Announcements.

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

For Representative.
JOHN I. MITCHELL, Wellsboro.*

For Prothonotary,
J. F. DONALDSON, Wellsboro.
Gen. R. C. COX, Liberty.*
HENRY B. CARD, Sullivan.

For Register and Recorder,
*DARIUS L. DEANE, Wellsboro.**
RALPH BULKLEY, Knoxville.
JAS. H. BOSARD, Wellsboro.

For County Treasurer.
C. F. MILLER, Tioga.
M. V. PURPLE, Deerfield.*
R. B. ROSE, Sullivan.
JAMES M. WILKINSON, Charleston.*
BUEL BALDWIN, Tioga.*
H. ROWLAND, Wellsboro*
H. H. HOLLANDS, Blossburg.*
J. W. TUBBS, Lawrenceville.*
P. C. VAN GELDER, Wellsboro.*

For County Commissioner,
C. W. LOVELESS, Tioga.*
SIMEON BACON, Delmar.
EPHRAIM HART, Charleston.
A. H. WESTBROOK, Tioga.*
EDGAR KINNER, Jackson.
WILLIAM W. WELCH, Farmington.*

For County Auditor,
ISRAEL STONE.

Wellsboro, Pa., July 3, 1872.

Van Gelder & Barnes—*Gentlemen*—Please announce that I am a candidate for Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and respectfully solicit the support of my Republican friends.

JEROME B. NILES.

I am a candidate for Delegate to the Convention to amend the Constitution. JOHN W. GUERNSEY.

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.

We are requested to announce the name of S. F. WILSON as a candidate for Additional Law Judge for this Judicial District, and subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. July 4, 1872.

July 3, 1872,

Mr. F. E. Smith—*Sir:* Understanding that we have to elect some one as additional Law Judge for this district at the next election, and that you are a candidate for that position, we beg leave to address you this *note.* There are a large number of the citizens of the district who believe the office unnecessary, and who have favored and now favor the repeal of the act creating it. If, therefore, you should be elected, and the law should be *repealed at the request* of a respectable number of your constituents, would you resign, so that the law might become effective? Your early reply, and your consent to its publication, if desired, would oblige us. We are truly yours.

O. G. Gerould, O. B. Lowell,
S. S. Packard, D. L. Aiken,
A. M. Bennett, T. L. Baldwin,
H. S. Johnston, C. S. Mather,
Ross & Williams, J. F. Rusling,
C. H. Seymour, E. F. Branch,

Tioga, July 5, 1872.

Messrs. V. B. Lowell, C. S. Mather, S. S. Packard, and others—*Gentlemen:* Yours of the 3d inst. is received. I have no hesitation in saying that I do not desire any office in the gift of the people against their conviction of its necessity. I am aware also of the feeling *respecting the office in question*, and that the will of the people was shamefully defeated last winter in respect to its abolishment. But as the office will be filled by some one at the next election, I offer myself as a candidate for nomination by the Republican party, and should I be nominated and elected, and the act creating the office be subsequently repealed at the request of a considerable number of my constituents, I will cheerfully resign, that the act may become effective. You are at liberty to use this as you think proper. I am yours truly, F. E. SMITH.

The Agitator.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1872.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

Meeting of the Republican County Committee.

In pursuance of notice the Republican County Committee met at the office of John W. Guernsey, Esq., in Tioga, and appointed the following Committee of Vigilance for the several Townships and Boroughs in the County of Tioga, who shall compose the Boards of Election for the several districts in which they reside:

Bloss Township—Peter Cameron, R. E. Howland, Henry Landrus.
Bloss Boro—H. T. Shattuck, J. C. Horton, A. T. James.
Brookfield—L. D. Seeley, Harvey Plank, A. Simmons.
Charleston—Gillis Dartt, Evan Lewis, Thos. Elliott.
Chatham—W. Beach, J. S. Mowry, D. H. Lee.
Covington Twp—John Haverly, R. Walker, E. Klock.
Covington Boro—A. M. Bennitt, O. Gerould, I. Hartwell.
Clymer—C. C. Ackley, B. Gee, George Burdic.
Delmar—M. W. Wetherbee, E. Jeffers, H. Bulkley.
Deerfield—A. Lee, H. H. Ingham, C. F. Billings.
Elkland—B. Dorrance, A. Culver, D. Bucklee.
Elk—J. Beach, John Maynard, Loren Wetmore.
Farmington—A. Wright, R. H. Close, W. Van Dusen.
Fall Brook—D. W. Knight, M. Stratton, J. Pollock.
Gaines—O. A. Smith, Jessee Locke, W. Vermilyea.
Hamilton—John James, Jr., S. Bowen, D. W. Walker.
Jackson—Clark Stillman, Jos. Sedinger, F. Spencer.
Knoxville—L. Case, Giles Roberts, Joel Johnson.
Lawrenceville—E. F. Branch, J. F. Rusling, C. S. Mather.
Lawrence—Henry Colegrove, L. Smith, Jos. Guile.
Liberty—G. B. Sheffer, C. F. Veil, J. H. Levergood.
Mansfield—A. J. Ross, *Henry Allen*, Wm. *Hollands*.
Middlebury—C. Hammond, M. C. Potter, B. C. Hymes.
Morris—Job Deane, R. Custard, E. Blackwell.
Mainsburg—E. Maine, O. T. Haight, Stephen Peters.
Nelson—G. H. Baxter, Mark Seeley, Hiram Merritt.
Osceola—A. K. Bosard, C. L. Hoyt, C. Tubbs.
Richmond—E. R. Haight, E. J. Sperry, S. Whittaker.
Rutland—G. P. Crippen, E. Backer, J. Argetsinger.
Sullivan—G. W. Seymour, M. Palmer, Chas. Jaquish.
Shippen—S. Scranton, J. A. Darling, H. Broughton.
Tioga Twp—C. W. Loveless, E. Niles, Geo. Hazlett.
Tioga Boro—C. B. Farr, O. B. Lowell, F. H. Adams.
Union—A. A. Griswold, W. Rathbone, J. M. Whitcomb.
Wellsboro—J. B. Potter, W. Stone, N. T. Chandler.
Ward—Wallace Chase, S. Seager, J. W. Kinch.
Westfield—Wm. Hurlburt, A. K. Sayles, C. Thompson.
Westfield Boro—T. C. Sanders, R. Krusen, G. Close.

The Committee passed the following resolutions:

That voters belonging to the Republican party in each township and borough shall meet on the 17TH DAY OF AUGUST next at the several places of holding elections at 2 o'clock p. m., and proceed to vote for one person for Congressman, one person for Assistant Law Judge, one person for Representative, one person for Prothonotary, one person for Treasurer, one person for Recorder, one person for Commissioner, one person for Auditor, and two Delegates to the Constitutional Convention in this Senatorial District. That the polls be opened at two o'clock p. m., and closed at seven o'clock.

The voting shall be by ballot, written or printed, and the name of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting, and no person shall be allowed to vote more than once for each office.

That one of the board of each district who shall be elected by a majority of each board, shall meet at the Court House in Wellsboro on Friday, the 23d day of August next, at one o'clock p. m., having the certified returns and a list of the voters together with the votes cast for each candidate, and the person who shall have the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Republican party.

Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the return judges shall proceed to ballot for a choice; the person having the highest number of votes to be the nominee.

The return judges shall be competent to reject, by a majority vote, the returns of any district where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns or otherwise. And the return judges shall have power to appoint conferees—Congressional and Judicial, or either, as the case may require—who shall be instructed to support the person who shall have received the highest number of votes cast for that office in the county. And the return judges may at their meeting change the mode of selecting candidates, if they are satisfied that a change is necessary. And the return judges shall appoint a Standing Committee for the county for the ensuing year.

In case of vacancy in any board at the time fixed for opening the polls, the vacancy shall be supplied by any member or members of the vigilance committee who shall be present or in attendance.

E. HORTON, JR., Sec'y.
JOHN W. GUERNSEY, Chairman.

July 3, 1872.

The work of getting out the ore from the Austinville iron mine is progressing, the opening having begun low down so that there would be no trouble in drainage. The vein is a little over six feet in thickness, and the quality of the ore about the same as that of the Mansfield mines. The drift has been worked about thirty feet, and the line of supports has been begun. About fifteen men are now employed, and four teams are already hauling ore to Columbia X Roads, for shipment to Elmira, special rates having been made with the Northern Central Railroad Company. It is in contemplation to put a railroad from the X Roads to Austinville, to transport ore. If this should be done, it is probably that it would be extended to the rich coal mines near Mainsburg.—*Troy Gazette.*

Campaign Edition!

We will send the Agitator from this date until the close of the campaign, (November 13th,) to new subscribers, for Fifty Cents in Advance.

The paper will, during that time be mainly devoted to the discussion of the political questions of the day, and the unyielding support of the Republican principles and Republican nominees. Believing it will prove an efficient worker in the good cause, we ask our friends to assist us in extending its influence by increasing its circulation during the campaign.

As the price at which it is offered barely covers the cost of white paper, printing and mailing, the cash must accompany all orders.

Gold closed last Saturday in New York at 113¾

The labor strikes in New York for the eight-hour system are dying out, most of the men having gone to work on the old terms. The marble cutters are the only ones who still decidedly stand out.

There was another of those mining disasters last week which so frequently thrill the country with horror. A coal mine near Limaville, Ohio, took fire Wednesday afternoon, and nine men and a boy were smothered to death.

Judge M'Cunn, who was recently convicted of malfeasance in office by the unanimous vote of the New York Senate, died suddenly last Saturday morning. Now we shall probably see plenty of obituary notices setting forth what a pure, good man he was. Death is the best cosmetic.

It is reported from New York that the New York Central and the Erie Railway Companies have been consolidated, and that Commodore Vanderbilt has been elected President of the new monster corporation. If this story proves true, we think it will be a bad step in the line of corporate growth, so far as the Empire State is concerned.—The evils resulting from it will be both political add commercial. The same telegram which announces the consolidation says the freight and passenger tariffs are to be raised.

It is reported that Dan. Voorhees thinks "it will never do to give it up so, Mr. Brown," and has therefore prepared a great speech against the indorsement of the Cincinnati nominees at Baltimore, which he intends to deliver during the Convention there this week. As he is not a delegate, his friends are in some way to call him out and give him a chance to speak before the nomination is made. Baltimore must be a decidedly lively place just now.

The *Tribune* reports a leading religious weekly as saying that nobody has accused Mr. Greeley of immorality of any kind.—This is pretty rich, considering Dr. Greeley's well established reputation for profane swearing. But perhaps this "religious" journal doesn't include profanity among the immoralities; or it may set Horace's bad habit down as only one of the eccentricities of genius.

We desire to call attention to the act of April 11, 1872, entitled "An act to provide *for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution.*" By that act the qualified voters of this Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Cameron, elect *three* Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and each voter can vote for but two. This will give the Democrats one Delegate and the Republicans two in this Senatorial district. By a fair division Tioga county would be entitled to one Republican Delegate, and the western part of the district to one; and in order to get the proper sense of this county in relation to the person preferred, it would seem reasonable that but one person from Tioga county be voted for by each elector at the caucus. This is all our county can claim in the Senatorial conference with any show of fairness, and no more than one should be voted for at the delegate meetings. In this way the choice of the county would be more fairly indicated than by voting for a greater number than we are entitled to.

There is an item going the rounds which is rather funny, and not a little significant of the slip-shod manner in which we think and talk about things serious. The obstreperous Peace Jubilee at Boston was opened with prayer by the Rev. Phillip Brooks.—But the gentleman's lungs were not of the true jubilee strength, and, in the language of a Boston paper, "the prayer was made in dumb show to almost everybody." But New York journalism is not to be outdone in any way, and we find one of the newspapers of that city reporting that the Coliseum was so large that the prayer could not possibly be heard by those to whom it was addressed. No doubt it is rather late in the day to question the propriety of addressing prayers to Bostonians, for several years ago the papers solemnly reported that a leading preacher had the day before at a public meeting delivered "the most eloquent prayer ever addressed to a Boston audience."—We only suggest if there is any more praying of that sort to be done in the Coliseum, that the gentleman performing be supplied with a speaking trumpet.

It may be that there is nothing new under the sun, but here is something without a precedent so far as we know. An ardent admirer of the opera, residing at Reggio, writes a letter to Verdi, the eminent composer, to tell him how he recently traveled all the way to Parma to witness the performance of the latter's new work, "Aida;" how he was disappointed in it, and how, after it was over, he listened on his way home to the criticisms of those around him, and found them all favorable. Hereupon he resolved to hear the opera again, and went to Parma another evening for that express purpose. With the greatest inclination to be pleased, he found himself unable to approve the piece, and he tells the author that in the whole opera "there is not one part which takes one by storm or inspires enthusiasm;" that no one would be able to sit it out to the end, and that after a run of two or three stages it will be consigned to the dust of bookshelves. After this unmerciful criticism, he tells "my dear Verdi" how vexed he is with himself that he has spent thirty-two francs in these expeditions, and that the ill-spent cash is haunting him and disturbing his rest. Therefore he requests the unlucky composer to assist in recovering his money, "as it is his duty to do," and he appends an itemized statement of the account. The humiliated Verdi immediately sent orders to his publishers to pay the amount claimed, after deducting two francs charged for supper, "for he might surely have supped at home." But he made it a condition of this payment that his critic should never go to see any new opera of his. In accordance with this direction the money was paid, and the receipt given in due form. This is what we should call practical christianity. Just imagine yourself flayed alive, as it were, by the scalpel of some unmerciful critic, and then coolly asked to pay for the instrument of torture. The man who does pay without a murmur, as Verdi did, must have plenty of harmony in his soul. If we ever come across an opera of this master, we know we shall listen with delight, even though the work be the condemned "Aida."

Baltimore Nuptials.

By the time this paper reaches its more remote readers, no doubt the bargain will have been entered into at Baltimore whereby the Democratic leaders agree to surrender the support of those political dogmas for which they have been struggling for a dozen years, in consideration of the votes of a few soured and disappointed Republicans. The ablest Democratic paper of the country weeks ago characterized the combination as a marriage prompted by the most mercenary motives. It is the old Democratic *roue*, broken in fortune, ruined in character, and rotten with corruption, taking to his arms an unblushing bride whose only recommendation is a pretended dowry of "liberal" capital. It must be confessed there is no hypocritical pretence of regard on either side. The bride has not heretofore been sparing in her denunciations of her new-found lord as the superlative of all that is wrong-headed, ignorant and corrupt; and on the very eve of the wedding ceremonies she announces that if he does not take her she will do her best to destroy him and his hopes together. And the groom has returned these left-handed compliments with interest.

But for all that, the nuptials will undoubtedly be celebrated with much pomp and ceremony, and hailed with many expressions of delight by the interested relatives, many of whom hope to obtain some position of more profit than honor in the new household about to be set up. There will be much noisy congratulation, and there will be not a little discreet silence on the occasion.— The words "free-trade" and "protection" will probably be carefully tabooed, for it is well known that the bride is peculiarly "ferocious" when those ideas are suggested.— No pig-iron presents are desired. Nobody who has the least regard for the feelings of the parties will mention those unfortunate expressions of the lady suggesting the intimate connection of the gentleman with pugilism, gambling and harlotry, with blacklegs, thieves and burglars, with rum and rowdies. Of course no friend of either party will say anything about the vermin in the Democratic bed when the lady is about to share that couch. We sincerely hope nobody will recall the bride's opinion of Mr. Seymour and Mr. Blair, two of the groom's warmest friends. Do let us have decent decorum at the wedding feast, even if the parties fall out and get divorced before the honeymoon has waned.

It is true the groom's strongest backers look upon the union as an unhallowed one. The *World* barely a week ago cried out in agony, "We thought it, and still think it, a nomination unfit to be made. It is our firm conviction that the [Democratic] organization would be altogether more united, efficient, and powerful in conducting a Presidential canvass for a genuine Democrat than in conducting a canvass for Mr. Greeley." No doubt it would. "The vigor and energy of the campaign will doubtless be impaired by so unsuitable a candidate."— Just so. But with the gloomy resignation of an Indian warrior led to the stake, the *World* wrapsits tattered party blanket around itself, and prepares for the sacrifice: "We submit to the inevitable, with such grace as we may, and decline to take any part in a vain attempt to stem the current" which is sweeping its party to the last fatal plunge. The *World* trusts that it has "sense enough to understand the situation." Indeed it has, and to explain it, too, as this article indicates. It already sees and points out the blunders which have, in a few short weeks, led the party into its present desperate straits.

It first encouraged the Cincinnati movement so vigorously that when the Convention, projected in the interest of reform, was captured and perverted by the trading politicians—the Fentons, the M'Clures, and the Blairs of the day—to the nomination of a vain, vacillating and credulous candidate, disgusting alike to the "Reformers" and the Democrats, the impetus in that direction was so strong as to sweep the bulk of the party to the support of a ticket which no thoughtful Democrat could look upon without secret contempt or loathing. Even then a prompt repudiation of the Cincinnati nominee by the party leaders might have saved the Democracy from the indorsement of a nomination almost certain to distract, divide and destroy the party. But they waited passively to see how the ticket set up at Cincinnati would be received by the Republicans, and in the mean time the small men of their own party, hungry for office and anxious to find "anybody to beat Grant," drifted rapidly into the Greeley current, and out of their control. *And so they find themselves to-day compelled to indorse a man who announces that he will not abide by the result of the Convention if it is adverse to his aspirations.* They find themselves not only without principles but without a party candidate—the indorsers of a mercenary and contemptible faction of their enemies—a mere tail to the Cincinnati kite, sent up in the vain hope of dissipating the Republican lightning.

It is the old story over again. Democratic blunders are Republican opportunities. Ever since 1860 we have owed our success more to the fatuity of our enemies than to the sagacity of our friends, and we may still securely depend upon their valuable but involuntary aid. The fact is that the party which opposed the war is doomed to death. The American people will never again knowingly surrender the government of the country into the hands of that party, though disguised by an old white coat and recommended by the blandest smile of Dr. Greeley.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1872.

CANVASS OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

A canvass of all the counties but two in New York has just been completed, and published in the New York *Times*. It shows the political situation there to be very satisfactory to Republicans. In some counties there will be considerable loss of Republican votes, but the aggregate shows a preponderance for Grant and Wilson sufficient to sweep the State and leave a large reserve force or margin for incidental errors in the estimates. This report, which appears to be made up with unusual care by townships and counties, will not be relished by the soreheads who fight Grant because he turned them out for good cause, nor by the office-seekers who have attempted browsing on the rich pastures of national patronage under the manipulation of Tweed and Greeley—the former of whom has shown so much brilliancy in that line under the New York city government.

The ablest Democrats oppose Greeley, and large numbers of the Democratic masses will vote for Grant, stay away from the polls, or get up and support a Democratic ticket after the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore. The number of ex-office-holders who have bolted for Greeley, and with whom office is politics, religion and life, has appalled the hungry Democracy, who cannot longer look upon it with complacency. Already the most demonstrative jealousy is aroused among these two interesting classes of departurists. The counting of chickens before they are hatched is considered fair and legitimate by these hopefully antagonistic patriots. The road they travel together will be occasionally the scene of an argument with sticks for priority and "simon-purity." It is hard enough for these to go on their way rejoicing under the most favorable of such circumstances, but to do so with the certainty of defeat before their eyes, it is thought will have an exceedingly unhealthy effect upon their digestive organs, especially during the white heat of the campaign.

ATTACKING AN INSTITUTION OF LEARNING.

The Democratic Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* has shown an unusual degree of pitiful spite toward the Howard University, the noble work of which is just beginning to bear fruit prosperously, because, unlike most similar institutions, it opens its doors to all classes and conditions without regard to race or sex. He says in to-day's *Sun:* "The transfer of the control of the Freedman's Bureau and hospital cannot fail to have an effect upon the revenue which has hitherto been available for the support of Howard University. The University has received large sums for rent of the parts of the building occupied by the Bureau and also by the hospital," &c. The whole tenor of his remarks is to undermine the usefulness of the institution, by declaring its inefficiency of support and want of permanency. This is entirely without foundation in fact, and is unworthy of the efforts of a political correspondent, though an enemy of education to all classes; besides it is sure to fail in its manifest object of injury to the institution, which is growing in popularity and efficiency despite the many attacks it has sustained in the past.

ELEVENTH HOUR CONVERSION.

The *Daily Patriot* of this city has held out in earnest opposition to the indorsement of Greeley at Baltimore until yesterday, when the Tammany influence obtained the control which it was obliged to give up shortly after the exposure of the Tweed ring in New York. It now advises harmony as a necessity of success, and gives up its labor of love for the principles of its party.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement for June, issued yesterday, shows a decrease of the national debt during the past month of $2,031,035. The cash in the Treasury is $103,470,198, of which $88,149,108 is in coin. The total debt of the United States is now $2,191,486,343.

LIGHTING GAS BY ELECTRICITY.

Captain Samuel Gardiner, electrician at the capitol, has just closed a contract for lighting the new Central Washington Market, also one for lighting M'Vicker's Grand Opera House in Chicago, with his patent electric lighting apparatus. Mr. M'Vicker is the father-in-law of Edwin Booth, and his opera house is superior to that of Booth's in New York. He decided in favor of the Gardiner lighter after consulting his son-in-law and examining the merits of other machines professing to accomplish similar work by electricity.

RAILROAD OPENING.

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad had a grand opening of the line to-day. It will run between Baltimore and this city, and will connect South, North and East, connecting with the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad to Richmond, Va., completing the Pennsylvania Railroad connection with the South. Six trains will run between Baltimore and Washington after to-day, besides those on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CAPITAL ITEMS.

Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Baker of the Pension Office have both returned to their desks from their trips—the former to Groton, Mass., and the latter to Minnesota on account of his wife's health.

The number of beer stamps issued from the internal revenue bureau during the fiscal year just closed was 27,595,600, an increase of 5,000,000 over the issue of the year previous. This would seem to indicate a flattering increase in the manufacture of beer for the same period.

Five deaths by small pox occurred yesterday in Washington. C. M.

Buckalew, nominated for Governor by the Pennsylvania Democrats, (says the Tyrone *Herald*,) was a square, open and undisguised secessionist during the war, and received the bitterest denunciation of the New York *Tribune* in those days. Now the same paper thinks him an eminently fit and proper man for the place to which he has been nominated, though there is no shadow of evidence that he has changed his political opinions. Coalitions make strange bedfellows.

Buckalew and the Draft.

In 1863 an armed Democratic organization, something a good deal worse than the "Heidelberg Brigade" of Berks, was formed in Columbia county to resist the draft.— Its career was known as the "Fishing Creek Rebellion." The misguided men who took part in this treasonable movement were encouraged *to do* so by the teachings of Buckalew, who was the leading Democrat in the same county. They went to the length of throwing up fortifications to repel the soldiers of the United States. It was suppressed finally, after much trouble and expense, by the military authorities. A word from Mr. Buckalew would have terminated it, but the word remained unspoken, while Mr. Buckalew sat in the Senate of the United States dreaming of cumulative voting and smiling at the struggle of the Government for life.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A Just Criticism.

The Republican party deserves well of Col. John W. Forney. It has done much for him, by giving to him its confidence, its offices and its patronage; it remains to be seen whether he deserves well of it. Republicans outside of Pennsylvania regard his present course with surprise and mortification. Gen. Hartranft is a distinguished soldier, of unblemished reputation; for it cannot be said, with justice, that the Evans affair casts any stain upon his character, the legislative investigation having fully exonerated him from all blame. His nomination was nearly unanimous, and he is heartily supported by the great majority of the Republicans of the State.

It will be doubted if the *Press* is acting in good faith when it attacks a Republican State Convention in the language usually chosen to express the most bitter hostility, and this doubt will lead to the further doubt of the truth of the charges brought against that body. The Republicans of the nation have a right to demand that factional opposition to State nominations shall cease in Pennsylvania. It is not likely that General Hartranft will withdraw at the dictation of two or three journals, especially when the demand is offensively made. Col. Forney is a politician, and therefore knows this fact; hence his violent opposition to the ticket of his party in his own State gives "aid and comfort to the enemy," and is susceptible of an interpretation very unfavorable to himself.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic paper of the West, still keeps up the same determined opposition to the Greeley movement that it has manifested from the beginning. In a late leading editorial it says that the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Baltimore Convention is a foregone conclusion, but that it is due to the manipulations of place-hunters and wire-pullers, who have effectually packed the Convention for that purpose. Such being the case, it is contended that the nomination of Greeley and Brown will terminate the organic existence of the Democratic party. In that act the party organization will abdicate its functions, and of course with such abdication the idea of party allegiance will cease. The nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore, the *Times* claims, will therefore place no one holding Democratic principles under obligations to cast his vote for him. It will be the disbandment of the party, and the surrender of all its delegated authority to the members who delegated it, to be used by each and all of them as in their own judgment may seem proper, and thus leaving the Democrats wholly without an organization, and perfectly free to act as to each individual shall seem fit. The enemies of Democratic principles, the writer continues, 'have captured the Democratic organization in order to wield it for the destruction of the Democracy. The hope for the latter is in the formation of a new party that will resurrect Democratic principles. The resurrection of those principles under the banner of an enemy is impossible. The Democrats might as well go to the Grant party as the Greeley party in such a hope, as one is as pronounced an enemy to Democratic principles as the other.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew.

The Bloomsburg *Republican*, published at the home of C. R. Buckalew, in commenting on his nomination for Governor, says:

"The Democratic nominee for Governor is Charles R. Buckalew of this county. Our readers are so well acquainted with him, that it is scarcely necessary to attempt a biographical sketch. He is a native of this county, and in early life adopted politics as a profession. He is said to be a good accountant, and in consequence of the fact that Columbia was Democratic he adopted the 'faith,' although he sprung from a stock of old line Whigs. Mr. Buckalew is nominally a lawyer, but really an office-seeker by profession. He became prominent when he was elected United States Senator by the aid of the Philadelphia roughs, and when ensconced in his seat in the United States Senate he held his tongue and seemed to forget that the nation was grappling with treason. Pennsylvania, loyal to the Republic, bore the odium of having a sympathizer in one seat and a treacherous Cowan in another. 'How not to do it' was his chief study, and in accordance with this he busied himself in developing the visionary scheme of cumulative voting when the nation was struggling for life.

"Mr. Buckalew never uttered one word for the Union during the rebellion; on the other hand he at least allowed his followers to establish the 'Fishing Creek Confederacy,' when a nod from him would have saved his friends and the county from disgrace.—History will record the fact that soldiers were taken from the front and sent to Mr. Buckalew's county to arrest a rebellion that one loyal word from him might have speedily crushed. Perhaps never in the history of the nation had any man such an opportunity to make a name as had he. The representative of the great State of Pennsylvania, he sat in silence or dreamed of cumulative voting while the real heroes of the nation were struggling to destroy treason.

"With the spirit of Vallandigham, he lacks his courage, and yet upon one occasion on the court house steps his usual self-possession deserted him when he traduced the soldiery as Lincoln hirelings, and said, 'Fellow citizens when I landed in New York from South America and found that Abe Lincoln, the rail-splitter of Illinois, was President, and Wm. H. Seward his Secretary, I was *humiliated.*' Labor Reformers might note it was the *rail-splitter* that humiliated Mr. Buckalew.

"His personal popularity is not great at home. His long-continued rule has made a large number of his party restless, and this has grown to such an extent as to start a paper with no other object than to fight Buckalew and the ring. His extreme partisanship certainly cannot appeal to Republicans for support; and where his great strength lies it is hard to determine. On the other hand, the Republicans have a candidate that has never dishonored his State or Nation, but nobly upheld its banner amid the storm of battle."

An Item for Reformers.

From an official letter sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to a banking house in Europe, we learn that the per cent. of losses to the Government in the collection of internal revenue since March 8, 1869, has been less than one-fiftieth of one per cent. of the amount collected, or less than two dollars in ten thousand dollars.

In the collection of the customs for the same time the loss has been $28,000 out of $553,000,000, or the one two-hundredth part of one per cent, or something less than five dollars in every one hundred thousand.

The loss to depositors through our national banking system has been the one hundred and eighty-sixth part of one per cent., equivalent to five dollars and three-eights of a dollar in every one hundred thousand.

The money entries on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, covering time from June 30, 1861, to January 9, 1872, show the handsome sum of fifty-five thousand millions of dollars, but of this vast amount the loss has been about fifty-five thousand dollars, or less than one ten-thousandth part of one per cent., or less than one dollar in one million of money transactions.

How is this for reform? Could honest Horace improve the service, or make it more honest? Could his friend and right-hand supporter in Tammany, Bill Tweed, show a better financial exhibit if he had the fingering of public funds? Who will give us an official statement of the per cent. of losses in New York under the control of Tweed & Co.?—*Wash. Chron.*

CHEESE FACTORY.—The following is the account of the pounds of milk received at the Round Top Cheese Factory, since the 10th of June, 1872, (20 days in June).

W. P. Shumway	8559	S. Morgan	1851
B. Claus	3993	H. Palphramond	3252
J. S. Bliss	6617	C. Coolidge	1577
B. F. Claus	3072	E. Johnston	6804
E. Claus	2637	A. J. Tipple	8456
C. Close	1920	J. V. Morgan	733
W. Peake	3898	K. Coolidge	7355
H. Kimball	2725	A. Pope	3189
D. Winney	5709	H. Peake	1522
S. Mills	3772	J. Willard	703
G. Shumway	4438	C. F. Johnston	498
P. Van Horn	4640	Arch Walker	470
P. Bocchus	3889	H. Eckerson	2431
N. Claus	2725	Abe Walker	38
G. Rabb	608	D. P. Jones	517
A. Lamont	4265	G. Webster	5561
Total,			103,824

CHARLES CLOSE, Proprietor.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed an Auditor to make distribution of the funds arising from the sale of the real estate of David Hulslander late of Charleston township, deceased, in the hands of M. F. Elliott, Esq, Trustee, will attend to the duties of said appointment and hear the parties interested, at his office in Tioga Boro on Tuesday the 6th day of August next, at 2 o'clock p. m. All persons interested are required to present their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said funds.

F. E. SMITH,
Auditor.

Tioga, July 10, 1872–4w.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Isaac Bush, late of Wellsboro, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to call for settlement on, and the persons owing the same, to make immediate payment to

CATHARINE BUSH.
Administratrix.

July 10, 1872–6w*.

A Mare Estrayed.

ON the 28th of June last, a mare belonging to the subscriber jumped out of the pasture on Babb's Creek and strayed away. She was a large mare, weighing about 1,150 lbs., sorrel, with both hind feet white, a small strip in her face, one side of her mane cut off, and about 7 years old. Whoever may find her is requested to take care of her, and send me word, and I will remove her and pay all charges. Address

HENRY GREEN,
Cedar Run, Lycoming Co., Pa.

July 10, '72–3w*

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Pierce and Kress in the Drug business, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 6th inst. The business will hereafter be conducted by John Pierce.

JOHN PIERCE.
W. C. KRESS.

July 10, 1872.–3w.

TOLES, ROBINSON & CO.,

(Successors to J. R. Barker,)

Dealers in

Dry Goods

of every description.

CHOICE GROCERIES

in abundance, all kinds and fresh.

The public is cordially invited to call and look through our large stock, as we are selling at low figures for ready pay. We shall receive

NEW GOODS

constantly from the city to keep our assortment full and complete.

TOLES, ROBINSON & CO.

July 10, 1872.

Good Livery!

VAN VALKENBURG & CO. would say to their friends that they have a good Livery established in Wellsboro for the accommodation of their friends.

Good Horses and Carriages

always on hand at moderate rates.

Stable on Water Steet opposite Geo. Derby's residence.

C. G. VAN VALKENBURG.
C. W. MOSIER.

June 26, 1872.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872.

GRANT & WILSON.
GREELEY & BROWN.

CAMPAIGN

Caps, Capes and Torches,

TRANSPARENCIES AND BANNERS,

With Portraits or any device for all parties.

Silk, Bunting and Muslin Flags of all sizes on hand or made to order, Chinese Lanterns of all sizes and styles; Paper Balloons, Fire Works, &c., &c. Campaign Clubs fitted out at the lowest rates at

WM. F. SCHEIBLE'S
CAMPAIGN DEPOT,
49 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

July 3, 1872–3m.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Farmington, (Farmington Hill), several weeks since, a red yearling heifer, with white spots on the belly. I would like to have the owner take her away —after paying her board, &c.

June 26, 1872–3w. REUBEN T. HALL.

BALDWIN'S SHANTY.

If you want a nice assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CALL AT

BALDWIN'S SHANTY,

TIOGA, PA.

If you want Dress Good of all kinds,
call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want Bl'k Alpaca, call for the Grand Dutchess,
at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want an Ottoman Shawl,
call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want Ladies & Gents' under ware,
call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want notions and trimmings,
call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want Furs,
call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want knit Goods,
call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want Hats and Caps,
call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want Boots and Shoes,
call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want a set of Dishes,
call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want good Teas and Groceries fresh,
call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want a ready made suit of clothes,
call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want a suit of Clothes leave your measure.
at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want Over Coats,
call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want Buffalo Robes,
call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

If you want prices that cant be beat,
call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

That's whats the Matter.

We are anxious to sell these goods before we leave the Shanty.

T. L. BALDWIN & CO.

Nov. 1, 1871.

Hear Kelley!

I am now receiving direct from the Importers a full and well selected stock of

CROCKERY,

CHINA AND GLASS WARE,

with a good assortment of

Table Cutlery & Plated Ware;

Also

Table Linen, Napkins, Toweling, &c.

My stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,

I will sell at greatly reduced prices to make room for a full and complete stock of

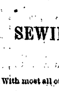
Table and House Furnishing Goods,

of which I propose hereafter to keep a full and complete assortment.

April 8, 1872.–tf. C. B. KELLEY.

JEWELRY STORE!

WELLSBORO, PA.



ANDREW FOLEY

who has long been established in the Jewelry business in Wellsboro, has always for sale, various kinds and prices of

AMERICAN WATCHES,

Gold or Silver, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Chains, *Keys, Rings, Pins, Pencils, Cases,* Gold and Steel Pens, Thimbles, Spoons, Razors, Plated Ware,

SEWING MACHINES,

&c., &c., &c.

With most all other articles usually kept in such establishments, which are sold low for

C A S H.

Repairing done neatly, and promptly, and on short NOTICE.

A. FOLEY.

Jan. 1, 1872–1y.

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, 52½c, 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.,

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.