Announcements.

The following named persons offer themselves as candidates for the offices named below—subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention:

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

H. H. HOLLANDS, Blossburg.*
J. W. TUBBS, Lawrenceville.*
P. C. VAN GELDER, Wellsboro.*

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 15, 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
G. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe,
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
SAMUEL 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 114.

The New Hampshire Republicans held their State Convention last Wednesday, appointed delegates to Philadelphia, and declared in favor of Grant's re-nomination.—This is not very consoling to Horace, to say the least

We print in another column some extracts from a criticism of Mr. Greeley as a candidate by the sober and staid old *Evening Post*. This article has the more significance because the *Post* was one of the journals that favored the "Liberal" movement.

Mr. Luther Caldwell of Elmira is one of the leading Greeley "reformers" of that city. Those who remember this man's operations in the Albany lobby a few years ago—operations so corrupt and disgraceful that they compelled his retirement from the *Advertiser*—can easily imagine the kind of political reform he will favor. Honest Horace must be proud of his support!

The Democratic National Executive Committee met last Wednesday at the residence of August Belmont in New York. Twenty eight States were represented After a four hours' session it was decided to call the National Conveniton to meet at Baltimore July 9th This is a victory of the Eastern Bourbons, who are intent on nominating a straight party ticket, over the progressive Democrats of the West, who are inclined to support Greeley.

Mr. Greeley is reported to have said if the Democrats are wise they will give him their votes There are two opinions on that point But Mr Greeley ought to know by [illegible] that the Democrats are *not* wise. though they were brayed in a mortar, their folly would not depart from them They have already succeeded in distracting their party, *and no doubt they will end by ruining it.*

It is evident that the men who are least troubled by the Cincinnati ticket so far are the loyal Republicans While the Democrats are divided and distracted over the question of swallowing Greeley with all his isms, our true course is plain to every eye. It is to go straight forward, nominate a good ticket at *Philadelphia*, place it upon a sound Republican platform, and leave the bolters and the Bourbons to trade and dicker to *their hearts' content.* This course will preserve the party organization intact, compel the respect of all honest men, and, we believe, *assure us a glorious victory over the* commercial gentlemen who are so actively swapping principles for votes

While a large and influential minority of the "Liberals" are disgusted and disheartened by the upshot at Cincinnati, Greeley's nomination seems to have placed the Democrats in even a worse strait. Many of the leading organs of that party have been egging the "Liberals" on so earnestly and extolling them with so little reserve that they now find it almost impossible to draw back from the actual indorsement of the ticket, headed as it is by a man politically hateful to them. Intending to use the bolters as a convenient cat's paw, they find they have severely burned their own fingers—The extracts from their leading papers which have been published by the city journals during the past week show that the Democracy are in imminent danger of being rent in twain by the very movement which they fondly hoped would divide and ruin the Republicans. Their organs at the East *repudiate Greeley, and cry out for the* nomination of a Democratic ticket, while the more progressive leaders of the West accept him with a few grimaces, and urge his indorsement by the party. So one of the first fruits of this "Liberal" movement is the *disorganization of the Democracy at the* very outset of the canvass The radicals of a party generally carry the day, and we have no doubt the genuine Bourbon Democracy will win in this case, and nominate a straight party ticket at Baltimore next July. But whether they do or not, they have already succeeded in disorganizing their own party and dividing their own house

As we predicted, the nomination of a ticket at Cincinnati proves only the beginning of trouble for the "Liberals." The convention had hardly adjourned when a meeting of about half of the Ohio delegation was held to consider the result The meeting was very stormy, most of the delegates making speeches, and many of the most influential men denouncing and repudiating the ticket, while a few of the more timid spirits counseled moderation Judge Hoadley, who was one of the Committee on Resolutions, said that Stanley Matthews, the temporary President, John W. John and himself had left the convention in disgust Judge Brinkerhoff said he would not be made a victim of a choice between two evils Men came to the convention from New York and Pennsylvania who were as much intruders as the devil was when he intruded himself among the sons of men. They came and outwitted and outnumbered them He did not belong to anybody now He was not yet willing to say he wouldn't vote for Grant, *but he shouldn't vote for Greeley.* Gen. Burnett felt discouraged and disheartened. He didn't think civil service reform had anything to hope from the hands of such men. Greeley was honest, progressive and liberal in his views, yet he was a man of crotchets; he had no judgment of men; his political friends and associates in New York were a class of men who did not enjoy the public confidence, who were hearly allied to the Tammany corruption. Col. Parrott said there never was a more shameless trade made by men than that made by Gratz Brown in the convention, while Mr. Fry said the bargain and sale were evident. Gen. Larne declined to support the ticket, and resigned his position as a member of the State Committee, as did Judge Brinkerhoff. Judge Hoadley again spoke, charging that Tammany had triumphed. He said he would defeat Greeley and Brown if he had to vote for Grant to do it. Several other members spoke for and against the nomination. And so the "Liberal" pot begins to boil and bubble. Evidently Horace will find the road to the White House *via* Cincinnati a very hard one to travel.

The Alabama Muddle.

We print on the first page of this week's AGITATOR a statement relating to our claims under the Treaty of Washington, which was crowded out of our last issue by the pressure upon our advertising columns.—The memorandum referred to is a carefully prepared review of the position held by our Government on the question of indirect damages since the presentation of our Case under that treaty. It is understood to emanate from the State Department, and we suppose it may be regarded as semi-official. It must be admitted, as we understand it, that it partially confirms the rumors that have been so plenty during the last fortnight relating to a compromise of our claims for indirect damages. Those rumors went to the length of alleging a square backdown by the Administration on that point; and the nation has been humiliated by the hypocritical compliments of the London press on our placability.

We are glad to have this denial from the Department that there has been any backdown, or that any such disgraceful surrender to English clamor is *contemplated*; but it is evident from the tone of this statement, and from subsequent Washington dispatches, that there have been recent negotiations which lent color to that rumor. The story told by late telegrams is that on the 4th instant an intimation was made to the British Government that we were willing to withdraw our demand for compensation for consequential damages, if Great Britian would agree in all cases in the future where we might be the aggressors to make no complaints or claims against the United States for any indirect, remote or consequential injuries or losses resulting from a failure to observe our neutral obligations. In this way a new rule was to be engrafted on the code of international law, so far as the two Governments were concerned. This, it was argued, would secure to us all the substantial benefits that could result from the consideration and decision of our claims by the Geneva Arbitrators. At the same time it was designed to relieve the British Ministry from a pressure at home which threatened its overthrow, and which was rapidly forcing it to the point of absolute withdrawal from the arbitration.

But whatever the merits of the proposition, and whatever good intentions prompted it, it was evidently a blunder, and it was quickly found to be an annoying one. It was at first reported that Gen. Schenck understood the proposed arrangement to be accepted by the Ministry; but it turns out, on receipt of the text of the English answer, stands out, unmistakably, that it was a complete surrender of our claim, and the virtual abandonment of the position we had assumed, without any guarantee that we were to receive anything in return for such ignominious action on our part. We may thank British obstinacy for thus saving us from a disgraceful compromise of national honor, and the surrender of our undoubted right to urge our own side of the case in our own way.

If we may trust the recent dispatches from Washington, the Government has now *determined to adhere to its original policy* in the matter. At a cabinet meeting held on the receipt of the British answer, that *course of action was decided upon.* It would have been better if it had never been departed from. The offer to surrender it on *any terms* has already *complicated* matters, and rendered the successful conclusion of the arbitration more doubtful than ever.—But whatever may be the result at Geneva, we trust we have seen the end of all attempts to conciliate British public opinion, *or to save the Gladstone Ministry from the* popular storm which threatens its speedy downfall.

Because there has been little excitement this side the water over this question, it is hardly safe for the Government to assume that the country cares little about it. It is true that we have never expected to receive large pecuniary damages for these indirect claims, but it is no less true that Americans of every party expect the arbitrators to pass upon the question of England's liability in that regard, and upon that ground they will back the Government to the end. Let us have no more blowing hot and cold on this question, but a manly, straightforward, dignified maintenance of our right to argue our own case in our own way, regardless of English politics or English bluster. This is the only honorable, the only safe course.

Pennsylvania Labor Reform Convention.

WILLIAMSPORT, May 7, 1872.

Dear Agitator:—The State Labor Reform Convention meets here to-day at 10 o'clock. It is impossible to tell what it will do, though I have no doubt things are fixed up by more than one ring. The party is manifestly in the hands of politicians. Many of the delegates came in yesterday, among them lawyers, judges, doctors, &c., but few or no laboring men. Among the most prominent who are here is John W. Ryon, Esq, formerly of your county. He informs me he is not a delegate, but further says not. For Judge of the Supreme Court the probability is they will nominate Chief Justice Thompson Billingfelt, the Republican Senator from Lancaster, may be nominated for Auditor General. The disappointed of the Republican party, I think, are operating for the nomination for Governor of M'Clellan, the young Democratic Congressman from the Lawrence district, in anticipation of his nomination by the Democratic party. Judge M'Calmont, of Venango county, is also spoken of for the Governorship.

Ten o'clock.—The Convention is called to *order by Mr. John Siney,* of Schuylkill county, who is Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

Mr. Williams, of Luzerne, Republican member of the Legislature, is made temporary Chairman, and James Kelly, of Schuylkill, temporary Secretary. Committee on credentials appointed. Motion to proceed to the appointment of other committees opposed on the ground that all the delegates have not arrived. Motion to adjourn opposed by Mr. Kilgore, a lawyer-delegate from Philadelphia. These delegates of the great Commonwealth had assembled in the interest of the working men, and he should oppose an adjournment to allow political intrigue. Recess for half an hour.

Twelve o'clock.—Convention called to order. Committee on credentials report. Motion to continue committee with liberty to report from time to time as delegates should arrive during the sitting of the Convention. Opposed by Col. M'Dowell, of Dauphin, as it would give outsiders an opportunity to manufacture delegates. He wanted no underhand work; but he knew there was an effort being made to corrupt the Convention, and for the past six weeks intrigue had been at work for that purpose. Mr. Kilgore thought the committee very honest and wholly incorruptible. Committee continued.

Afternoon Session.—John Shiney was chosen permanent President, and Dr. Burdick, Secretary, with two assistants. Chair supported by four Vice Presidents. Recess.

4:20.—Called to order. Additional delegates admitted. Committee on platform report the Columbus Platform with additions. Mr. Armstrong, delegate from Alleghany county, introduced the following tariff resolution:

Resolved, That it is the true interest of the laboring men of this country to sustain the policy of national protection to American industry. If the oft-repeated sentiment that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and that "a fair day's work entitles the worker to a fair day's pay" be true, it is incumbent upon us, in order to maintain that principle, to adhere unqualifiedly to the protective policy which alone makes labor contented and capital secure. It renders employment certain, and places us upon a broad field by which the pay will be satisfactory, whilst free trade and its "tender," Revenue Reform, means that we shall work for the lowest of low wages, and that our factories and mills shall close through foreign competition, depriving the toiling millions of our country of employment, thus reducing them to the condition of paupers."

Great turmoil and confusion, much excitement and speech-making. Mr. M'Dowell, of Dauphin, charges the introduction of the resolution as an attempt to divide the party, to disturb the harmony of the Convention, and if the Convention should adopt it, would stultify its record. The resolution had been before the committee, and they had squelched it. The sixth plank of the Columbus Platform was all that was necessary in regard to the tariff. Mr. Armstrong pressed the consideration of the resolution upon the Convention, urging that he had the honor of representing the largest laboring district of any representative on the floor of this Convention. His constituents were the first to move, some years ago, in the cause of labor in the State, polling in its interest, at a regular election, the largest vote ever cast in favor of the labor reform movement. The protective policy, however, was a vital principle in his section, and if not adopted by this Convention, the entire proceedings would be repudiated by them, and instead of rolling up a large vote in favor of Labor Reform, they would defeat its nominees by a majority of at least ten thousand. His heart beat in unison with the Labor Reform movement; but holding views, personally, consistent with those of his constituency, he, in deference to their instructions, and in accordance with his own convictions, begged leave to press the consideration of this resolution.—He disclaimed any idea of, and wholly repudiated the assertions made that this resolution was introduced for the purpose of creating dissensions and divisions on the floor of this Convention. On the contrary, he was prompted by pure motives of justice alike to himself and his constituents, knowing that it was a cardinal principle to which the great producing population of his district was closely wedded.

He was in duty bound to say, in all candor, that in the absence of the adoption of this resolution he would be compelled to unite his efforts and raise his voice in conjunction with those of his constituents in opposition to the action of this Convention. The proceedings of this Convention must meet the approval of the workingmen of the west in order to insure success. The adoption of this resolution would likely accomplish that end; its rejection would insure, and according to prevailing sentiment would certainly incur their opposition. If their support was essential to success, this part was [illegible] adopted. If their sup[illegible] Convention unimportant, then they must rely only upon the final success of the ticket here nominated and the principles here enunciated, entirely outside of the great iron-working and bituminous coal-producing regions of Alleghany and the entire west.

The resolution shared the same fate before the Convention as in committee. It was "squelched."

A dispatch was received from a well known Labor Reformer of Philadelphia saying that Davis had withdrawn from the national ticket, and advising the Convention to *go* in for Greeley.

President Siney, under great excitement, pronounces the telegram a base fraud—a firebrand—a forgery. A good deal of sparring. Resolution to stick to Davis and Parker at all events passes with much stamping and clapping of hands.

Motion to go into an informal vote for Governor. Opposed. A great deal of speech-making. Much talking against time. Motion prevails through much tribulation. Informal vote had: Buckalew, 6; Schell, 26; M'Clellan, 1; M'Calmont, 1; J. W. Ryon, 5; Noyes, 4.

[*Behind the Curtain.*—Buckalew had been telegraphed to send up his agent by the 7 o'clock train.]

Adjourn for supper. Meet again at 8:15. Letters read from Buckalew—will accept the nomination.

[*Behind the Curtain.*]—Agent arrives—everything satisfactory.]

Things look lovely. Most of the candidates withdrawn. Regular vote taken.—Terrible smash. Schell, 80; Buckalew, 20; R. B. Petriken, 1.

Schell men jubilant. Buckalew men looking around to see who struck them. Pronounce the Convention a failure—Schell the nominee of a ring.

[*Behind the Curtain.*—"It was a great mistake that we had not fought off the nomination till to-morrow morning, and manufactured a dozen or more delegates during the night; but, then, who dreamed of such a result? D——n it, the Convention don't amount to much anyhow. Let us go and liquor."]

Chief Justice Thompson was unanimously nominated for the Supreme Judgeship, and Senator Billingfelt for Auditor General.—All the other necessary candidates and committees were nominated, and the Convention adjourned.

About half the State was represented.—There was a slight sprinkling of men who might be called, or might once have been called, laboring men; but it seemed to me that the main leaders were lawyers, doctors and politicians—not wholly small politicans, for some of them seemed intelligently to understand the relations between capital and labor, and the needs of the laboring population of our country. The President of the Convention, Mr. Siney, is an earnest, intelligent laboring man, and withal a good presiding officer. The State Secretary also, who was a delegate, I judge to be a man of good intentions and some ability; but both seemed to think that the interest of the laboring man was identical with the interest of the Democratic party, so far as the nomination for Governor was concerned.

The few laboring men in the Convention had little to do. They were generally forced into back seats, while ambitious—not very talented—office-seekers made the necessary noise, and attempted to lead the deliberations for their benefit and the benefit of their friends.

This Convention has not differed much from the general run of conventions. It, like most others, has been governed by rings, and all seem but mere machines to manufacture public opinion and lead the people to vote as the successful ring dictates. In one thing, however, conventions and rings are very truthful—they denounce each other as corrupt.

J. E.

With one solitary exception, New York never re-elected a United States Senator.

Reasons of Mr. Greeley's Unfitness.

What was at one time regarded as a good joke, the nomination of Horace Greeley for the post of President of the United States, has, by the recent act of the Cincinnati Convention, become sober, earnest. It gives a certain air of low comedy to the election in which the country is about to engage; but, in spite of that, the subject is of such a nature, and the public interest is so deeply concerned in it, that we are forced to treat it seriously. We shall therefore put together a few reasons that occur to us why the nomination of Mr. Greeley is unworthy of support.

He lacks the courage, the firmness, and the consistency which are required in a Chief Magistrate of the nation. He showed this in a remarkable manner when, at the outbreak of the civil war, he desired to let the South have its way and dissolve the Union of the States. He was frightened, and feared to face the consequences of rejecting the demands of the Southern politicians. The war however went on, and soon, though claiming to be a Unionist, he became frightened again. He wanted to make terms with the Rebel Government at Richmond; he wanted to negotiate with George Saunders and other agents of the Rebel Government who had sought refuge in Canada. He was for stopping the war and letting the South depart with the chance of preserving slavery. His whole career during the war was irresolute and cowardly, and his counsels impolitic and unwise to the last degree.

Mr. Greeley's political associations and intimacies are so bad that we can expect nothing from him in case, to his own misfortune and ours, he should be elected, but a corrupt administration of affairs. Everybody is aware of his close intimacy with Mr. Fenton of the Senate. If there is a corrupt and dishonest politician in the land, there is no man who has a better claim to be so considered than Reuben E. Fenton. His character is well known to Mr. Greeley; yet is he Mr. Greeley's bosom friend and counselor in politics. Without a single idea of what public virtue or principle means, he is a most shrewd and skillful political manager. It was probably through his intrigues more than through any other influence that Mr. Greeley succeeded in obtaining his nomination. The same facility for entering into close association with dishonest men has marked the whole of Mr. Greeley's career. He began his political life as a disciple of Thurlow Weed, and only rebelled against his master when he found that he was not to have any of the offices for which political parties were quarreling. In a letter which found its way into print, he expressly declined to hunt any longer in company with that virtuous individual, Weed, because there was no proper division of the game. He now hunts in company with Fenton, who is more generous. If he should be elected, it is very likely that Fenton would be the principal member of his Cabinet, and that the other heads of departments would be little better. As for the subordinate offices, they would probably be filled by the men whom he makes his companions, such as John V. Gridley, Waldo Hutchins, Benjamin Wood, John Morrissey, and Hank Smith, the lesser lights of Mr. Greeley's social firmament.

Mr. Greeley has no settled political principles, with one exception. It is a serious objection to any candidate for an office of high political trust that he has no well-defined standard of right in his own mind by which to try any measure *or any course of* proceeding that may be proposed. This is one of Mr. Greeley's great deficiencies.—Any aspect of a public measure which looks plausible satisfies him; and he drifts backward and forward upon the shifting currents of expediency. It has been said of him as a politician, and we believe with some truth, that he has been on every side of every public question that has come up save one.

* * * *

These are some of the objections which will occur to thoughtful men when they hear of Mr. Greeley's nomination; and allowing these the weight which they fully deserve, we must advise our readers to refuse the nomination their support. With such a head as is on his shoulders the affairs of the nation could not, under his direction, be wisely administered; with such manners as his, they could not be administered with common decorum; with such associates as he has taken to his bosom, they could not be administered with common integrity.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

Of Tioga County for the Year 1872, as follows:

	Class.	Tax.
BLOSSBURG.		
J. F. Harer,	14	$7
Heirech, Ely & Co,	14	7
Fuller & Horton,	13	10
J. L. Belden,	13	10
J. P. Taylor,	14	7
A. R. Hasey,	14	7
Patrick Costello,	14	7
Jacob Redlith,	13	10
Isaac Smith,	14	7
R. D. Horton,	13	10
William Gilmore, Jr,	14	7
Drake & James,	7	40
J. S. Mitchell,	14	7
J. W. Bergin & Co,	11	15
Murray & M'Daid,	13	10
James Trayhey,	14	7
L. B. Smith,	14	7
W. L. Keagle,	13	10
Jacob Miller,	9	25
Hurley & Hayes,	14	7
Morris Tuck,	13	10
S. E. Cadwell,	14	7
H. W. Holden,	14	7
BLOSS TOWNSHIP.		
Alex'r Dunmore,	13	10
Jas. Patterson, e. h.,	8	5
Bridget Kelly, e. h.,	8	5
M. Scully, e. h.,	8	5
C. B. Whited, 2 b'd t.,		40
James Cox,	14	7
William Short,	14	7
James Kelly,	13	10
Bloss C. & M. Co,	4	80
Morris Run C. Co,	4	80
S. Bowen & Co,	13	10
Wm Hockenberg, b'y	9	8
COVINGTON BOROUGH.		
Hartman & Everts,	14	7
S. S. Packard,	13	10
J. C. & A. M. Bennet,	12	12½
S. M. Barber,	14	7
E. Dyer,	13	10
Henry Brown,	14	7
Covington Glass Co,	14	7
CHARLESTON.		
D. F. Stone,	14	7
H. Morgan,	14	7
I. E. Rumsey,	14	7
W. M. Brown,	14	7
E. L. Smith,	14	7
CHATHAM.		
John Short,	14	7
J. S. Miller,	14	7
S. Gile,	14	7
CLYMER.		
Benn & Rushmore,	14	7
E. H. Stebbins & Bros	14	7
DELMAR.		
Geo. Hastings,	14	7
C. C. Willcox,	14	7
William Horton,	14	7
DEERFIELD.		
J. B. Payne,	14	7
C. R. Howland,	14	7
M. V. Purple,	14	7
ELKLAND.		
Benj. Dorrance,	14	7
J. G. Parkhurst & Co,	12	12½
Philman & Bros,	14	7
J. J. White,	14	7
Philo Baxter, 1 b'd t,		30
GAINES.		
Jesse Locke,	14	7
D. K. Marsh,	14	7
S. X. Billings,	13	10
JACKSON.		
D. B. Lane,	14	7
Lyman Hoagland,	14	7
KNOXVILLE.		
Wood & Scoville.	12	12½
Case & Buckley,	13	10
J. Stoddard,	13	10
Truman Gilbert,	14	7
Markham & Hood,	14	7
John Goodspeed,	13	10
C. Wells,	14	7
Justns Dearman,	13	10
Mathias Marlatt,	14	7
Seeley & Co,	14	7
Roberts & Co,	13	10
A. Dearman,	13	10
W. Vail, 1 b'd table,		30
LAWRENCE.		
Joseph Gile,	14	7
LAWRENCEVILLE.		
George M'Lean,	14	7
C. S. Mather,	10	20
D. J. Murdock,	14	7
C. P. Leonard,	14	7
Phippen & Parkhurst	14	7
Merchant Sweatland,	14	7
William Pollock,	14	7
R. Thornton, e. h'e,	8	5
LIBERTY.		
S. Hartman,	14	7
D. R. Werline,	14	7
J. W. Childs,	14	7
David Messner,	14	7
Narbor & Moore,	12	12½
G. R. Shaffer,	14	7
B. F. Werline,	14	7
Sebring & Miller,	12	12½
B. Seleman,	14	7
Valentine Miller,	14	7
F. Thomas,	14	7
MAINSBURG.		
R. H. Doud,	13	10
J. M. Clark,	13	10
Aaron Dodge, sal'n,	8	5
G. D. Main,	14	7
B. Parkhurst,	13	10
MORRIS.		
Job Doane,	14	7
Wm. Blackwell,	14	7
MANSFIELD.		
Wesley Pitts,	14	7
J. D. Webster,	13	10
Ripley Cudwith,	12	12½
R. N. Holden,	13	10
N. Kingsley,	14	7
J. W. Jaquish,	13	10
William Adams,	12	12½
H. M. Baker,	13	10
R. E. Olney,	14	7
J. W. Wilhelm,	12	12½
Pitts Brothers,	11	15
C. V. Elliott,	13	10
O. V. Elliott,	14	7
Lutz & Kohler,	12	12½
E. W. Phelps, 3 b'd t,		50
MIDDLEBURY.		
R. M. Keeney,	14	7
S. Staples & Son,	14	7
M. C. Potter,	14	7
A. W. Potter,	14	7
M. G. White,	14	7
John Starkey,	14	7
Bennet, Dimon & Co,	13	10
John Purvis,	13	10
NELSON.		
Seeley & Crandall,	13	10
A. J. Howell,	14	7
J. H. Baxter,	14	7
Parks Brothers,	13	10
H. Merrill & Co,	13	10
E. B. Campbell,	13	10
OSCEOLA.		
R. & F. M. Crandall,	13	10
Crandall, Bro's & Co,	13	10
Martin & Boswith,	13	10
Taylor & Seeley,	13	10
N. Strait,	13	10
I. P. Vanzile,	14	7
Clark Kimball,	14	7
Frank Croft,	14	7
SULLIVAN.		
Albert Richmond,	14	7
TIOGA TOWNSHIP.		
F. I. Mitchell,	14	7
Bailey & Kohler,	14	7
TIOGA BOROUGH.		
H. H. Borden & Son,	14	7
Van Osted & Smith,	14	7
C. W. Sweatland,	14	7
S. Wile,	14	7
Wickham & Farr,	9	25
P. S. Tuttle,	11	15
T. L. Baldwin,	9	25
H. E. Smith & Son,	14	7
J. Scheiffelin, Jr,	13	10
Philo Tuller,	14	7
C. F. Miller,	13	10
ROSEVILLE.		
C. L. Strait,	13	10
E. R. Baker,	13	10
O. Burlen,	14	7
M. Mills,	14	7
RICHMOND.		
C. J. Ripley,	14	7
Flower & Co,	14	7
T. J. Jelliff,	14	7
WARD.		
Fall Brook Coal Co	4	80
WESTFIELD BOROUGH.		
W. O. Bristol,	13	10
Martin Boswith,	14	7
Ambrose Close,	14	7
S. C. Murdock,	13	10
R. Krusen,	12	12½
S. Plank,	13	10
S. D. Phillips,	13	10
Bliss Plank,	14	7
D. M'Naughton,	14	7
H. Hunter,	14	7
Osburn & Christy, b'ds,		40
WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.		
R. K. Skinner,	13	10
I. M. Edgcomb,	14	7
WELLSBORO.		
R. C. Bailey,	13	10
E. B. Young & Co,	14	7
Pierce & Kress,	12	12½
W. J. Horton,	11	15
Hastings & Coles,	12	12½
Derby & Fishler,	14	7
C. B. Kelley,	12	12½
E. R. Kimball,	13	10
M. M. Sears,	14	7
William Roberts,	12	12½
Stewart & Dumaux,	13	10
E. H. Hastings,	13	10
M. Watkins,	14	7
J. C. Wheeler & Co,	13	10
C. W. Sears,	14	7
Vanhorn & Chandle,	13	10
C. C. Mathers,	10	20
S. G. Anderson,	13	10
A. Foley,	14	7
L. A. Gardner,	13	10
Mathers & Holiday,	13	10
S. B. Warriner,	14	7
A. Harrison,	13	10
Willcox & Truman,	12	12½
Converse & Osgood,	12	12½
Converse & Osgood,	13	10
J. R. Barker,	12	12½
J. W. Purpoll,	14	7
VanValkenburg Br's	14	7
J. R. Ross,	13	10
Thomas Harden,	10	20
Joseph Nedow, sal'n,	8	5
J. H. Elliott 2 bil'd t,		40
John Burgen, sal'n,	8	5
C. Schaffer, beer h.,	8	5

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office in Wellsboro on the 5th day of June, 1872, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 10 p. m., at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard, and such abatements or exonerations will be made as shall seem proper and just; and all persons failing to appear at said time and place must expect to pay the amount charged in the said appraisement.

May 15, 1872. 4w O. L. ATHERTON, Apr'r.

Administrator's Notice

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of John N. Mead late of Chatham, Tioga county, Pa., deceased having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to call for settlement on, and those owing the same to make immediate payments to

JOHN N. MEAD, Jr.,
Administrator.

Chatham, May 1,-6w.

To the Friends of the Bible Cause

REV. GEO. N. PACKER, of Wellsboro, Pa., has been duly appointed a Soliciting and Canvassing Agent for the Tioga County Bible Society, to supply the destitute with the word of God, and to collect funds for that purpose. Money paid to him, either by congregations, or by individual persons, may be credited to such churches as may be designated by the contributors.

Friends of the Bible Society throughout the county are earnestly solicited to co-operate in the needful enterprise.

D. D. BUCK, Pres't.
N. T. CHANDLER, Vice Pres't.
H. W. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
HUGH YOUNG, Treas.

Wellsboro, Pa., May 1, 1872-3w.

Application for Charter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Richard Keeney, *Solomon Day*, Elijah Ames, A. E. Rowly, Amos Colegrove and others have filed their application to be incorporated under the name, style and title of "The Losey Creek Cemetery Association" in accordance with the act of Assembly, and that the Court has fixed upon Monday, the 27th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon as the time of considering said application.

JOHN F. DONALDSON, Proth'y.

Wellsboro, May 8, 1872-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted on the estate of Laugher Butler, deceased, late of Delmar township, all persons indebted to or having claims against the same will settle with

HARTFORD BUTLER, Adm'r.

Delmar, May 8, 1872. 6w

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE OF sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House in Wellsboro, on Monday the 27th day of May, 1872, at one o'clock P. M., the following described property, viz:

A lot of land in Chatham township; bounded on the north by lands of R. H. Taylor and Delos Garner, east by lands of Alfred Short, Josiah S. Miller, and Bingham lands, south by Bingham lands and David Wass, and west by lands of Ashley Guild, Alfred Short and I. W. Burrill; containing 140 acres, 100 acres improved, with a frame house, three frame barns, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—A lot of land in Clymer township; bounded north by lands of —— Baity and lands of Mercy Boydman, east by lands of Lovell Short and Ashley Guild, south by lands of Ritner Weeks, and west by the public highway; containing 60 acres, more or less, 25 acres improved, with a frame house, two log barns, out buildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of D. C. Churchill and William Churchill, suit of J. Parkhurst & Co.

ALSO—A lot of land in Westfield township; bounded north by lands of Daniel Sherwood and James Labar, west by lands of Barton Hunt and Robert Morton, south by lands of A. D. Ashcraft and Robert Morton, and east by B. B. Strang and —— Labar; containing about 80 acres, 75 acres improved, with two frame houses, one frame barn, one frame stable, out buildings, two apple orchards and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of A. A. Amsbry, suit of John B. White for use of James B. White.

ALSO—A lot of land in Wellsboro; bounded north by lands of John Dickinson and land in possession of Hiram Willard, east by lands of Henry Sherwood, south by the Wellsboro Cemetery, and west by Nichols street; containing 8.04 acres, all improved, with a fair house building, one building used as a judges' stand, and part of a half mile trotting track thereon.—To be sold as the property of the Wellsboro Driving Park Association, suit of B. B. Holiday and L. C. Bennett.

ALSO—A lot of land in Jackson township; bounded north by lands of Jacob Shives and Morris Sealey, west by lands of Jurdon Shives, south by lands of Louisa Shives and Jurdon Shives, and east by lands of Levi B. Shives; containing 61 acres, 45 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn and sheds, out buildings, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of J. P. Slocum and E. W. Updike, suit of Albert Judson.

ALSO—A lot of land in Jackson township; bounded north by lands of Constine Ingleheart, west by lands of Bostwick Bement, south by lands of John Stafford and Sidney White, and west by land of Philip Wheeler and Constine Ingleheart; containing fifteen acres, 12 acres improved, with a frame house, frame shed, out buildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Rufus M. Chamberlain and Amy Chamberlain, suit of P. R. Bryan, for use of Thomas M'Kibbon.

ALSO—A lot of land in Covington borough; bounded north by lands of M. G. Lee, west by the Williamson road, south by lands of O. G. Gerouldø, and east by lands of Isaac Berry; containing about one-third of an acre, with a frame house, frame barn, out buildings, and fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—Another lot in the borough of Covington; bounded north by lands of David Wells, west by the Williamson road, south by lands of George Everetts, and east by lands of Otis G. Gerouldø; containing two acres, all improved. To be sold as the property of E. B. Decker and W. J. Evans, suit of Ross & Williams.

ALSO—A lot of land in Covington township; bounded north by the Elk Run highway, south and west by Levi Beckwith, and east by public road leading to Covington; containing about two acres, all improved. To be sold as the property of Jacob Johnson and Abram Johnson, suit of E. Pomeroy.

ALSO—A lot of land in Liberty township; bounded north by lands of C. F. Veil, west by lands of the estate of Leonard Schambacker and the public highway, east by lands of John Young, and south by Jacob Knittle and John Schambacker; containing 237 acres, more or less, 150 acres improved, with a frame house, log house, frame wagon house, frame barn, out buildings, three apple orchards and other fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—Another lot of land in Liberty township; bounded north by the Williamson road, west by public alley and B. F. Werline, south by public alley and L. Edwards, and east by Ferdinand Thomas; containing 52 feet front, and 208 feet deep, with a frame three story hotel with basement, outbuildings, and fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—One other lot in said township; bounded north by public [illegible] and Albert Krise, west by lands of William Narber, south [illegible] the public highway and William Narber, and east by public alley; containing one-fourth of an acre, with a frame [illegible] To be sold as the property of [illegible] Perry, suit of [illegible]

ALSO—A lot of land in Clymer township; bounded on the north and west by lands of Elizabeth Eastman, south by lands of S. B. Goodell, and east by the public highway; being 6½ rods deep and six rods and 14 inches front, with a frame house, frame blacksmith shop, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of William R. Perry, suit of P. A. Le France for use of Nelson Whitney.

ALSO—A lot of land in Richmond township; bounded north by lands of Rhoda M'Connell and Henry Allen, west by lands of Juliette Guile, south by lands of Timothy Smith, and east by the public highway and William Shaw; containing 125 acres, 80 acres improved, with a log house, frame house, frame barn, frame granary, out buildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Elinda Watkins, suit of D. P. Shaw.

ALSO—A lot of land in Charleston township; bounded north and east by lands of Martin Bennett, south by lands of J. G. Dartt, and west by lands of Asa Wilkinson; containing 30 acres, 20 acres improved, with a frame house, out buildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Hiram Mattison, suit of L. C. Bennett.

ALSO—A lot of land in the borough of Mansfield; bounded north by Wellsboro street, west by lands of Lyman Beach, south by lands of A. Hunt, and east by lands of Lutz and Kohler; being 29 feet front and 70 feet deep, containing 7½ rods, with a two story frame store and dwelling house and out buildings thereon. To be sold as the property of G. B. Kiff, suit of J. S. & M. Peckham for use of J. W. Adams.

ALSO—A lot of land in Tioga township; beginning on the road, thence as far back as Maria Lucas's lands run, thence parallel with the public road to B. C. Wickham's land, thence along the said Wickham land to the said road, thence along said road to the place of beginning; containing about 50 acres, unimproved.—To be sold as the property of Simeon Benson and Aurollo Patrick, suit of Ruth Alford, Administratrix of S. C. Alford deceased.

ALSO—A lot of land in Liberty township; bounded north by lands of Wesley Childs, west by the Williamson road, south by Michael Sheffer, and east by John Kohler; containing one-fourth of an acre, with a frame house, frame barn, out buildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Solomon Blank, suit of Mary Blank.

ALSO—A lot of land in Liberty township; bounded north by John Messner, west by lands of John James, south by the public highway, and west by lands of Charles Roop and Jacob Rausher; containing 20 acres, all partly improved, with a frame house, frame stable, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Solomon Blank, suit of David Messner.

ALSO—A lot of land in Ward township; bounded north by lands of A. J. Teater, east by lands of Abraham Knifflin, south by lands of Alfred Furman and D. Fillon, and west by A. J. Teater and Ambrose Gray; containing 106 acres, four acres improved, with sugar cabin and stable thereon. To be sold as the property of Darius Knifflin, suit of Abraham Eastman.

ALSO—A lot of land in Clymer township; bounded on the north, west, south and east by lands of Christopher Schoonover; containing about half an acre, all improved, with two frame houses, a frame blacksmith shop, frame barn, out buildings, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Frank Buck, suit of C. P. Bristol for use of Caleb Trowbridge.

ALSO—A lot of land in Clymer township; bounded north by lands of A. Schoonover, west by lands claimed by —— Fox, south by lands of E. Pier, and east by lands of Stephen Stiles; containing 25 acres, 10 acres improved, with a frame house, outbuildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of William Schoonover, suit of Aaron Schoonover for use of A. P. Cone.

ALSO—A lot of land in Rutland township; bounded north by lands of —— Starks and Alpheus Kinney, west by lands of Julius Tremain, south by lands of Wickham & Aiken, and west by lands of Alpheus Kinney; containing 44 acres, four acres improved, with a log house and log barn thereon. To be sold as the property of A. W. Rounsville and O. H. Rounsville, suit of John Benson.

ALSO—A lot of land in Charleston township; bounded north by lands of Robert Adams, west by Robert Richardson, and south and east by lands of —— Butler; containing 7½ acres, all improved, with a frame house, frame barn, out buildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Charles Brown, suit of Robert Adams.

ALSO—A lot of land in the township of Richmond; bounded north, west and south by lands of Sarah L. Keene, and east by the public highway; containing about three-fourths of an acre, with a frame house, out buildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Vincent Hogaboom, E. W. Hogaboom, W. B. Sturdevant and D. H. M'Intyre, suit of W. F. Wentz for use of J. C. Seeley.

ALSO—A lot of land in the borough of Blossburg; bounded north by Hannibal street, east by lands of Dennis M'Carty, south by Joseph Murray, and west by Morris street; *containing about one-fourth of an* acre, with a frame house and out buildings thereon.—To be sold as the property of Lewis Lewis, suit of O. F. Taylor.

ALSO—A lot of land in Westfield township; bounded north by lot No. 43 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Westfield and lot No. 44 contracted to Barton Hunt, east by lot No. 44, south by lot No. 267 conveyed to Thomas Stone and lots No. 171 and 79 conveyed to Caleb Trowbridge, and on the west by lot No. 26? conveyed to John Goodspeed; containing 69.8 acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., be the same more or less, it being lot No. 77 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Westfield and Clymer townships, and part of warrants Nos. 1230 and 1231, about 18 acres improved, with a log house and an apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Isaac Hunt, suit of William Bingham Trustees.

ALSO—A lot of land in Richmond township; bounded north by lands of Lewis Crittenden, east by lands of Samuel Waters, south by lands of —— Underhill, and west by lands in possession of Lewis and Abijah Lent; containing 50 acres, 42 acres improved, with a frame house, log house, frame barn, out buildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of A. B. Cleaveland, suit of E. R. Haight, for use of Henry Sherwood.

ALSO—A lot of land in Liberty township; bounded north by lands of Charles Bywaters, west by lands of Edward Ostrom, south by lands of Ferdinand Thomas, and east by lands of Joseph Landness; containing 107 acres, 60 acres improved, with two frame houses, one frame barn, out buildings, two apple orchards and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Charles Beuter, suit of Benjamin Brion.

ALSO—A lot of land in the borough of Wellsboro; bounded south by State street or East avenue, west by Melvin Gray, north by lands formerly owned by A. P. Cone, and east by lands of H. W. Williams; being lot No. 43 of the sub-division of lands of A. P. Cone in the said borough, and being 60 feet on State street or East avenue, and 200 feet deep, all improved. To be sold as the property of A. D. Elliott, suit of P. R. Williams for use of H. W. Williams.

May 8, 1872. E. A. FISH, Sheriff.

WICKHAM & FARR

TIOGA, PA.

Have received and are now offering for sale all the latest styles of

Dress Goods,

Including Black, Japanese and fancy Silks, Silk Poplins, Silk Veloures, Pure Mohairs, Grenadines, Tamise and Henrietta Cloths, Alpacas, Lyon Suitings, Striped and plain.

Poplins, Japanese

Striped and plaids, Wash Poplins, Seersuckers, Cretonnes, Paris Cambric, Crape Moretz, Organdies, Lawns, Suttanna Suitings, Muslin Robe Patterns, Percales, Riques, Striped and Chevre Chambray,

French & Scotch Ginghams,

to gether with a fine assortment of

Cloths and Cassimeres,

Yankee Notions, Hosiery and Domestics.

Our stock of Ladies' Shawls and Scarfs cannot be excelled either as regards quality or price.

Hats and Caps

in endless variety,

Boots and Shoes,

the finest and coarsest, the cheapest and most stylish, the best and most serviceable to be found in the market.

If anybody wants a suit of clothes, their most important duty is to look through our stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

buy an outfit and save their money.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Matting

on hand to be sold at the most reasonable prices.—Next comes a full line of

Groceries, Crockery, and Wooden Ware

at rates to suit even the most particular purchaser.—Just come and see how much you can save by buying where goods are sold right.

Tioga, May 15, 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 CASSIMERS, POPLINS AND WHITE GOODS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Knit Goods and Notions.

Choice Groceries.

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

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, RUDDERS, 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.

GEO. O. DERBY. JOHN FISHLER.

DERBY & FISHLER,

HAVE just returned from the city with the largest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever brought into Wellsboro,

consisting of

Ladies' Kid and Cloth Balmorals and Gaiters,

Ladies, Misses, Children and Baby's Shoes.

Gents' Cloth Boots & Shoes, Prince Albert Calf Boots, Boys' Calf & Kip Boots Youths' Boots.

In fact, all kinds of Mens' and Women's wear kept n a first-class Shoe Store. The best sewed Women's Shoes ever offered in this market. We defy the world in

CUSTOM WORK.

If you don't believe us, try us. We buy only the best stock, and have as good Cordwainers as money can hire.

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, personally 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 C. B. Kelley's Store, Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa.

May 1, 1872. DERBY & FISHLER.

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, $1[illegible] $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 entire 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.,

is now

FULL OF GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

The assortment is complete in every department.

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.