memorial of one of earth's great benefac. this point, and it is impossible now to tell tors. It was attended by the chief officers who is to blame in the matter. But the fact of the Government, by large delegations remains that between the clerks of the two from the foreign embassies, and by many eminent citizens, the superb hall being packed with the beauty and talent of the country. The addresses were eloquent and instructive, as they could hardly help being on such a theme, and there was comparathe affair was a closing hymn credited to

"Immortal mind, now in Heaven beholding The wondrous scenes all in glory unfolding It was bad enough to have this trash sung at such a time, but to print it in full in the newspapers was simple cruelty to Brownewith a final o-aforesaid.

The British and American counter case were presented to the Board of Arbitration established by the Treaty of Washington at Geneva, last week Monday. At the same time the representatives of Great Britain submitted a note declaring that England will not consent to have the indirect claim arbitrated. On the other hand, Mr. Caleb Cushing-most excellent authority on international law-says that protest is worthless, and the arbitration must proceed. The trouble seems to be that the English Cabinet dare not recede from their position for fear of an immediate vote of censure and expulsion from office, while our own Government believing itself in the right, and being backed up by the universal public opinion, will not withdraw our claim for consequential damages. It looks now as though the arbitration might go on, England all the time protesting against the consideration of our claim and talking buncombe for home consumption. But the exigencies of English politics may compel Mr. Gladstone to walk out of court and declare the trenty at the worry and fuss now, while on this side the water everybody is tranquil and rather indifferent as to her course. We only feel we shall collect our damages sometime, and we are willing to wait.

Not the least important of the many po litical conventions recently held was the National Convention of colored people at | Wilson reported a bill permitting the burial New Orleans. The platform adopted at in the national cemeteries of all honorably that gathering was a model of good sense discharged soldiers and sailors, which was tary of War or any subordinate, officer was and moderation. It acknowledges obligate passed. A bill was also passed authorizing in conflict with our duty as a neutral power tion to Republican legislation, and holding a bridge across the Mississippi at Quincy, in any way whatever; that there is no testithat all roads out of the Republican party III. The remainder of the session was spent mony sllowing that any government officer lead into the Democratic camp, it pledges in discussing Mr. Abbott's right to a seat as was interested pecuniarily in the sale, and unswerving support to the nominees of the Senator from North Carolina, and in consid. that the only party benefitted was the Gov-Philadelphia Convention. It indorses the cration of the deficiency appropriation bill, aliministration of President Grant recognition but no definite action was taken in of the arms sold approximating \$10,000,000. Administration of President Grant, recog. but no definite action was taken in either nizing his efforts in behalf of the colored case. In the House a large number of bills people. At the same time it expresses the were introduced and referred, and the re indebtedness of the colored race to Charles | mainder of the morning hour was used up Sumner for his labors in their behalf, and in dilatory motions to prevent action on Mr. their assurance of his future faithfulness to Hooper's civil rights bill. Mr. Williams, It is still continued, and a day or two since the Republican party. It honors Vice Press | chairman of the committee, made a report | a woman was brought into it, from whom ident Colfax for voting in favor of the civil on the investigation into the sale of rights bill. Finally, it proposes to elect and ordnance stores during the Franco mony was promised by those whose wish better men to Congress to succeed the trea- Prussian war. It was ordered printed, to | regarding evil things done officially by our cherous Republicans who voted against that | gether with the testimony and the minority bill. This declaration shows that the col- report. The river and harbor improvement ored men, while deeply grateful to the great | bill was passed; also a bill authorizing the champions who have raised them to their President to appoint three commissioners present position of influence, are not un to inquire into depredations on our Texan mindful of the fact that all their hopes for border by Indians and Mexicans. the future depend upon the continued suc- The Senate, on Tuesday, passed a bill tocess of the Republican party. It shows, promote the development of the mining retoo, that they have political sense enough to sources of the country. A bill to authorize

these colored men; they act under the pressure of vital personal interests, and we commend their conclusions to the careful consideration of every true Republican. 🎎

An immense mass meeting to indorse the

Administration of President Grant and to advocate his renomination was held at Cooperty Institute last Wednesday evening. The demonstration has rurely been equaled in point of numbers and genuine enthusiasm; but it was chiefly remarkable for the prominence and representative character of the men composing it. That there should be a great crowd collected in such a city as New York by the announcement of speeches from men like Sickles and Henry Wilson and Governor Morton is a matter of course out that the meeting should be honored by the presence and indorsement of such men as William E. Dodge, Peter Cooper, Edwards Pierrepont, Henry Clews, H. B. Claflin, A. T. Stewart, Theodore W. Dwight, Gen. Sigel, Henry Ward Beecher, William Orton, Edwin D. Morgan, S. B. Chittenden, and a great host of New York's most influ ential and most honored citizens literally too numerous to be named here, is not a matter of course, but is a fact of very great significance. These men are not politicians.-They, are neither office-holders nor officeseekers. Every one of them is perfectly independent of politics, and to them the question of the Presidency is a matter of indifference except so far as the party and the country are concerned. As true Republicans of course they are in favor of preserving the unity and ascendency of the party; as shrewd business men and loyal citizens they wish to maintain the financial credit of the Government and secure the full fruits of the late war. As men of common sense

they see that the only way to do this is to preserve intact the organization of the Re publican party. They know that Grant is the choice of an overwhelming majority of that party; the fact is proclaimed by every party convention and every State election. They know that even his greatest enemies are forced to admit that his Administration has been in all essential points most successful. They see that the country is prosperous; that the taxes are reduced; that the debt is being rapidly paid off; that we are at peace amongst ourselves and with all the rest of the world. Possibly they feel some gratitude for Grant's past services, and some that having found a good servant in a most important office they propose to keep him one of these men? Ah, yes; with every

one! They are all "Grant men," and Hor-

ace Greeley is not! There is nothing more

The People Cheated at Harrisburg. We are informed that the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Mitchell for the repeal | islation from patronage. The plan ought to Reid, that every well-founded prosecution in this district passed both houses of the for libel is a good thing for the Press, and Legislature, going through the Senate just sought after. The enemies of the Republication and approved by the Governor on the legislature, going through the Senate just sought after. we think the vigorous prosecution of this before the adjournment; but that it has nevcharge will be an excellent thing for Dana, er reached the Governor; and is now, of editor to be a little more decent in his jour | bill, after its final passage, shall be messaged nalism, He has needed a lesson on that back to the house in which it originated, and be sent by that house to the Governor for his approval. It turns out, on inquiry, The meeting held in the hall of the House | that this bill was never messaged back to houses the bill has been effectually killed. Whether its death was effected inteniton ally, or by carelessness hardly less criminal,

we don't pretendito say; but after we relate one episode in the passage of the bill, our readers will probably be able to form their tively little of the spread-eagle, although own conclusions on that point. After it subject is one of general interest to the coun-"Sunset" Cox was one of the speakers.— had been passed by the House it was mes-The only piece of bad taste we notice about | saged over to the Senate the same evening, and the next morning it was found that the one W. H. Browne, and addressed directly bill had been torn from the files and could nowhere be found. Úpon attention being called to this little circumstance, and when it became evident that there would be trouble if the "nistake" was not corrected, the bill was again placed in its proper position on the files. We think the most charitable will agree with us that this occurrence could hardly have been the result of carelessness.

> name, if we can ever learn it. called attention to instances of it in the Legislature of last year a few weeks since .-And during the late session a bill, was presented to the Governor for approval having upon it all the marks of having passed both houses, when in fact it had passed but one of them. Fortunately it was discovered and recalled by resolution before it had received the Executive signature.

But what assurance have we that other so-called laws have not been passed in the same expeditious fashion, or strangled in the same summary manner after actual passage as the act first above mentioned? None: whatever. And not the least singular thing about all this outrageous' business is, that neither house has been able to discover and punish the guilty schundrels who had thus tampered with the dearest right of a free an end. Whatever the upshot of the matter people-who had usurped the very sovermay be, it is evident England is having all vignty of the Commonwealth. The auda city of such crimes is startling enough, but the indifference of a Legislature which allowed the criminals to go unwhipped of justice is ten-fold more alarming.

> The Work of Congress. Monday, but perfected little business. Mr.

the support of the regular nominees of the into Executive session. In the House Mr. in his whole vituperative warfare against Philadelphia Convention. No citizens have Dawes, from the Committee on Ways and the Administration; than the blind fanatical more at stake in the political field than have Means, reported a bill to reduce the duties zeal of the party hack who seeks to vent bill did not meet his views, and he should move amendments when it came up for general discussion. He distinct to remove all internal revenue taxes except on spirits and tobacco, and make a free list to include all articles of common use imported that cannot be produced at home. He thought the reduction of revenue should be at least forty to forty-five millions. Mr. Kelley offered a bill from the minority of the committee and both reports were ordered printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole .-

hall could be prepared for the Morse memorial meeting. In the Senate, last Wednesday, a bill was American astronomers to make observations of the transit of Venus in 1874. A bill was passed providing that if, by the election laws of any State, the November election this year for Presidential electors is required to be continued more than one day, then, said, election shall be continued the number of duys required by such laws. The House postponed the bill to carry out the provisions of the treaty of Washington for four was passed making an appropriation of over \$800,000 for the West Point Military Academy. The civil service reform bill was then taken up and debated until the adjournment.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices, on Thursday, reported the postal telegraph bill, with numerous amending its relating to the details of its provisions. The Committee on the District of Columbia reported a bill the District. After considerable flibustering over the bill, the Benate adjourned without reaching a vote. In the House a bill was passed permitting the tunneling of Niagara river for the purpose of supplying pure water to the city of Buffalo. A bill incorporating the Great Salt Lake and Colorado Railroad, and granting the right of way through the public lands, was passed after considerable angry debate on Mormoniam, The civil service reform bill was then taken up and debated until the adjourn-

Most of the day was spent by the Benine last Friday in discussing the deficiency appropriation bill, and bills relating to the Pacific and the Texas railroads, but no definite action was taken on either of them. A debate took place in the House on the civil service reform bill. Mr Roberts advocated it in a strong speech. He said the responsicommission, representing the best intellects ment. and highest aspirations, had suggested a plan, while Congress proposed nothing else. The President was faithfully trying an important experiment. This bill divorced legcan party are seeking to gain power through pretended devotion to this very reform .-The strength of the Administration lies in the fact that amid obloquy it strives for reform and responds to the worthiest aspirations of the people. After an exciting debate between Messrs. Garfield and Butler. the bill was recommitted by a vote of 97 to 79. The House adjourned till Monday.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. WASHINGTON, April 16, 1872.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION, Mr. Hancock, of Texas, has proposed in the House a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission of three per sons to investigate the extent and character of depredations committed on the Mexican border. This should be done; and also the question of how far, if at all, our own people have depredated on the Mexicans. This try, and the modest sum of \$6,000 proposed to be appropriated for this purpose will be quite as likely, to yield a wholesome result as some more expensive investigations that have engaged most of the time of the present session of Congress. The Mexican bandits are as bad perhaps as any of that order of gentry, and if there be not sufficient power in the disorganized Government of Mexico, it having disclaimed all authority February 13, 1862, and every seaman, me for the outrages charged as having taken place on the Texas border, our Government should, with their consent, visit condign What villain stole it we don't know; but punishment upon the murderous hordes that we shall take great pleasure in printing his are alleged to be making frequent raids upon our territory. What we first want are But this tampering with the legislative the facts in the definite form of testimony files is no new trick at Harrisburg. We duly authorized and reported to the Govern-

MORMON TRIALS ENDED. The Supreme Court yesterday unanimous ly decided on an appeal to reverse the decision of Judge M'Kean in regard to the application of the Mormon law against lastiv. ious conduct to the practice of polygamy The imprisoned Mormons will all be released, and the Government will hereafter dis approve all attempts to distort laws made by the local Legislature with intent of protecting polygamy into the punishment thereof. Judge M'Kean, it is thought, will have leave to resign.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY. The reply of our Government to the sec ond note of Earl Granville regarding the disputed claim of consequential damages is disputed claim of consequential damages is time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he the Cabinet meeting to day, and forwarded may have served; Provided, however, That by Wednesday's ateamer. There is no evi no patent shall issue to any homestead set dence from the delay on this point that the treaty will not be carried out to its proposed

REPORT ON SALE OF ARMS. The committee to whom was delegated in the House the duty of investigating the al deged sale of arms to the French, yesterday reported that the Secretary of War was au-The Senate held a long session last week thorized to sell armaunder resolution of July, 1865; that the money realized therefrom was paid into the Treasury less the necessary amount for repairs and transfer authorized by the resolution; that no act of the Secre-The report covers about thirty pages of manuscript, and reviews the testimony. So here is the end of the House investigation on this subject, and no other end can result from the Senate committee investigation.-

road to Republican ascendency lies through | tralia was discussed until the Senate went | have not been able to discover anything elre on imports and internal taxes. He said the spicen and take revenge for personal grievances. Mr. Schurz has caused a few investments of this act. tigation committees, wasted the time of the Schole in long winder debutes, when lawnaking ought to have been the order of the naking ought to have been the order of the carry into effect the provisions of this act. [Approved April 4, 1879.] result of these investigations could not have turned out more damaging to the Senator from Missouri."

THE COMING COMPTROLLER

Mr. J. H. Saville, Chief Clerk of the Trea sury Department, is recognized as the most prominent candidate for appointment to the acant Comptrollership of the Currency.-The House adjourned at 8 p. m., so that the | He is a favorite with Secretary Boutwell, on account of his accurate and general knowledge of all matters pertaining to the business of the Treasury, and as the President eported appropriating \$50,000 to enable the has called on the Secretary of the Treasury to nominate a suitable person for appointbis nervous temperament and intense activty, such a field of labor, that without unuhis extraordinary mental powers is only a this century; and, instead of being over-covertion of This. The office of Countral thrown by this threatening secession, it question of time. The office of Comptrol weeks, on motion of Mr. Banks. A bill ler requires many of the characteristics of the chief clerk-among them knowledge, energy, precision, prompthess of decision and of action; and with such a head to the Currency Bureau there can be no doubt as to the prompt compliance of all the national banks with the letter and spirit of the law under which they are kept within their proper spheres of duty. With less intensity of application to innumerable duties required in his present position, Mr. Saville's health: abolishing the board of trustees of colored which is somewhat impaired, may be fully schools, and prohibiting all distinction on restored in the more quiet, though no less account of race or color, either as to pupils, responsible place, of Comptroller, of the or teachers, in any of the public schools of Currency, should be receive the appoint-

ment. REVENUE REDUCED. There is every probability that in a very short time matches will be reduced to their former low price by entire exemption from the stamp tax. These convenient articles of fectually, to stab it to its death. daily and hourly use are consumed by all undoubtedly soon become a law.

LOCAL. The colored people were out by ten thousands to day in procession, and us the day was fine, their demonstration in commemoration of the emancipation of their race was a most brilliant affair. It reflected great credit upon them, and showed to all observers what enormous strides they have made since that great day of their liberation in bility now centered upon Congress. The the progress of elevation and enlighten-

Laws of General Interest. We are indebted to Hon. J. B. Niles for the following certified copy of an act to extend the competency of persons to be wit-

SEC. 1. Best enacted, &c., That in the trial of all indictments, complaints, and other proceedings against persons charged with the commission of crimes or offenses not court of record of criminal jurisdiction, the person so charged shall at his own request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness; but his neglect or refusal to testify shall not create any presumption against him, nor shall any reference be made to, nor shall any comment be made upon, such neglect or refusal by counsel in the case during the trial of the cause; Provided, That this act shall not extend to the trial of any person on an indictment for perjury or for-

The text of the act of Congress "to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to that, whatever might have been their politiacquire homesteads on the public lands of cal principles when elected, administrations the United States," is sent us by Hon. Henry Sherwood, Representative from this distributions and orphism cannot be under their political supporters in Congress. If they must rely for defense on political optrict. It is as follows: .

Be it enacted, etc., That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days, or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, including the troops mustered into the service of the Uni-ted States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropria-tions for completing the defenses of Washrine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding 160 acres, or one quarter-section, to be taken in compact tates; Provided, That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvement: army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid, shall be deducted from the time heretofore shall be deducted from the time neretorore required fo perfect title; or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the tler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his said homestead for a paried of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid. SEC. 2. That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing section to enter a homestead, who may have hereto-fore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than 160 acres, shall

be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed 160 acres.
Suc. 3. That in case of the death of any

person who would be entitled to a home-stead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained: Proeided, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

Sec. 4. That where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the home.

provisions of this act may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said home-stead; Provided, That said claimant in per-son shall, within the time prescribed, commence settlement and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfill all the require-SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to

. THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Its Existence Necessary to the Nation. The Independent recently published the Colfax:

When, in 1866, a President of the United States, aided by his entire Cabinet, by able Senators and Representatives, and many other distinguished men, turned the whole power of his Administration against the secure the place. It is well known that the trusted it into his hands, it was fashionable chief clerkship of the Treasury is, to one of for those who supported him to exclaim: The Republican party having fulfilled its mission of destroying slavery and vanquishing rebellion, it is time now for new organistalephysical staining, of which he is not zations and associations." But it proved to the fortunate possessor, the wearing out of be a party with a stronger hold on the popuhis general health and the rapid decay of lar heart than any of the political parties of cume out of the contest stronger and more What would have been the results to the nation and its interests, to those great prin-ciples for which so much has been achieved

policy-if the compact and united Republinew parties formed—is so well understood now that I need not detail them. Again, the unity of this organization—sanctified though it has been by so much patriotic blood and so many sacred tears,

stirring, as it has, the conscience of the na-tion to its profoundest depths, prayed over by so many pious hearts, and with a history of which millions are so justly proud—is imperiled by attempts to rend it aspnder in to two antagonistic national convocations, and to test the experiment of affiliating one wing of the divided party with those who, from the hour of the birth of the Republi can organization, have sought, though inef-

This experiment has already been tested classes of the people, and the principal part in Tennessee and Missouri, with exactly classes of the people, and the principal part in Tunnesses and In each State one wing of a revenue of \$2,000,000 received from identical results. In each State one wing of the Republican party placed in the field this source has for some years past been paid a Republican State ticket in opposition to by the masses of working people. The the regular nominees. In each State the Ways and Means Committee have agreed to Democracy declined to nominate a party make them free, and a bill to that effect will ticket, but supported the independent Re publicans. In each State appeals were made to the Republican voters to vote for the inlependent Republican ticket, on the ground that it was really only a choice among men of their own faith. In each State, by these appeals and with the aid of the Democratic ote en masse, the independent Republican State ticket was chosen, but with it a Democratic Legislature and a majority of Dem-

ocratic Congressmen. In each State a Dem-ocratic United States Senator has since been elected. And no States are now claimed—though perhaps incorrectly—as more certainly against the Republicans than Tennes. see and Missouri. It is proposed now to repeat these experiments on the broader arena of the nation. "In vain is the snare set in sight of the bird." It cannot be doubted that many earnest

Republicans joined in these State move ments who deeply but unavailingly regret now their results. And doubtless many earnest Republicans, influenced by personal or the hope of more auspicious results. P a fort which could easily be held by its defenders is often most difficult of recapture when lost; while a party which comes into power is always controlled by the elements which constitute a majority of its membership. To capture the fort, the aid of some of its former defenders may be necessary. Once captured, the majority of the victors hold supreme sway. If this is doubted, let Tennessee and Missouri answer the doubter. If a quarter of a million, or even as many as half, a million Republicans could be induced to join three millions of Democrats in defeating the regular Republican organi-zation, six-sevenths of the new Cabinet would belong proportionately to the domi-nating wing of the coalition. The support-

ers of the new Administration in Congress would be of the same political faith. And it does not need to recall the history of Anponents, that very necessity, by a force more potential than magnetism or gravitation, draws them together. Can the ascendency of the Republican party in our nation be safely or wisely sur-rendered? Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina were all, after reconstruc-tion, Republican States. The former State

was carried against the regular Republican nominees for Governor, &c., by what was called a Conservative Republican ticket, the candidates on which claimed during the canvass to be better friends of the President than their opponents, even telegraphing their congratulations to him when they won their of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the Government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to compliance with the constitution of conspiracy, violence, whitping, mutilation, arson, and murder dery, as in some States now, the national as well as the local government and laws, despite President, Cablet, Congress, and all the power of the nation being known to be on the side of those form according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or condition of their poor victims with the Reother public work not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entermine the homestead laws of the United wicked and brutal enemies stay their hands? Would our national credit, the right arm of our country in time of peril, (more pow-erful than an army, because by it armies and navies can rapidly be called into existence when needed,) be strengthened by the overmence his settlement and improvement when needed,) be strengthened by the overAnd provided, also, That the time which the throw of Republican ascendency? Under throw of Republican administration it has steadily Republican administration it has steadily have as well as abroad. A party improved, here as well as abroad. A party that never bowed the knee to prejudice, and dared to risk the edium of most burdensome taxation when needed to keep our flag fly-ing in the field, and which, when peace came, dared to reduce taxation, year by year, only to such an extent as would not hazard our finances, inspires a confidence

hazard our finances, inspires a confidence that no other organization could command. And its result is seen in the prosperity of the nation, the development of its resources, the enlargement of its productions, the increased deposits of the peor in the savings banks, the maintenance of the wages of isbor, the steady decline in the gold premium, and the appreciation in the value of our currency and bonds. rency and bonds. Every intelligent man knows that repud ation can never come in this Republic by any direct vote of Congress or people. Its danger is from indirect action. A party danger is from indirect action. A party seeking present popularity only—consenting ito reduce taxation a hundred and fifty millions when but fifty could be safely abated; or allowing hundreds of millions of war claims, &c.—would, without doing anything else, impair, if it did not shipwrock, the national credit. When pay-day came, and an empty Treasury failed in the payment of interest on the national bonds, the shock to

interest on the national bonds, the shock to our credit and good name would be felt all over the world. All values here would be over the world. All values here would be unsettled, business would be daranged, and financial disaster would certainly follow.—
The Republican party has never been braver than when it risked its political existence on doing right; and while it will reduce the burdens of taxation (as it has six times since the war) as rapidly as the national faith will permit, the world knows that not for the stead laws, or subsequently thereto, was acted laws, or subsequently the most wide spread popularity at home would navy of the United States, his services it risk the plighted faith of the Republic, or therein shall, in the administration of said permit its credit to be at the slightest hazard.

great things in the way of sensation testimony was promised by those whose wish
regarding evil things done officially by our
Government is father to the thought
The
woman produced nothing important.

Practically, then, 'the grand war of naitional investigation which was inaugurated
chiefly by Carl Schurz, who with true Iago
inspiration tried to drag down the great
Sumner into the abyss of suicidal disgrace
along with that of the country of his birth,
has proved to be a bubble of airy nothingness.

Truly has the Post, the new German paper

The therein shall, in the administration of said
permit its credit to be at the slightest hazard.
No; the time has not yet arrived for its
long the time upon the
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to all intents and purposes, to a redshift in the past, it
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tracts oc entered; Provided, That if his entry has been cancelled by reason of his abtry has been cancelled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military
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tory as the triumphs and reverses of the one will be recorded to the one will be reco too, that they have political sense enough to sources of the country. A bill to authorize ness.

see—what many men supposed to belong to the establishment of ocean mail steamship Truly has the Post, the new German paper a superior race seem to forget—that the only service between the United States and Aus. of New York, said of Senator Schurz: "We officer, or other person coming within the special service and cultivation of the first tract, and it may be in the service of the country. A bill to authorize ness.

Truly has the Post, the new German paper bits absence therefrom in such service from the debasement of the insurance money. Insurance money due to the civil service from the debasement of the first tract, and it may be in the service of the country. A bill to authorize ness.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, of the new German paper to the service from the debasement of the first tract, and it may be in the service of the country. A bill to authorize ness.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, of the country of the first tract, and it may be in the service of the country. A bill to authorize ness.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, of the country of the first tract, and it may be in the service of the country. A bill to authorize ness.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, of the country of the first tract, and the service of the country. A bill to authorize ness.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, it has already reformed and elevation of the first tract, and the second of the first tract, and the second of the second

year, attested its belief in practical revenue reform, by steadily diminishing the burdens of taxation. It has won the approval of

millions at home, as well as the respect bi nations abroad. And, with debt lessening, credit rising, taxes falling, and trade pros-pering, it has surely deserved the approval t has won.

There may be divisions us to men; there may be weakening strifes and unfortunate alienations. But the party is greater than its greatest men. Differences among its millions there must be; but at that ballot box, where American voters exercise their na tional sovereignty, they prove their devotion to principles not by writing "Republican" or "Democrat" on their tickets, but by voting for those who stand before the nation ollowing excellent article on the present and the world as the fairly-chosen representpolitical situation, and the necessity of the atives of the principles they profess. With-future predominance of Republican princi-cientiousness of any who may dissent from ples. It is from the pen of Vice President this, there are some who cannot afford to allow Republican ascendency to be overthrown. The men of business and of propcrty, who desire stability and consequen prosperity, and do not desire the chaos of reaction, cannot afford it. The laboring

men, whose interests Republicanism has always protected, and whose wages it has ought to maintain and advance, cannot afford it. But, more than all, the humble and defenseless millions of the South, who owe their emancipation and enfranchisement to the fact of Republican ascendency over the bitterest opposition, cannot afford it... On its panner they see that trinity of prirciples so priceless to them—"Liberty for all, Jus-tice for all, Protection for all;" and, till they are assured of that protection against all neither they nor those who care for them can afford to see its banner furled in defeat

The State Convention-Hon, F. Jordan At a convention where so many things ince 1866, if a Congress in sympathy with are done in so short a time it is quite com-President Johnson had been chosen by the mon for some things to be misunderstood people, instead of one hostile to him and his and sometimes injustice is done. The re mon for some things to be misunderstood flection attempted to be cast on Mr. Jordan can organization had been disbanded and in one or two newspapers, because he de clined to allow the use of his name for Governor in the recent convention, is as ridiculous as it is unjust. When it was made to appear by the meeting of Uen. Hartranft's friends in caucus that between seventy and

see and know what was done, and we know whereof we affirm.

Pennsylvania contains no more honest nan, upright citizen, able and sagacious statesman, than Hon. Francis Jordan. We believe his name would be a tower of strength to any ticket, and we should have been exceedingly pleased to see him one of our standard bearers this year. - Har. Tel.

New Boot, Shoe, Leather AND FINDING STORE.

C. W. Sears IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

New Shop, New Stock, and firstolass Work

A NYTHING from a Rand Cack to a Kid Gaiter. Best Ladies' Kid and Cloth Balmorals and Gaiters,

Ditto Children's and Misses. Gents' Cloth, Morocco, and

Calf Gaiters. Oxford and Prince Albert Ties.A good line of OVERSHOES, and a full line of

FINE BOOTS. ranging in price from \$4,00 to \$7,00, pegged and sewed CUSTOM BOOTS

from \$5,00 to \$15,00, and worth the money every tim Leather and Findings at the lowest rates, as usual

The undersigned having spont twenty years of his life in Wellsboro—much of the time on the stool of penitence, drawing the cord of affliction for the good of soles, believes rather in haumoring than blowing. Wherefore, he will only remark to his old customers and as many new ones as choose to give him a call, that he may be found at his new shop next door to B. T. Van Horn's ware rooms, with the best and cheapest stock in Tiogs county.

C. W. SEARS, Wellaboro, April 24, 1872.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Stony Fork Salt company will be held at the house of Charles Willcox on the 11th of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Lot all be present, as business of importance is to be attended to. By order of the President.

ALBERT OSBORN, Sec'y.

Dalmar, April 24, 1872. Sw.

OWNERS of lots on the east side of Main street from the residence of N. Niles to Cumberland Creek, and on north side of Charleston street from the development of Charleston street from the development of their respective lots within the specified time provided by law from the date of this notice.

Also, another walk to be built on north side of east avenue to street intersecting said Avenue near Bache's residence. By order of Burgess and Council.

J. W. VAN VALKEBURG, Clerk.

For Sale. TWO first class Billiard Tables nearly new, (late style) Kavnagh & Decker's make. Will be sold very low as I have no further use for them. Time given on approved notes. C. B. WHITED, April 24th, 1872, Fall Brook, Pa.

April 24, 1872-3w.

CARRIAGES & WAGONS!



Wagons, Sulkies, &c., on short notice, and on reasonable terms. H. H. Borden of Tiggs, and E. Wheeler of Lewrenceville, agents. Cell at the goods before pisces, or my shop in Weitsboro, and examine work before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1, 1872. C. J. WHEELER.

THE CLAY HORSE THIS celebrated, best blooded stallion ever kept in this vicinity will stand this season only, at the stable of Miles O'Connor in

Wellsboro, Pa. This horse is not kept for profit, but to improve the breed of horses in Tioga county. His stock combines apoed, strength and endurance. He is half brother to "Patchin," was raised in the State of New Jersey, is 16% hands high, dark bay, weighs 1,100 pounds, and trotted when 4 years old a mile in 2:30.

His terms heretofore uniformly have been \$30; \$40 by the season, and \$50 to insure. This season his service will be \$10 for each mare, cash in advance or amoroved hote. approved hote.

N. B.—Clay will be attended by the polite and gennew order of the processionally as "Skar-April 24, 1872.-3m. CHARLES VENTON.

The Thorough Bred Jack, Don Juan. HIS celebrated Jack will stand for mares the subgrasson, at the farm of the subscriber,

Middlebury, Pa., about two miles north of Holidaytown, Tioga Co.

NOTICE.

A PPLICATION will be made at the next Court of Quarter Session by the Board of School Directors of the Borough of Blossburg for a decree to empower them to borrow money in accordance and for the use set forth in an act of Assembly approved the 21st day of April, 1871.

Blossburg, April 17, 1872. Prest of Board.

PHOTOGRAPHY

LL kinds, styles and sizes of Pictures taken and executed in artistic manner at D. H. Naramore's lery, opposite Cone House, Wellsbore. Portraits on Porcelain Plates Nothing fluer can be offered than these beautiful Por-colain Pictures in a volvet case or frame. Their soft-ness and delicacy are superior to anything produced on iron or paper. If you want a

Good Picture

f yourself, go to Naramore's. If you want the very best that can be had, go to laramore's. If you wantsomething that looks like you, go to Nar If you want an old Daguerrootype, Ambrotype, or other Pictures copied and enlarged, he can do that as reasonable as any other man. They will be finished in India Ink, Oli or Water Colors wher

Persons wishing pictures of groups and children, vill receive especial attention. A large assortment of Frames and Framing Material constantly on hand. All kinds of Pictures Framed to Order M. B.—Don't mistake the place, over A. B. Enstman's

April 24, 1872.-1f. Executor's Notice. EXECUTOR 5 JY OLDGO.

ETTERS Testamentary on the estate of William Barns, late of Jackson township, Tioga county, a, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, il persons having claims against said estate and hose owing the same, ard hereby notified to call for etitlement on the executor at his residence in Jackson township aforesaid.

JOHN E. BARNS, Jackson, Pa., April 17, 1872-6\*

Exec.r.

Administrator's Sale. OTIOE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of order issued out of the Orphan's Court of the ounty of Tioga, April 5, 1872, the undersigned, admin-attactor of the estate of Eliza Kress, deceased, will on lous as it is unjust. When it was made to appear by the meeting of Gen. Hartranit's friends in caucus that between seventy and elgity of the delegates could be relied on to nominate him for Governor, his selection on the first ballot was assured.

Col. Jordan cared nothing for a mere complimentary vote, and had to submit to the inevitable, and did it by declining to allow the use of his name. Subsequently sundry friends of Hartranit placed Mr. Jordan in nomination for Supreme Judge, out of an appreciation of his strength, character and abilities, and supported him in good faith. Mr. Jordan had no knowledge of this. His own friends did not even co-operate in the movement, not regarding him as a candidate for that office, which he was not. We were on the ground, had ample opportunities to see and know what was done, and we know whereof we affirm.

county—beginning at a post on the State Read, which post is also a corner of land conveyed by Samuel W Morris, to Edwin Fellows; thence by the road north Morris, to Edwin Fellows; thence by the road north 3 degrees west 34 perches; thence north 16 degrees east 39 perches to a post; thence by land of Daniel Kelsey, east 22 perches to a post; thence south 70.3 perches to a post; thence by land of Edwin Fellows, west 31 perches to the place of beginning; containing 12 acres and 96 perches, and allowance, be the same more or less, being part of a tract of land survoyed in pursuance of warrant 303 to Peter Jannary.

Also another lot adjoining the above described piece of land convoyed by the Executors of Isaac W. Morris, to Israel Greenleaf—beginning at a most converse. of land conveyed by the Executors of Isaac W. Morris, to Israel Greenleaf—beginning at a post corner of Daniel Kelsey's lot, and by the same mast 93 perches to a beech corner, thenice partly by lot surveyed for Erastus May, south 70.3 perches to a post, also the northesst corner of a lot surveyed for Jonathan Austin, and by the same west 93 perches to a post, and by land in name of Peter January, north 70.3 perches to the place of beginning—containing 38½ acres, being part of a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of Lottery warrant No. 83 granted to James Stewart.

Also another lot of land in the township of Delmar, beginning at a sugar tree the northeast corner nercof, and a corner of tand of Jacob Duryea; thence north 88 degrees west, 132.8 perches to a post the southwest corner of said Duryea's land, and in the line of land belonging to John Fellows; thence by land of the hoirs of John Fellows and by land of Caroline Hurd, south 2 degrees west 60% perches to a post, the southwart was corner bereef theres by land of Youth Pellows and by land of Caroline Hurd, south 2 degrees west 60% perches to a post, the southware corner bereef theres by land of Youth Pellows and by land of Caroline Hurd, south 2 degrees west 60% perches to a post, the southware corner bereef theres by land of Youth Pellows and by land of Caroline Hurd, south 2 degrees west 60% perches to a post, the southware corner bereef themes by land of Youth Pellows.

south 2 degrees west 60% perches to a post, the south-west corner hereof; thence by land of Herford Butler, south 88 degrees east 1328 perches to a post; thence by land belonging to the heirs of Israel Merick, north 2 degrees East 60% perches to the place of beginning— containing 50 acres be the same more or less. containing ou screen by the containing of screen times, if at time of sale; if annually thereaster.—
Payment of the same to be secured by bond and mort
W. O. KRESS. gago. April 17, 1872.-4w.

## 00 TO @

**Head Quarters** Drugs and Medicines. (Patent or otherwise) -Also for

> AG-GO TO HEAD QUARTERS FOR TO Choice Liquors, Cigars, and TOBACCO. Also for

> > BOOKS.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNIGHES, GLASS, PUTTY, LIME, AND ALL STYLES OF BRUSHES, 80.

Religious, Historical, Medical, Legal, Blank or School E. B. A. full assortment of the latter. Also, an or callent assortment of

Groceries. On Twas, Sugars, Coffee, Sprup, Molassez, Ricc. Spices Sods, etc., we will not be beaten in price or quality. We will sell choice Toas by the chest, or sugar by the barrel, at as low figures as the same can be bought at this side of New York.

P. S. TRY OUR 4 SHILLING TEA. LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c., &c.

Fancy and Toilet Articles. PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, POMADES, BRUSHES, &C., &C., LIKEVISE GOT-LERY AND JEWELRY, WHIPS AND LARHES.

We hold twenty desirable village lots for sale in the control part of the town; and will also loan money at seasonable rates.

N. B. Dr. W. W. Webb has his office in our store, Jan. 1, 1672-tf. HASTINGS & COLES.

For Sale. A BOUT 110 acres of land known as the William K.

A. Mitchell farm at Mitchell's Crock, Thega Co., Pa.,
with three dwelling houses, a shoam Saw Mill and
Baras and other buildings—one of the best locations
for a lumbaring or other manufacturing establishment
on the Tioga Railroad.

Also, adjoining a lot of about 185 acres, about 30
acres in pasture. Would make a good farm—timber
enough en it for fuel lumbar posts, &c., to pay for it.
Also about 750 acres of timber land with some improvements, about a mile east of the above described
lands—valuable for Hemlock Bark, timber and farming lands.

iands—valuance or number of one acre cash, situated at light there is a store, barn, &c.

Those desiring to purchase inquire of Mrs. Jans Mitchell on the premises at Mitchell's Creak:

C. H. SETMIOUR,

Those, Pa. Jan. 1, 1872-tf.

Insurance! Insurance! Hand in Hand Mutual Life Insurance Company, OFFICE, No. 112 S. 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 23, 1867. Chart'd Capital \$500,000

Stock and Mutual, combining Security with Profits. Suppose you are already insued in a first-class company, and from any cause whatever, (say after ten year-ly payments) you do not or cannot pay longer and dieyour insurance gone and your money wasted. Not so in the "HAND-IN-HAND;" all Policies are Non-For-This company which ranks among the most popular

Traveling Priveleges Unrestricted. All policies are incontestible after one year from any of the ordinary causes.

Look to your Life Insurance. Please examine the following Comparative Table. It is sometimes alleged by Agents of other Companies that the Company they represent is safer than others. While we unhesitatingly assert our bolife in the soundness and stability of all companies, we desire to present the following for the inspection of those desiring to insure:

Of the following companies, compare the annual premiums charged by each for an insurance on life at the age of 30 years, payable at death:

Aunual premium for life.

If not already insured take a policy with the "HAND-IN-HAND." the best Mutual Company in the United States.

A. M. INGHAM, Agent, commodated with keeping for mares at reasonable rates,

TERMS.—\$10 for a single mare: \$8 by the session:

TERMS.—\$10 for a single mare: \$8 by the session:

Any person having a mare insurand, and parting with her before the time of feating, will be held accountable to for the insurance money unless it is proved that the mare was not with feat. Insured mares must be returned regularly to the Jack, or the owners will be charged the insurance money. Insurance money due of the patrons manifest such to be their desire. In Section 181, 1878.

Middlebury, April 24, 1872-3m. Proprietor.

Middlebury, April 24, 1872-3m. Proprietor.

MIDDLE NOTICE.—The Delmar School Directors will meet at the school house onear the Delmar School house meet at the school of the summer school will be provided at each school house where a two-thirds majority of the patrons manifest such to be their desire. In case of no summer school, then such noighborhood will be entitled to the amount so saved to be applied to the lengthening of the winter term.

April 3, 1872, 3w ROBT CAMPRELL, Secty.

WICKHAM & FARR

TIOGA, PA.

Second Stock

Fall and Winter

GOODS.

and are selling them at their usual

Rates.

Just call and see what a good assortment we have.

WICKHAM & FARR.

Real Estate Agency!

THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of the following TOWN PROPERTY:

60 VILLAGE LOTS,

situate on the Mansfield road and State Street. The lots are in the central part of town, and convenient

Rail Road Depot.

SEVERAL LOTS

MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Situated on the line of the Rail Road, and suitable for

These lots will be sold on reasonable terms.

. R. Barker's

CHEAP CASH STORE

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

Which will be sold very cheap.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, BUTTONS, ALL KINDS, LINEN GOODS, WHITE PROUE, OLOTHS AND CASSIMERS, POPLINS AND WHITE GOODS, Gloves, Hosiery, Knit Goods and Notions.

Choice Groceries.

Cash paid for BUTTER, or shipped on Commission Ricage call and look our Stock over. You will a

ways find us ready and willing to show go

J. B. BARKER.

Jan. 1, 1872.