Wellsboro Agitator.

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The Agitator.

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A. W. GELDER & A. P. BARNES,

A. W. GELDER. | A. P. BARNES.

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R. S. Bailey & Son,
WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Butter a specialty. Our hotel and family trades enable us to obtain the highest market prices. Refer to Merchants and Bradford Dairies. No. 36 South Water St., Philadelphia.—April 10, 1872-3m.*

A. Redfield,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Collections promptly attended to. Office over Wm. Roberts' Drug Store.—Wellsboro, Pa., Apr. 1, 1872-9m.

C. H. Seymour,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Tioga Pa. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.—

Geo. W. Merrick,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in Bowen & Cone's new brick hall from Agitator Office, 2d floor, Wellsboro, Pa.—Jan 1, 1872.

Mitchell & Cameron,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Claim and Insurance Agents, Office in Roy's block, over Van Order's liquor store, Wellsboro, Pa.—Jan 1, 1872

William A. Stone,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, over C. B. Kelley's Dry Good Store, Bright & Bailey's block on Main street. Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1872

Josiah Emery & C. D. Emery,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—Office opposite Court House, in Purdy's Block, Williamsport, Pa. All business promptly attended to.—Jan 1, 1872.

J. C. Strang,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Office with J. B. Niles, Esq., Wellsboro, Pa.—Jan. 1, '72.

J. B. Niles,
ATTORNEY AT LAW - Will attend promptly to business entrusted to his care in the counties of Tioga and Potter. Office on the Avenue—Wellsboro, Pa., 1872

Jno. W. Adams,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa. Collections promptly attended to.—Jan. 1, 1872.

Jno. W. Guernsey,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.—Office 1st door south of Union Hotel, Tioga, Tioga county, Pa.

Armstrong & Linn,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Williamsport, Pa.
A. L. ARMSTRONG
J. P. LINN
Jan. 1, 1872.

Wm. B. Smith,
ATTORNEY, Bounty and Insurance Agent. All communications to the above address will receive prompt attention. Terms moderate.—Knoxville, Jan 1, 1872.

Van Gelder & Barnes,
PRINTERS.—All kinds of Job Printing done on the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Office in Bowen & Cone's new brick, 2d floor.—Jan 1, 1872

W. D. Terbell & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, and dealers in Wall Paper, Oil Lamps, Window Glass, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, &c.—Corning, N. Y Jan. 1, 1872

D. Bacon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 1st. door east of Laughlin's, Main Street. Will attend promptly to all calls.—Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1872.

A. M. Ingham, M. D.,
DENTIST, Office at his residence on the Avenue, Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1872.

W. W. Webb, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—Office—Opening out of Cowles & Deng Store —Wellsboro, Pa., Jan.

Seeley, Coats & Co.,
BANKERS, Knoxville, Tioga Co., Pa.—Receive money on deposit, discount notes, and sell drafts on New York. Collections promptly made.
A. S. SEELEY, Osceola. VINE CRANDALL,
1872 DAVID COATS, Knoxville

J. Parkhurst & Co.,
BANKERS, Elkland, Tioga Co., Pa.
JOEL PARKHURST,
JOHN PARKHURST,
C. L. PATTISON.

Sabinsville Hotel,
SABINSVILLE, PA., D. Churchill, Proprietor.—This house has recently undergone a general renovation to accommodate the traveling public in a superior manner.—Jan. 1, 1872.

Petrolium House,
COLLINS, PA., Geo. Close, Proprietor.—Good accommodations for both man and beast. Charges reasonable and good attention given to guests.

Farmers' Temperance Hotel.
MAIN STREET, having purchased this house, intend to conduct it as in the past, strictly on temperance principles. Every accommodation for man and beast. Charges reasonable.—Wellsboro, Pa.,

Union Hotel.
JOHN BOYLE, Proprietor, Wellsboro, Pa.—This house is centrally located, and has all the conveniences for man and beast. Charges moderate.—Jan.

Wellsboro Hotel,
CORNER MAIN ST & THE AVENUE.
Wellsboro, Pa.
SOL. BUNNEL, Prop'r.
This popular Hotel lately kept by B. B. Holiday, has undergone a complete renovation and is now one of the best hotels in Northern Pennsylvania. All the stages arrive and depart from this house. Good Livery attendance. Livery attached.—1872

THE OLD PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE"
HAS been known as the Townsend House and for the last year has been occupied by D. D. Holiday, has been thoroughly refitted and repaired by
M. R. O'CONNOR,
Happy to accommodate the old friends of the house at reasonable rates.
M. R. O'CONNOR.

Batchelder & Johnson,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
WELLSBORO MARBLE WORKS,
Walnut Street (opposite Foundry)
WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.
MANUFACTURE MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, COUNTERS, &c.
Our Marble work executed neatly, and at reasonable rates. We also furnish to order, Marble and Marble Cutters, Grates, Fenders, &c.
Jan 1, 1872.—6m J. R. BATCHELDER.
F. A. JOHNSTON.

Farm for Sale.
The subscribers offer for sale his farm of 56 acres, situated in Catlin Hollow, Charleston, Tioga county, Pa.; within about four miles of Wellsboro and two miles of Niles Valley depot. School in sight, mills, shops, &c., within a mile. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of
May 17, 1871-tf. O. G. CATLIN.

MY LITTLE GIRL.

Small beauty hath this little girl
So dear to me,
But she is heavenly good and sweet
And maidenly.

Her heart's a nest of tenderness
And purity;
And all its passion, all its truth
She gives to me.

From her soft eyes her gentle soul
Beams radiantly—
All that I know of hope and rest
Lies there for me.

She is my Heaven, she makes my world.
So dear is she,
That, missing her I could not bear
Eternity.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Beecher on Grant and the Liberals.

At a meeting of the Republican friends of Gen. Grant in Brooklyn, recently, Henry Ward Beecher made a speech, from which the following extracts are made:

'I aver, in the language of the resolutions, that we are open on every side to critical examination, and we don't commit ourselves to this measure or to that delinquency. In the administration of the last four years—judging parties by a fair and impartial rule that governs all large bodies of men, and looking at a legislation that has spread itself over this continent—I say that this party has done well. Yet there has sprung up on it a breeze. We have had renowned orators and renowned orations. No man can surpass me in my gratitude to Mr. Sumner, and in acknowledgment of the great work of his life; but in my view he has not been a Moses who has led the people to the promised land, or led the peoples into the valley of the Moab. I am very glad that our emigrant population have so wise and so eloquent a representative as Mr. Schurz. Listen when he speaks, knowing that I am listening to one of some distinction; I know that I am listening to an honest man. You may caricature him if you will, but I listen to him with great respect. The same is true of Mr. Trumbull. They propose to meet as Liberal Republicans. I should like to know if I am not

A LIBERAL REPUBLICAN?

Perhaps you are Liberal Republicans. They purpose to meet in Cincinnati. What the result of that meeting will be no prophet can be found to tell. It may be that they will have a council and confer and take counsel; that they will confer and that they will counsel—and that will be a good deal. They have used up the oxygen in Washington. I think a new lead will do them good. If it amounts to this, and certain good features can be brought out and put in a stronger light, you and I will go with them. We say in advance, if they can raise up a man loyal power within the land, if they can raise a platform that shall be higher than it would have been raised by us, we will accept their influence and use it. You cannot set up an Administration that will be too pure; you cannot take away selfishness and pride from men in a greater degree than we shall approve. It may be this will not be the result of that convention, it may be that

A NEW PARTY

will be incarnated. Gentlemen, a new party is very much like a new-born child; it is a charming thing in the household, but we have to wait long before we can put it to any present use. Party is not a thing that can be run up like a brick house. A party is a living organization, and merges slowly into being; it grows in all its members. It is a faction if it be only in a State, but in this nation it is a party, and is made up of the units of the whole nation, with man to man standing together. But it is impossible to extemporize a party. You can extemporize mushrooms, but you cannot extemporize oak trees. The great principles of this nation need more time for maturing. You have foster mothers and good nurses, but nobody can take such good care of a child as the mother who brought it forth. Nobody on this continent can take such care of this party as the men who fought for its ideas and suffered for their ideas.

But why, gentlemen, is there a necessity for a new party? I read lately in that admirable paper, the *Nation*, an article that went to show that for a party to succeed it must do more than those can do for it who called it into being. That is very plausible, but it is not correct. I think that it is very likely to change frequently a Legislature, but the

POLICY OF A PARTY

you do not need again. Every step you take in things that are impracticable shows that you are not wise in council. The opinions expressed by newspapers, by delegates, by conventions, show that the people are not prepared for a new party. The Republican party has made many mistakes. There is much of the legislation in Congress that I should like to see corrected, and some stop put to this everlasting outcry, and practical legislation attended to. A new party is not called for, and it would be impossible to organize it in time to do any good. My own intercourse with the people, with what I read in the journals, leads me to the conclusion that the people will stand by it and put it through to victory.

Now, what has been the policy of this Aministration in the times that are past?—With regard to Southern affairs there has been considerable criticism, but the result of the policy of the Republican party has been such, that for the past eight years there never was before such order and such industry manifested as there is now, under circumstances so difficult that the parallel is not to be found in the world's history.—With reference to the debt, I was told in England that it would never be paid, for such a thing had never been heard of as any people paying so vast a debt. There was the Mephistopheles suggestion that it should be paid in a certain way.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

declared, however, that it should be honestly paid, and 40,000,000 of people declared that $3,000,000,000 of debt should be paid in taxes. That had been done under the administration of Gen. Grant. The official exhibit of March 31, 1872, shows that $315,000,000 of debt have been paid. With this statement also comes the assurance that there is to be a reduction of $150,000,000 of taxation. This is the work of an imbecile Government.

Was there ever more quiet than on the continent to-day? New political issues are constantly arising, and a purely administrative officer should be left free to administer. There has never been an officer at the head of the Government more sensitive to public opinion than Gen. Grant. When, for reasons which Providence understands—I don't—there was a rumbling of the people's will as to the collectorship of the port of New York, the collector was removed. When it was understood that there were malfeasances in office, committees of investigation were appointed.

GENERAL GRANT

is not amenable to the charge that he does not heed the will of the people. He does heed it—not Lincoln more. Gentlemen, it is said that Gen. Grant is no administrator. I don't know that he is. I don't know what the secret of that administration is. It was said that he was no general; it was said that there were other generals; but Gen. Grant got the victories, and other generals did not. It is said that he has no genius for government. I don't know that he has genius for anything, but there has never been a better administrator. It is said that he is a consolidator. Well, jealous as I am of it, I say that there should be a consolidation, but it should be the consolidation of a federal government. I believe Gen. Grant learns, but never forgets. As to the one-term principle, I think there is just as much danger in the two-term or the three-term principles. I think I may pledge Gen. Grant that he will withdraw if Mr. Sumner will, if Mr. Schurz will, if Mr. Trumbull will, if Mr. Greeley will, and if I will withdraw. Well, I will set them a good example; I will promise them that I won't be the next President of the United States. We say about the two-term principle, that we would rather try a man who has had a trial of four years; and in view of all the weighty considerations of the future, say that we would rather "take the old horse again." I therefore believe that under Gen. Grant we shall have a prosperity that will be the admiration of all the world.

Food for Thought.

We have here brought together a few extracts from the speeches and letters laid before the recent Grant meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, which will repay thoughtful perusal:

AN ALLIANCE OF THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

All good citizens desire purity and economy of administration; a faithful observance of the conditions under which the Union has been restored; the protection of the equal rights of American citizens; the diminution of the debt and the reduction of taxation; the improvement of the civil service; the maintenance of the faith of the United States, and the stability of the situation under which national industry has so rapidly revived, and general prosperity has been assured. But, in the present condition of the country, who are more likely to secure these results? Those who as a party have always sought them, or those whose sole chance of success lies in the support of a party which, within ten years, was identified with slavery and causeless rebellion, and which is steadily hostile to equal rights—a party which includes every enemy to the Union, and of the principles upon which our late troubles have been composed? The character of a coalition is determined by its largest and most powerful element; and if the Democratic party decide to act with the dissatisfied Republicans, it will be an alliance of the wolf and the lamb, an alliance by absorption.—*Letter of Geo. Wm. Curtis.*

THE TONE OF FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

The people of the South, when they attempted the overthrow of the Government, assumed all the responsibilities of the result; they intended to secure the perpetual slavery of the blacks; they failed, and the result of freedom and enfranchisement is felt to be an awful punishment. They cannot stand the idea of seeing their former slaves in many cases their political equals; but they really can have none but themselves to blame. They have a special dislike to Gen. Grant, as he was the successful leader of the army which finally subdued them.—I have recently returned from an extended visit South, and, with few exceptions, I found the leading men watching with great interest the progress of the Presidential campaign North. They remember that the Democratic party, with some noble exceptions, were opposed to the war, and in Congress and out, during its progress, predicted and apparently hoped for failure. They are now hoping for the success of the Democratic party, anticipating in that event that some way—they do not see exactly how—the freedmen are to be made their political slaves, and their influence in a great measure destroyed. Their great hope now is in the success of the "Reform" movement, backed up, as they anticipate, by the Democrats, which if successful will give that party the control of the Government.—*Speech of Wm. E. Dodge.*

FACTS ABOUT SENATOR TRUMBULL.

I may be permitted to say that Senator Trumbull obtained his seat in the Senate of the United States many years ago by a daring defiance of the Constitution in his own State. If my memory serves me, he held a high judicial office in Illinois when he was chosen to the Senate by the Legislature.—The Constitution of Illinois provided that no judicial officer should be eligible to election to any other office during his term as Judge. Nevertheless, Senator Trumbull's friends in Illinois, with the full approval of their leader, disregarded the State Constitution and elected him, and the Senator successfully claimed at the hands of the Senate the seat in that body against the protests of Douglass, by the nullification of so much of the Constitution of the State as stood in his way. Nor has Senator Trumbull been more fortunate in adapting his practice to his polemics in respect to the equilibrium of the several branches of the Federal Government. In the famous M'Ardle case, which was understood to involve the power of the Executive in the execution of the reconstruction acts of Congress, Senator Trumbull was employed by the Executive for a fee of $10,000, which was fixed in appreciation of his distinction at the Bar, to argue that case before the Supreme Court of the United States. He made, as was generally conceded, a very able argument, but he nevertheless seems to have doubted either his ability to convince the Court, or the disposition of the Court to be convinced, and he thereupon successfully exerted his great influence on Congress as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to put thro' an act taking away the jurisdiction of the Court, so that they could not decide the case against him. I don't discover in either of these incidents a better leader in the path of civil service reform or State rights than I am able to find among these honored statesmen who propose to seek their choice as heretofore within the ranks of the Republican organization.—*Gen. Sickles.*

CHARACTER OF GEN. GRANT.

Of all the men I have seen in high station, there is not one with less pride of opinion or of place; not one more ready to revise his own judgments and weigh the suggestions of others; not one more anxious to do all things well, than he whose re-election you will aid to secure. No Administration, no party, no majority in Congress has ever so remorselessly investigated, punished and purged its own offenses; none was ever so courageous in meeting accusations, however gratuitous or unpatriotic. When the many committees now searching for abuses shall report all their discoveries, the country will be struck by the contrast between the truth and the allegations, and not less by the contrast between the record of the present Administration and most of its predecessors.—*Senator Conkling's Letter.*

THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESIDENT.

During the winter just ended I have held courts in different places from Wyoming county to Albany, and I can truly say that the masses of the Republican party are unmistakably in favor of re-electing President Grant. They know he is honest, and a safe and prudent Executive. They regard him as good a President as we have had since the organization of the Government. They are grateful to him for his great services in crushing the rebellion, for which the outside sympathizers and abettors of the Cincinnati movement hate him. They know he has no policy to enforce against the patriotic will of the people, and that he conforms to the acts of Congress. They readily forgive his errors and mistakes, because he is great enough to correct them himself. They love him for his virtues, and will re-elect him President.—*Letter from Judge Balcom.*

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

I cannot shut my eyes to the dangers of Republican dissensions—dangers not only to the party itself and its future, but to the nation and its future also. Nor can any one else shut his eyes to the fact that the grandest reforms which the country owes to the fidelity of the Republican organization, were carried through when its unity and permanency were warred on by foes from its own household, who proclaimed, as is now again proclaimed, that its usefulness and ability to achieve great results had ended, and that the time had arrived for new affiliations. What it has done since then is, however, a noble heritage to bequeath to our children, illumining, as the record does, some of the brightest pages of our country's annals. And I have no fear, when impartial history records the administrative results of American Executives of our times, but that side by side with the once bitterly-criticized, but now universally honored, Abraham Lincoln, will be found the name of Ulysses S Grant.—*Letter from Vice President Colfax.*

OFFICE-HOLDERS AND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

They talk about this Convention in Philadelphia as being an office-holders' convention. Suppose we say the Convention of Cincinnati is to be an office-seekers' convention. I won't say it. You can think what you will about it. But this much I do say, the National Convention that will meet this year at Philadelphia will have fewer office-holders in it, and fewer members of Congress than any Convention that has met in thirty years of the party in power. The office-holders have had little to do about it. In looking over the list of delegates of eight States, I find five office-holders elected from them all. I want you to remember this and take it home with you. Now I will tell you how this matter is. You go to the sections of our country where they have no office-holders and you will find the Republican party united, supporting the measures of the Administration, and almost unanimous for Grant. But you go to the places like your own city of New York, where you have got a vast number of office-holders, and you have dissensions and divisions. And I tell you to-night it is this office-holding and office-seeking, and these little personal and petty ambitions that are disturbing the unity of the Republican party, and involving disaster. The great ideas, principles and policy of the Republican party to-day are stronger than the Republican party itself; and you know it, and I know it.—*Senator Wilson's Speech.*

A PREDICTION.

Now, gentlemen, Mr. Schurz made a prediction the other night, and he closed with the declaration that their banners would float over the dome of the capitol in a twelve-month. Now I will make a prediction here to-night, and I want you to remember it as long as you remember Mr. Schurz's prediction; and that prediction is this:—That if the nominees at Cincinnati are not supported by the Democratic party of the country, they will not have an electoral vote in the Union; that if they are supported by the Democratic party, we will carry from twenty-five to thirty States of the Union for Gen. Grant.—*Senator Wilson.*

WHO IS IN FAVOR OF AMNESTY?

The House of Representatives last winter passed a bill granting complete amnesty to all but three classes of rebels: first, those who had been in the Congress of the United States at the beginning of the rebellion, and who went out and engaged in the rebellion; second, those who had been in the army of the United States, and who left the army and carried their swords over into the rebel army; and third, those who had been members of the secession conventions in the Southern States, and there voted to carry their States out of the Union and into the rebellion. But it excepted such men as Davis, Toombs, Stephens and Breckenridge, the men that made the rebellion, and who were responsible for that greatest of all crimes of history. That bill passed the House and came to the Senate. There it was amended so as to give civil rights to the colored people, making them equal to their late masters, the late rebels. The bill thus amended was put on its final passage, and under the Constitution it required a two-thirds vote. It lacked just three votes of having a two-thirds vote; and if Senators Trumbull and Tipton had voted for it, and if Senator Schurz had remained in the Senate and voted for it instead of stepping out at that unfortunate time, the bill would have passed. Why did they refuse to vote for that bill? Because it did not give amnesty to the ringleaders of the rebellion, and because it carried on it as a rider an amendment which gave complete civil rights to the colored people, of the United States.—Now I am not in favor of universal amnesty myself. I am willing to grant amnesty to all except the great criminals, the authors of the rebellion. I voted to give amnesty to all but these three classes, and I can say that so long as I have a vote in the Senate of the United States, I never will consent to give amnesty to Jefferson Davis.—*Speech of Senator Morton.*

WILL THE NORTH PAY FOR THE SOUTHERN SLAVES?

If the Democratic party gets into power, do you expect that the Southern Democracy will tax themselves to pay the interest on the debt that was contracted for their subjugation, while their own is left unprovided for? They invested their money in Confederate stocks and bonds; they lost everything; they lost their slaves—a property they valued at thousands of millions of dollars.—They were comparatively impoverished.—When you have put them in power, and they have the power to vote taxes or not to vote taxes, is any man weak enough to believe that they will voluntarily tax themselves to pay the interest on your debt without some corresponding compensation made to them? What will it be? Will it be the payment of the Confederate debt? I don't know. I am inclined to think that it will take the direction of paying for the slaves. There is no man in the South to-day, so far as I know, who lost slaves, who is not looking forward to that event. I met a very distinguished Southern gentleman at West Point last summer—a man that you all know by reputation; and I will give you his name, because it was not said in confidence to me, but was said in the presence of others; one of the noblest and purest men of the South, and a loyal man throughout the war, and one of the largest slaveholders throughout the South, Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina. He believed slavery to have been unlawfully abolished, and he said, "I have made out an inventory of my slaves and laid it aside, because I believe that a sense of returning justice will yet compel this nation to pay for the slaves;" and so far as I know, this has been done by almost the entire body of the former slave-owners of the Southern States. When the Democratic party comes into power they will come forward with that claim, and they will say to the Democracy, and say truly, "You are committed in favor of paying us for our slaves."—*Senator Morton.*

THE DANGER BEFORE US.

I believe the time will come, unless there shall be a continual verdict of this nation to the contrary, when we shall be asked to pay for the slaves. If the Democratic party comes into power they cannot refuse it.—They will say, "Let bygones be bygones; let us make everything right and equal; let us pay the debts on both sides, pension the soldiers on both sides, and then we will have an era of good feeling and universal fraternity." I am drawing no fancy sketch.—These things are actually at your threshold. They are dependent on the return of the party to power. Remember that that party is committed against every measure that was necessary to put down the rebellion. They are committed against your whole financial system. They are committed against the national bank system from first to last.—They are committed against your currency in its present form. They are in favor of State sovereignty.—*Senator Morton.*

THE DEMOCRATIC GAME.

Democratic newspapers like the New York *World* will say, "We will take the Cincinnati candidates if they are right and the platform is right," but they have not committed themselves unconditionally.—What is their game? They are encouraging these men to go on and make nominations at Cincinnati; they wait to see two Republican tickets in the field, see us roundly engaged, and when that is accomplished they will come forward with their regular ticket and try to run in between us and win. If they take these candidates, it will be because they are good Democrats who are nominated; but I do not believe they will take them. They are simply holding out this idea, keeping quiet, encouraging them privately, giving them conditional, hypothetical promises; and after they have taken what they regard as the fatal step, and put a ticket in the field, they will come forward and try and play the game game that they played in 1848 and 1853. They think they can beat two Republican tickets easier than they can one, and so they cold.—*Senator Morton.*

STAND BY YOUR PRINCIPLES.

Stand by the Republican party. I am for the re-nomination of Gen. Grant. I believe he is entitled to it. I believe the great majority of this nation are for him. Until he is nominated it is a fair and open question for discussion, and any Republican has a right to bring forward the name of any other candidate and press him for the nomination; but after the nomination is made it will be no longer an open question for any good Republican. That man who loves his principles more than he hates the President will stand by the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, whoever he may be. Great interests are at stake. In conclusion, I expect you to stand fast by your principles, by your country, by your constituency, and to do that, the best way to do it, and the only way to do it, that I know of, is to stand fastly by the Republican party in the approaching contest.—*Senator Morton.*

In Rhode Island lately a farmer was tugging away with all his might and main at a barrel of apples, which he was endeavoring to get up the cellar stairs, and calling at the top of his lungs for one of the boys to lend him a hand, but in vain. When he had, after an infinite amount of sweating and snifting, accomplished the task, and when they were not needed, of course, the 'boys' made their appearance.

'Where have you been, and what have you been about, I'd like to know, that you did not hear my call?' inquired the farmer in an angry tone, and addressing the oldest.

'Out in the shop, settin' the saw,' replied the youth.

'And you, Dick?'

'Out in the barn, settin' the hen.'

'And you, sir?'

'Up in granny's room, settin' the clock.'

'And you, young man?'

'Up in the garret, settin' the trap.'

'And now, master Fred, where were you, and what were you settin'?' asked the farmer of the youngest progeny, the asperity of his temper being somewhat softened by this amusing category of answers. 'Come, let us hear.'

'Out on the doorstep, settin' still!' replied the young hopeful, seriously.

'A remarkable spot, I must confess,' added the amused sire, dispersing the grinning group with a wave of his hand.

A Unique "Prayer."

We copy the following very rich specimen of what some people call "prayer" from the Boston *Investigator* of April 3d:

[For the Boston Investigator.]

Mr. Editor:—I wrote you last week that we were favored with a visit from B. F. Underwood. The first two evenings were spent in a debate with Rev. Mr. Taylor. On the first evening Mr. Taylor opened the exercises with prayer. On the second evening Mr. Underwood did the same; and here is his prayer, which I think is altogether too good to be lost. T. C. SANDERS.

Westfield, Pa., March 18, 1872.

"Thou incomprehensible Being, Power, Essence, said to exist and to be the Author of Nature, called by different names—Brama, Jehovah, Lord, Jupiter, Allah; worshiped as a negro in Africa, as an Indian by the untutored savage of America, and by the mass of Christians as a Caucassian; seated on a throne, with a crown on His head and a scepter in His hand, and angels all around ministering to His wants and chanting His praises; believed among the more thoughtful of thy worshipers to be something of which no correct conception can be formed, and recognized by us Infidels only as the aggregate of the forces of nature inherent in and inseparable from matter, constituting the soul of the universe; that which

'Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees.'

But whatever thou art, we make no attempt to extol thy name, for if but half as great and good as many of thy worshipers profess to believe, thou canst not be pleased with the praises and flatteries of men. We make no attempt to give thee information, for they who claim to be in special communication with thee declare that thou knowest all things, even the innermost secrets of the heart of man.

"We do not ask for any special favors for our opponent, for he has already told thee what he wants, and he is supposed to know his needs better than we can set them forth. We ask no special favors for ourself, because, in the first place, it does not comport with our notions of fair play to invoke thy aid in an intellectual contest with a gentleman who has come here to discuss with *us*, and not with thee. In the second place, we think we can sustain our position in this debate with no other assistance than that afforded by the silent but powerful aids which lie on the table before us. And in the third place, however much either of us might desire special help from thee, we do not believe thou wouldst interfere to give one the slightest advantage over the other.

"But a few years ago our beloved country (this is not said for thine information) was suffering all the horrors of a terrible war, and our hearts were saddened by the thought of 'States dissevered, belligerent, and drenched in fraternal blood.' Millions of prayers went up from pulpit, fireside, and tented field, both North and South, entreating thee to interfere to stop the sanguinary contest by the effusion of blood. But the sanguinary contest continued without any intervention by thee, and was ended only when the South, exhausted in resources, was able to offer no further resistance to the armies of the Union. How, then, can we expect thee to interfere in a comparatively insignificant contest like this between us and our friend? We realize the fact that the intellectual work of the debate must be performed by the disputants, and we think it unwise for either of us to look to thee for victory.

"Whether 'Providence is on the side of the strongest battalion' or not, we notice that they generally win, whether they fight in the cause of the right or wrong. Who has forgotten that the patriot army of Hungary was overwhelmed and defeated by the powerful and disciplined hosts of perjured Austria? 'Trust in God, but keep your powder dry!' said Cromwell to his soldiers. As we are satisfied that in physical warfare more depends upon the quality and condition of the ammunition than mere 'trust in God,' so in an intellectual contest like this, we believe that an acquaintance with the subject, and power and skill in presenting arguments, are more important than a 'reliance on thee.' Fred. Douglass said he prayed fifteen years, but the only prayer over answered in his case was the prayer he made with his *legs* when he ran away from slavery. That, we believe, under the circumstances, was a prayer of the right sort. An individual said to be thy Son, and sometimes spoken of as 'God manifest in the flesh,' is reported to have said that with faith to the amount of a grain of mustard seed men could remove mountains. We are satisfied from observation and experience, that with a mountain of faith we should fail to remove a grain of mustard seed, when adequate force was not applied. We cannot help noticing that Christians have but little faith in thine interposition in practical affairs. When they have built a church and dedicated it to thee, we notice they are not content with asking thee to save it from the thunderbolts of heaven, but, just like us 'unconverted sinners,' when we put up buildings for business purposes, they go to the expense of attaching lightning rods to their houses of worship.

"Had we any faith in the efficacy of prayer, there are many favors we might solicit; but since we are certain that we can obtain nothing by addresses to thee which would not come just as surely without the prayers, we close these prayerful remarks to turn our attention to our opponent, and to the important subject under consideration. *Amen!*"

WONDERFUL SAGACITY OF A DOG.—The following story, strange as it may appear, is vouched for by several witnesses whose testimony is unimpeachable. A short time ago a female Newfoundland dog was in the habit of coming to the house of a lady in the city, who would throw to it pieces of cold meat, which the dog would eat, and go away again. So confirmed did this habit become that, at a certain hour daily, the lady would expect the dog, which would put in an appearance. A few days ago the lady said to the dog, 'Why don't you bring me one of your puppies?' repeating the question several times as she stood at the window, the dog looking at her with an expression of intelligence, as if it understood every word. The next day, to the lady's astonishment, the dog returned accompanied by a little puppy. The lady fed both dogs, and then took the puppy up into the window, when the old dog scampered off and did not return for three days. At the end of that time the dog again appeared, when after feeding it the lady said, 'Next time bring all your puppies, I want to see them,' and yesterday morning, sure enough, the dog returned, accompanied by three Newfoundland puppies. Several of the neighbors saw the whole transaction, and stated that they considered this one of the most wonderful proofs of the sagacity of the dog they have ever known. Where the dog came from and to whom it belongs is not known, but we have the name of the lady and also of those who were eye witnesses to the occurrences as narrated by us.—*Portland Press.*

A physician stopped at the door of a country apothecary, and inquired for a pharmacopœia. "Sir," said the apothecary, "I know of no such farmer living about these parts."

Cyrus D. Sill,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Liquors
WINES, &c., &c.
Agent for Fine Old Whiskies,
Jan. 1, 1872. CORNING, N. Y.

Brick for Sale,
AT the kiln near the Academy. Also two or three thousand good Shingles. Inquire of
April 9, 1872-6t. ED. WETMORE.

NOTICE
IS hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Stony Fork Salt company will be held at the house of Charles Wilcox on the 11th of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Let all be present, as business of importance is to be attended to. By order of the President.
ALBERT OSBORN, Sec'y.
Delmar, April 24, 1872.

Notice.
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 Cumberland Creek to Railroad depot, are hereby notified to build sidewalks in front 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 VALKENBURG, Clerk.
April 24, 1872-3w.

Administrators' Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Sally Hodges, late of Sullivan, Tioga county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate and those having claims against it will settle with HIRAM HODGES, HENRY B. CARD, Adm'rs.
Sullivan, April 17, 1872-6w

Lath, Lath
WILL be found on hand at all times the present season at the Mills of O. HAMILTON, near Jackson Centre.
Jackson, April 1, 1872-tf.

For Sale,
A HAMBLETONIAN STALLION FOUR YEAR OLD COLT. Terms easy. Inquire of L. L. RUSSELL, Dolmar.
April 10, 1872-4t.

Houghton, Orr & Co.,
STONY FORK, PA.
Manufacturers of
Buggies, Sulkies,
PLATFORM SPRING, TRUCK AND
LUMBER WAGONS,
CUTTERS,
SLEIGHS AND BOB SLEDS.
We are prepared to do anything in our line on short notice and in the best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. HOUGHTON, ORR & CO.
HASTINGS & COLES, Agents Wellsboro.
Stony Fork, Jan. 1, 1872.

J. Schiffelin Jr.
HAS now in stock, and will keep constantly on hand, at the lowest market quotations.
Wool Twine, 2 & 4 ply cotton & jutetwine. Marlin 2, 3 & 4 strand. Knowl's patent Step Ladder, from 3 to 8 ft.
HACKMATACK, TIMBER, GOODS GENERALLY. EMERY WHEELS FOR GUMMING SAWS.
A full assortment of Lake Huron and Berea
GRINDSTONES, CANAL WHEEL BARROWS IN ANY QUANTITY. MANILLA ROPE FROM ONE INCH DOWN.
No. 1 & 2, extra engine oil. A complete assortment of
Mechanics' Tools,
HOUSE BUILDERS AND HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND. BOTTOM PRICES ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Come in and take a look, get the figures and see how it is yourself, and oblige J. SCHIFFELIN, Jr.
Jan. 1, 1872.

Hear Kelley!
I am now receiving direct from the Importers a full and well selected stock of
CROCKERY,
CHINA AND GLASS WARE,
with a good assortment of
Table Cutlery & Plated Ware;
Also
Table Linen, Napkins, Toweling, &c.
My stock of
Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,
I will sell at greatly reduced prices to make room for a full and complete stock of
Table and House Furnishing Goods,
of which I propose hereafter to keep a full and complete assortment.
April 3, 1872.-tf. C. B. KELLEY.

CARRIAGES & WAGONS!

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Carriages, Wagons, Sulkies, &c., on short notice, and on reasonable terms. H. H. Borden of Tioga, and H. Wheeler of Lawrenceville, agents. Call at the above places, or my shop in Wellsboro, and examine work before purchasing elsewhere.
Jan. 1, 1872. O. J. WHEELER.

Piano Fortes and Organs!
PERSONS WANTING PIANOS OR ORGANS will find it greatly to their interest to buy of
I. G. HOYT & Co.
We are selling the best Instruments at lowest prices, and on the most favorable terms.
A first-class PIANO possesses all the following essentials, viz: the tone is divested of all impurities, a perfect equality of power throughout the entire scale, with resonance and duration of tone.
The touch is elastic, equal, easy and responsive to every demand of the fingers.
A defect in any one of these points, will cause a complete failure of the instrument.
We warrant every Piano for the term of five years.
Tuning promptly attended to by the most experienced Tuners.
Instruction Books of the most approved methods for the Piano and Organ constantly on hand.
D. DUNBAR, Elkland, Pa. I. G. HOYT, Osceola, Pa.
Dec. 13, 1871.-tf

WELLSBORO Door, Sash & Blind Factory.
BENJAMIN AUSTIN, is prepared to furnish first-class work from the best lumber, at his new factory which is now in full operation.
**Sash, Doors, BLINDS, PICKETS, AND MOULD