Announcements.

Mr. ELIAS HORTON, Jr., offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Superintendent of the Schools of Tioga County.
April 3, 1872-tf.

COVINGTON, April, 4, 1872.

THOS. H. EDWARDS,
Dear Sir:—I have consulted a number of the school directors of this township, and they earnestly desire you to become a candidate for County Superintendent.
We have confidence in you, and hope you will respond to our call. Yours truly,
WM. FARRER.
Covington, Tioga Co., Pa.

In compliance with the above, I, THOS. H. EDWARDS, of Charleston, Pa., 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 approaching Constitutional Convention. I solicit the support of my friends. THOMAS L. KANE.
Kane, April, 8, 1872.

The Agitator.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872.

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
ULYSSES MERCUR,
of Bradford County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HARRISON ALLEN,
of Warren County.

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

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, PHILADELPHIA;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, PHILADELPHIA;
HARRY WHITE, INDIANA;
WILLIAM LILLY, CARBON;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, SCHUYLKILL;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, CENTRE;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, LYCOMING;
WILLIAM DAVIS, MONROE;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, LANCASTER;
SAM'EL E. DIMMICK, WAYNE;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, WASHINGTON;
DAVID N. WHITE, ALLEGHENY;
W. H. AINEY, LEHIGH;
JOHN H. WALKER, ERIE.

Gold closed last Saturday in New York at 112¾.

Senator Fenton left Washington last Monday, in company with Trumbull and Tipton, for Cincinnati. Good bye, Reuben! a long farewell!

Just imagine H. G. toiling away there at Cincinnati to build a platform on which he can stand with Manton Marble on one side and Brick Pomeroy on the other!

There is an old English notion that Mayclew is a great source of beauty and strength. Is that why the lost sheep are to meet this May morning? Ah! it's the "Mountain Dew" most of them would prefer, we fear.

The leaders of the Cincinnati Conventionists—and so far they are leaders without followers—are mighty political magicians; let us see if they will be able to find a charm potent enough to lure Republicans from their allegiance, or to induce Democrats to change at once their principles and their name.

Accounts from Naples of the 26th ultimo state that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing and becoming more serious.—The ashes and lava threaten the villages on the mountain side. A number of persons have been burned by the lava. The people are flying from the town of Torre del Greco. Thousands are encamped in the fields.

The columns of the AGITATOR are largely devoted this week to political matters. But [illegible] ting political circles impels us to quote largely from the most significant discussions of the day. Voters at least will find the first page anything but dull reading. Such writers as Beecher, Curtis, Wilson, Morton and Sickles are seldom dull whatever the theme.

The House committee to investigate the sale of arms has made a report. The conclusions arrived at are all to the effect that no blame attaches to the Government. In the first place the committee say that the act of Congress of July 20, 1868, authorizing the sale of unsuitable arms, gave, by a fair interpretation of its letter and spirit, full authority to the Secretary of War to sell and dispose of the arms and ordnance stores in question, and that in doing so he violated neither the letter nor the spirit of the law. It is also found that the proceeds of the sales were promptly paid into the Treasury, that no sales were made to any known agent of either France or Germany, and that no act was done by the Secretary of War or any of his subordinates calculated to impair or violate any international obligations. In conclusion the committee find that no official of the United States Government was pecuniarily benefitted by the sales, and that the only party really benefitted was the Government, in having disposed of unsuitable arms at the highest market price, to the amount of $10,000,000.

The tribulations of the new anti-Grant party are just beginning. Heretofore, every man who claimed to speak at all for that faction has been able to prophesy smooth things to his heart's content. No two of the leaders have agreed in their statements of what would and what would not be done, and hardly any one of eminence enough to attract criticism has agreed with himself for three consecutive days. Now, however, all that will be changed. We must have something fixed and tangible—something that won't dissolve in the handling. The trouble is to fix up something sufficiently strong to suit the original come-outers like Schurz, Dana, and Brown, and sufficiently mild to agree with the stomach of the latest born Liberal babe. Cursing Grant might do to a limited extent; but most men prefer their food in not quite so concentrated a form. Only heroes and geniuses like Victor Hugo and Horace Greeley can stand such a diet long; something not quite so stimulating must be furnished for common folks. Well, no doubt the wise men at Cincinnati will provide. Let us contain our souls in patience!

A remarkable case of the literal fulfillment of a dream has recently been made public. Mr. J. C. Clymore, of Vienna, Ill., in a letter to Hon. Horatio King, of Washington, D. C., with whom he had long been in correspondence, mentioned incidentally that he had dreamed for four consecutive nights of being murdered. This was in the month of March last. A few days after the receipt of that letter by Mr. King a Chicago dispatch appeared in the papers announcing that J. C. Clymer had been murdered near Vienna on Friday evening, March 29th. The similarity of the names, the identity of the initials, and the locality mentioned, at once attracted Mr. Kings attention, and led him to believe that the man referred to was his correspondent. But all doubt upon that subject was soon removed by two letters received by Mr. King from the postmaster of Vienna. That gentleman wrote that Mr. J. C. Clymore went from his home on the morning of March 29th, expecting to return at night, but was last seen in a desolate part of the country late in the evening. The next morning his hat, papers, and part of his pantaloons, and two clubs smeared with blood and hair were found near where he was last seen. There were marks of his having been dragged to the edge of a stream by the roadside, the water there being ten feet deep, with logs and trash at the bottom. Mr. Clymore's neighbors turned out by the hundred to search for his body, but it was not found until April 12th, when it was discovered floating in the stream spoken of.—Mr. King, from whom this information comes, is a gentleman above suspicion, and is vouched for as not interested in spiritualism, or tinctured with superstitious faith in the supernatural. We are not informed of the nature of Mr. Clymore's business; but the letter of the Vienna postmaster mentions that he was believed by some people to have large amounts of money in his hands at times, and that he had told his strange dream to the last man he talked with. Probably, these facts explain the whole mystery of the recurring vision. One main factor of the problem is Mr. Clymore's general temperament and state of health, and of these nothing is said. There are hosts of men who have, not only dreams, but waking presentiments of impending dangers, and they find them falsified every day, and forget all about them. It is only when one in a thousand happens to come to pass, that any remark is excited. But all such when well authenticated, as this one seems to be, are of service to students of psychology.

The Anti-Grant Party.

This first of May is the day appointed for the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention. It is needless to say that its proceedings will receive the critical attention of the whole country—*and for various reasons*. The fact is, plain people have been puzzled to make out just what these disorganizers would be at. Launched as a Revenue Reform movement, they have seen Mr. Greeley and men of his kidney diligently moulding the convention mainly into an exponent of the "One-term Principle"—which is simply no principle at all, but only an expedient of government which the people have never yet seen fit to adopt. They have seen the *Tribune* of New York and that of Chicago, whose notions of "Revenue Reform" are as wide as the poles are asunder, joining hands in its support, and warning all Democrats that it was and is to remain a movement entirely within the ranks of the Republican party. At the same time they have seen the leading Democratic presses of the country, unmindful of these snubs, openly encouraging and applauding this pretended effort to purify and reform their invincible enemy. They have seen the Chicago *Times*—copper from top to bottom—earnestly pleading for some recognition by that convention, and for the surrender of at least the Vice Presidency to the party which must furnish the bulk of the voters, to place the new-fledged party in power. They have seen men calling themselves Liberal Republicans here in Pennsylvania putting forth the declaration that "all taxes imposed should be with a view to revenue, and so adjusted as to protect the industrial interests of the whole country"—which means free trade if it means anything—and coolly ignoring Mr. Greeley's "Great Principle." Noting all these diverse utterances and cross-purposes of the apostles of the new political dispensation, they are not a little mystified as to why the movement was ever started, and whither it tends.

But there is, after all, a unity of purpose and harmony of sentiment running through every utterance of all these men, whether "Reformers" like M'Clure, whose pledges are not good for ninety days' wear, or trim-[illegible] like Storey of the Chicago *Times*. They are all agreed in one thing, and that is hatred of Grant. Napoleon used to say if you scratched a Russian you would find a Cossack underneath; and it is equally true that if you scratch a Cincinnati Conventionist to-day you will find a hater of Grant beneath the thin cuticle of Liberal Republicanism. The refrain of all their doleful ditties is Grant, Grant and his nepotism; Grant and his military secretaries; Grant and his horses; Grant and his cigar; Grant and Tom Murphy; Grant and his pretended Civil Service Reform; and now, finally, Grant and the halting Alabama Treaty. These, we believe, are all the substantial arguments at present urged why we should not re-elect Grant—always excepting Mr. Greeley's "Great Principle." It remains to be seen whether they will prove potent enough to induce the people to commit the administration of the Government to the hands of those who within the last ten years were doing their utmost to destroy it. For no sane man doubts that the success of this Cincinnati movement depends on the support of the Democrats, and that any Administration in this country must necessarily shape its course to please the bulk of its supporters. The case of the tail wagging the dog has never yet been found.

It is no doubt true that hatred is one of the strongest and most lasting of the human passions, and that with certain minds revenge becomes almost a religion; but it is not a social one—it flourishes best in the shade. It now remains to be seen whether a great national party can be formed having for its sole

"Why, motive, cause, original, and end"

personal hatred of one man. For it seems impossible to find any live political issue on which the engineers of the new faction agree except opposition to Gen. Grant.—They proclaim daily that he is the only obstacle to party peace and harmony—that if he will withdraw, all will be serene and lovely as a June morning in the Republican camp. This is a full confession, so far as the Republicans are concerned, that the only object of this movement is a personal one.

What Congress did last Week.

Most of Monday's session was spent by the Senate in the consideration of the North Carolina Senatorship, though a strong effort was made to take up the bill for the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee. Mr. Pool spoke in favor of Mr. Abbott's claim to a seat as Senator from North Carolina, and Messrs. Edmunds and Stockton against it. In the House several important bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees; among them one by Mr. Wood to prevent the expansion and contraction of the currency, one by Mr. Kelly in relation to the tariff, and one by Mr. Maynard to reduce internal revenue. The contested election case of Gooding vs. Wilson from the Fourth district of Indiana was taken up, debated, and decided in favor of Mr. Wilson, the sitting member. A message was received from the President transmitting the American counter case under the Treaty of Washington, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On motion of Mr. Banks, the President was requested to send to the House the case as presented by the British Government under the treaty, and all papers relating thereto. The Committee on Rules submitted an amendment to them so as to deprive ex-members of the privileges of the floor of the House when interested in any bill pending before Congress. After some debate on the proposed rule, the House adjourned without action upon it.

The Senate on Tuesday passed a bill to pay Joseph Segee $15,000 for the use of his property at Vicksburg during the war. At the expiration of the morning hour the North Carolina election case came up, and the resolution reported by the majority of the committee declaring Mr. Abbott not entitled to a seat was adopted. The deficiency bill was taken up and debated, and the Senate adjourned. In the House a bill was introduced and referred to develop telegraphic communication between the United States and Asia. The proposed rule excluding ex-members of Congress from the floor of the House when they are interested in any pending measure was debated, Messrs. Banks and Schofield supporting and Bingham and Butler opposing it. It was subsequently recommitted. A long and exciting discussion followed on the bill granting to the Central Pacific Railroad Company the use of half the island of Yerba Buena, but without any important action. The House adjourned till evening to consider the pension bill.

In the Senate, last Wednesday, Mr. Ransom was admitted to his seat as Senator from North Carolina, in place of Mr. Abbott. Mr. Sherman said that now, for the first time since 1861, every seat was filled and every State represented, a fact upon which the Senate and country might well congratulate themselves. The deficiency bill was considered, but no real progress was made, when the Committee on Privileges and Elections made a report on the right of the Senate to amend revenue bills originated by the House. Quite a stir was produced in the House by a report from the Committee on Printing recommending the publication of 21,000 copies of the American case presented to the Geneva arbitrators. Mr. Cox wanted the printing to include the counter case and all the correspondence.—Some of the members suggested that it would cost $100,000. Mr. Cox wanted to know what was the use of printing the case, when the Government was going to back down. Mr. Roberts said there would be no backing down. Mr. Butler thought it was a gone case, and Mr. Banks said he had no right to assume that. After further discussion the resolution was agreed to. The resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the case of Dr. Howard was taken up. It recites that in the judgment of the House Dr. Howard is a citizen of the United States, and the President should demand his unconditional release, and the restoration of his property confiscated by Spain. A debate ensued, and the House adjourned without action.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Fenton presented the petition of the Canal Department of the State of New York for an extension of two years of the privilege conferred by the tariff act of 1870 in regard to the importation of machinery and other appliances for steam cable towing upon the canals of New York. The deficiency bill was taken up. Mr. Alcorn offered an amendment to Mr. Morrill's pending amendment providing that its provisions should not apply to judgments heretofore rendered by the Court of Claims, which was agreed to. Mr. Frelinghuysen moved to amend Mr. Alcorn's amendment so as to make it apply only to cases in which it has been found as a proven fact that the claimants had given aid or comfort to the rebellion, which was agreed to by a vote of 22 to 8. Mr. Bayard offered an amendment providing that proof of not having given aid or comfort to the rebellion shall be required of any party to a suit cognizable by the Court of Claims founded on a contract with the United States made since the suppression of the rebellion, and it was agreed to. An amendment was adopted providing that in any judgment heretofore rendered in which the question of loyalty was not passed upon, the Court on application may certify as to the question of loyalty as shown by evidence on record. Mr. Morrill's amendment as amended was then agreed to, and the bill was reported to the Senate, when an amendment was adopted increasing the salary of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury to $5,000, and the Senate adjourned without final action. In the House a resolution was adopted calling on the President for a copy of the British counter case. The case of Dr. Howard was taken up. Messrs. Wood and Roberts favored the resolution. Messrs. Willard and Poland opposed it. Mr. Banks moved to add to the resolution: "Unless it shall be established to the satisfaction of the President that from any cause said Howard had forfeited his right to protection by the Government, or taken an oath of allegiance to the Government of Spain." After further discussion the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Friday, a bill was reported directing the Postmaster General to increase the present steamship mail service to Brazil to a semi-monthly service for ten years, at a cost not exceeding $450,000 per annum. The deficiency bill was taken up, the pending question being on concurring in an amendment to equalize the pay of the men employed in government workshops under the eight hour law. After some discussion the amendment was rejected, and the section was passed as it came from the House, providing for the settlement of all accounts for the services of workmen employed by the Government from the 25th of June to the 19th of May, 1869, without curtailment on account of the reduction of the hours of labor by the eight hour law, when it shall be made to appear that that was the sole cause of the reduction of wages. The amendment of Mr. Morrill restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in certain cases, as amended in Committee of the Whole on Thursday, was disagreed to. The Senate adjourned. In the House the resolution relative to Dr. Howard came up, and was adopted by a vote of 143 to 43. Mr. Dawes made an effort to go into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill. A concurrent resolution, was offered by Mr. Dickey for a final adjournment on the 29th of May. The resolution was opposed by several members on the ground that important business from a number of committees was yet to be acted on, and could not be before that date. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 83 to 106. Mr. Butler reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee to remove the political disabilities from some 16,000 persons. The House then went into Committee of the whole on the tariff bill, the first reading of which was dispensed with, and the general debate is to be closed on Friday next. The House adjourned.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.—It will be remembered that on one occasion last winter the House of Representatives at Harrisburg adjourned over for a period of four days, without the concurrence of the Senate. It was asserted at the time that the House had by this act put an end to its lawful existence, unless again convoked by the Governor. No attention was paid to the subject by the House itself. Now the issue is plainly raised by a dispute between two street railway companies in Philadelphia.—The Union Railway has obtained a grant for certain privileges on Market street which are objectionable to the line that has always run on that thoroughfare. A contest has arisen that will be taken to the courts. The Market street company attacks the grant to the Union line as void, because the Legislature at the time the act was passed had no legal existence in consequence of the unlawful adjournment of the House.—This point will doubtless be seriously pressed. If it should be sustained, all the important legislation of the session, including the Appropriation bill, the Apportionment, and the Constitutional Convention, will be knocked in the head.—*Bucks Co. Intelligencer.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1872.

SAME FAILURE STRIKES ONCE MORE.

Col. A. K. M'Clure has just written a letter to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, and for the reason that the *Bulletin* would not soil its columns with such falsehood, has printed it in the New York *Tribune*, charging upon President Grant personal support of bribery and corruption in Philadelphia. The reputation of A. K. M'Clure as a most dishonest and corrupt politician has been established all over Pennsylvania for many years past. Having, just before his election in the Fourth district to the Pennsylvania State Senate, announced his adherence to Gen. Grant for the Presidency to prevent a defeat which hung over him as inevitable, the uncompromising politician for pay resorts, by way of excusing his inconsistency, to those well known to be groundless accusations upon one so far above him in honesty and honor that there is no comparison between the two that would not be a slander on the President. The *Tribune* hastens to give currency to the libel by publishing it in its broad columns, in the hope that this easy mode of defamation may help its editor to secure the Presidential office. What a commentary is this on the pretensions to purity and reform in office with which these unmitigated office-hunters have become so suddenly and loudly blatant!

THE WAY IT IS DONE.

The Parkersburg (West Virginia) delegates to the Liberal Republican Convention were nominated at a meeting which could not be found, and the resolutions telegraphed to the capital were adopted by myths.—This is an old political trick, and the earnest manner in which one of the Parkersburg editors inquired after the meeting was the funniest part of all. Even those announced as present could give no account of the meeting, and it evidently emanated from the imagination of the Secretary who reported it.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

Secretary Robeson last night was on the witness stand before the naval investigation committee, and made a general denial of the charges of the New York *Sun*, and a defense of his construction of the laws relating to claims. In reply to a question, he said that he is not worth as much to-day as when he came into the Department; that he has never made a dollar beyond his salary since he came in, and that he has spent his salary, his private income, and a little more, during his administration of the Navy Department.

Secretary Robeson said that in view of the fact that no charge of corruption has been proved against him in this investigation, but that, on the contrary, each charge had been followed up and shown to be false by the mouths of witnesses cognizant of the transaction, he had a right to expect from the committee and every honest man, whatever might be their differences of opinion, as complete a vindication as the charges against him had been gross and outrageous. The committee adjourned until Wednesday night.

How could any man prefer a more just claim to exoneration by the unanimous voice of a committee by whom charges against him are investigated? and yet it has been intimated that a partisan minority report will be made against him. Malignity and mendacity cannot go further!

PAY FOR CONTESTING SEATS.

Yesterday in the House Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, introduced a very proper bill against the payment of salary and expenses to unsuccessful contestants for seats in Congress. This bill or one similar deserves prompt passage, as the practice which it is directed against has [illegible] loss of money and of time which ought to be employed in legislation. The payment of salary and expenses induce litigation and contests where no probable cause exists, and should not be allowed in future.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The whole text of the counter case or reply of our Government to the case presented by Great Britain before the tribunal at Geneva was yesterday sent to Congress and read in the Senate. It is quite lengthy, and from our standpoint appears conclusive. Its publication will give the people a clearer understanding of what the State Department and counsel are doing in this important matter.

The Secretary of the Treasury is absent at his home in Groton, and Judge Richardson is occupying his place as acting Secretary of the Treasury.

OUR TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

This body assembled at its second session yesterday, and organized the lower branch by re-electing Mr. Hulse, the former Speaker, and electing Maurice Pechin chief clerk. The Council, for want of a quorum, adjourned until to-day, when it is expected an organization will be completed, and both houses will be ready for the transaction of business. The message of Gov. Cooke will be an interesting paper for those who desire the improvement of the capital of the nation, as he is thoroughly enlisted in this important cause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday made decisions on two actions for the payment of notes given for the price of slaves in Georgia and Arkansas, maintaining the validity of the contracts the same as if the Southern war had never occurred.—The Chief Justice dissented.

Gardiner G. Hubbard, one of the incorporators of the Postal Telegraph Company, made an argument before the House Committee on Appropriations in favor of the adoption of the bill introduced by Mr. Palmer, of Iowa, incorporating a postal telegraph company. The committee will hear the President of the Western Union Company in opposition to the bill to-day.

C. M.

Politics and Politicians.

William Lloyd Garrison is unequivocally in favor of the re-nomination and re-election of President Grant.

Almost everybody who is going to Cincinnati is an 'ex.' something or other. Which satisfactorily accounts for the milk in the cocoanut.

The *Irish Citizen*, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, nominates O'Conor and Hancock for President and Vice President.

Says the Chicago *Journal*: "If such flies as Trumbull and Schurz choose to walk into the parlor of the Democracy, they will no doubt be welcomed and made much of after the usual spider fashion."

The Chicago *Tribune*, which has been supposed to be particularly sweet on Judge David Davis, now denounces the Labor party as a "grand fraud."

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* says that the New York *World* "does only harm in misleading public opinion in the North, when it allows a South Carolina correspondent to say that the people of the South are perfectly willing to vote for Chase or Sumner, or anybody else, in opposition to Gen. Grant."

The Chicago *Post* says: "Since the great American office-seeker has been nominated for the Presidency by the young Irishmen of New York, he signs himself 'Horace O'Greeley,' and talks about opening a shamrock quarry at Chappaqua."

The Dayton *Journal* says Horace Greeley has already gone back on the editorial which defined his position in regard to the Cincinnati Convention. In a speech made at Cooper Institute he said: "I shall now go forward with the Cincinnati Convention and its consequences." It is a good thing that the philosopher has at last reached a positive conclusion. The "consequences" of the Cincinnati Convention may make him a free-trader.

Mr. Frank Leslie has recently lent (?) his illustrated newspaper to the Democrats, who have set an English caricaturist at work to malign and insult the Republican party, its actions, and leaders, and now the New York *Tribune* comes out and says that "Mr. Frank Leslie has done good political service of late."

Verily the nominee of the Cincinnati pow-wow will be compelled to wear a coat of many colors. It is now announced that the Internationalists will be largely represented. We are told that in a multitude of counsellors there is safety, but there is also an adage about too many cooks.

The Chicago *Post* propounds the following conundrum: "Is Senator Trumbull proud to receive the wild cheers of the scoundrels who used to mob abolitionists before the war, and who during the war burned the colored orphan asylum and hanged unoffending negroes to lamp posts?"

The New York *Evening Post* pertinently remarks: "The utter disintegration of the Democratic party is the only means at once of emancipating the people from the dread of its success, and of restoring to a healthy and useful public career a large number of able and worthy public men who are now entangled in its organization."

The result of the recent elections has induced the Louisville *Courier-Journal* to engage in a little healthy retrospection. It says: "The Democratic party lost its power through its corruptions. The last four years of our ascendency at Washington were years of wanton self-elation and wicked folly."

The Baltimore *American* strongly advocates the re-nomination of Grant and Colfax. It anticipates complimentary votes to the favorites of several States, and then a unanimous choice of the present incumbents. It adds: "There is unity in the shout; there is the reminiscence of success. Nor let it be forgotten these are lucky men, as the word goes, and the people have confidence in their habit of success."

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, regards the Cincinnati movement as of very little consequence. He thinks those Republicans who meet at Cincinnati will have to burn their bridges behind them and sink their ships. If Senator Trumbull be nominated, Democrats would support President Grant just as readily. Trumbull was the author of the reconstruction acts, and the Democratic party could have no sympathy with him.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "Those gossips who are pretending that Andrew G. Curtin is coming home from Russia to take part in the opposition to President Grant are much mistaken. He knows too well the feelings of the people of Pennsylvania, who still love and honor him, to think of abandoning Grant. Their personal and official relations are of the most friendly character, and if Governor Curtin comes home in time for the campaign, it will be to advocate, not to oppose the re-election of our worthy President."

The New York *Times* says: "The Democrats will soon seek power in the National Government, either openly or in disguise.—Those who from discontent with a portion of the acts of the Administration are inclined to help them, will do well to remember that the Democratic party did for New York what no party ever before did for any State. It debauched the Legislature, compelled the acquiescence of the Executive in oppression and corruption, and converted the judiciary into an instrument of injustice and extortion. This was a practical overthrow of the safeguards of the Constitution in every department. Is the party that produced Tweed, Barnard, and the Legislatures of 1870 and 1871 fit to be trusted with national reform?"

But little more than a year ago Mr. Greeley wrote: "So far as we can judge, the Republicans are generally satisfied with Gen. Grant's Administration, and inclined to renew his lease of power. If there is not much enthusiasm in his behalf, there is a very general conviction that he is a safe and prudent Executive. Not hearing of any formidable or serious effort to prevent his re-nomination, it seems to us unwise in those who favor it to agitate the matter.—The meeting of Congress next December is quite soon enough for that. General Grant has not been quite two years in power. During those two years many war clouds have loomed on the horizon, yet peace with foreign nations and with Indian tribes has been happily preserved. The taxes have been largely reduced, yet two hundred millions of the national debt have been paid off and cancelled, besides the ordinary one hundred and twenty millions per annum for pensions to the widows and orphans of our great struggle. We doubt whether any Government ever before devoted so large a proportion of its annual income to the payment of debt. He misunderstands human nature who fancies that these facts will not tell in a Presidential contest."

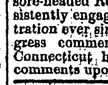
The St. Paul *Dispatch* says: "Of one thing Democrats can be assured—they can accept the Cincinnati nominees, or suffer irretrievable defeat. If they suppose that the Liberal Republicans propose to support a third ticket in order to ride a Democratic candidate into the White House, they are terribly mistaken. The Liberal Republicans are just as well able to endure four more years of Grantism as are the Democrats. They propose to have a Republican ticket of their own, and if all the elements of opposition to Grant are united, it will be elected. The Liberal Republicans will not, however, be simply a Democratic cat's-paw; and if it becomes evident (as we do not believe it will) that the Democratic party of the country indorse the sentiments of those who are endeavoring to re-organize a corrupt Tammany under another name, the jig will be up."

The Washington *Chronicle* says: "One of the most remarkable documents we have lately seen is a tabulated sheet, signed by Mr. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury, giving the successive monthly reductions of the national debt during the present Administration. On the 1st of March, 1869, the total amount of our national indebtedness was $2,535,462,260 01. On the 1st of April, 1872, it was $2,210,331,529 34, showing a reduction in 37 months of $315,131,730 67. The annual interest charge has been reduced $20,484,552. The policy of our debt reduction is now beyond controversy. The Administration that could accomplish such results and at the same time cut down taxes $100,000,000 per annum has given most satisfactory proof of its integrity and financial capacity. Such a record as this overbalances all the slanders of both Democrats and sore-headed Republicans who have been persistently engaged in defaming the Administration ever since the present session of Congress commenced. New Hampshire and Connecticut have afforded very significant comments upon the above text."

GEO. O. DERBY. JOHN FISHLER.

DERBY & FISHLER,

HAVE just returned from the city with the largest stock of



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REPAIRING done neatly, and with dispatch.

Leather and Findings

of all kinds constantly on hand.

Cash paid for Hides, Deacon Skins, Pelts and Furs.

Having just filled up our shelves with a choice stock, pertinently selected for this market, we respectfully solicit a fair share of trade. "Small profits and quick returns," we believe to be a good business maxim; and we hold the best goods, to be the cheapest. We keep no shoddy. Our assortment is sufficient to meet all sizes and tastes. We invite our patrons and the public generally to call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. Always to be found, one door north of O. B. Kelley's store, Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa.

May 1, 1872. DERBY & FISHLER.

WICKHAM & FARR

TIOGA, PA.

Second Stock

OF

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

and are selling them at their usual

Low Rates.

Just call and see what a good assortment we have.

Jan. 1, 1872. WICKHAM & FARR.

J. R. Barker's.

CHEAP CASH STORE,

has a full assortment of new goods, such as

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Which will be sold very cheap.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, BUTTONS, ALL KINDS, LINEN GOODS, WHITE PIQUE, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, POPLINS AND WHITE GOODS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Knit Goods and Notions.

Choice Groceries.

Sugar, Soap, Tobacco, Syrup Rice, Saleratus, Coffee, Tea, Crackers, Salt, Fish, Flour.

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, BUDDERS, WOODEN WARE, &C.

Cash paid for BUTTER, or shipped on Commission.

Please call and look our Stock over. You will always find us ready and willing to show goods.

Jan. 1, 1872. J. R. BARKER.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

ALL kinds, styles and sizes of Pictures taken and executed in artistic manner at D. H. Naramore's Gallery, opposite Cone House, Wellsboro.

Portraits on Porcelain Plates.

Nothing finer can be offered than these beautiful Porcelain Pictures in a velvet case or frame. Their softness and delicacy are superior to anything produced on iron or paper. If you want a

Good Picture

of yourself, go to Naramore's.
If you want the very best that can be had, go to Naramore's.
If you want something that looks like you, go to Naramore's.
If you want an old Daguerreotype, Ambrotype, or other Pictures copied and enlarged, he can do that as reasonably as any other man. They will be finished in India ink, Oil or Water Colors when desired.
Persons wishing pictures of groups and children, will receive especial attention.
A large assortment of Frames and Framing Material constantly on hand. All kinds of

Pictures Framed to Order

N. B.—Don't mistake the place, over A. B. Eastman's Dental Rooms.
April 24, 1872.-tf. D. H. NARAMORE.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of William Barns, late of Jackson township, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate and those owing the same, are hereby notified to call for settlement on the executor at his residence in Jackson township aforesaid. JOHN E. BARNS,
Jackson, Pa., April 17, 1872-6w* Exec'r.

SCHOOL NOTICE.—The Delmar School Directors will meet at the school house near the Delmar cheese factory on the 15th of April, instant, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of contracting with teachers for the summer schools. A 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 neighborhood will be entitled to the amount so saved to be applied to the lengthening of the winter term.
April 6, 1872, 3w. ROB'T CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

NEW GOODS

AND

ENLARGEMENT OF STORE!

The subscribers have now in stock in their

New Sales' Room,

An entire new Stock of

PAISLEY SHAWLS;

$10, $11, $12, 14, $15, $18, $20, $22, $24, $25, $26, $28.

New Spring Shawls

In all the neat desirable styles at the lowest cost and prices. Also

Black Silks

at still lower prices than last season: we have full pieces at $1,12½, $1,25, $1,50, $1,75, $2,00, $2,25, $2,50, $2,75 per yard.

Japanese Silks

in great variety. Plaids, Stripes, and Solid Colors, in extra qualities.

Spring Dress Goods.

We shall keep a still larger Stock this year than ever before, as we now have ample room to show their New Goods in this department received almost daily.

Cloths and Cassimeres.

We shall keep in our new Sales Room a very fine stock of Woolens for men and boys' suits, a much larger stock than we have ever kept.

Hoop Skirts.

We have also moved our Hoop Skirt stock up into our new sales room, and shall keep a very fine stock of new styles at low prices.

Lace Curtains.

Nottingham Lace Curtains in great variety, 2½ to 4 yards long, at from $2,25 to $8 per pair.

Nottingham Lace

by the yard at 37½c, 44c, 50c, 62½c, 75c.

Josephine Kid Gloves.

An entice new stock of spring colors. This Glove is warranted to be equal to any Glove in the United States either as to fit or quality. Our stock is very large indeed.

New Prints, New Ginghams,

choice styles.

Black Pure Mohair,

our regular make, equal in color and quality to any in market, and still sold by us without any advance in prices, making them the cheapest goods in market.

Boots and Shoes

One of the main advantages to us in opening the NEW SALES ROOM, is the increased room it gives us for our Boot and Shoe stock. We are now situated so that we can keep a still LARGER STOCK in this line, and we shall add new lines of Goods in most desirable makes as our trade calls for them. We shall sell all work VERY CHEAP and give every one that calls on us good pay for their time in looking at our goods.

Corning, May 1, 1872-tf. J. A. PARSONS & CO.

The Regulator,

CORNING, N. Y.,

FULL OF GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

Boots & Shoes,

Notions, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

All the people in Tioga County who wish to make purchases in this line are invited to come and

Look at my Stock

and compare prices.

The closest buyers will be convinced that this is the place to pay out money economically.

Corning, April, 1872. J. K. NEWELL.