FOR COUNTY TREASURER, F. MILLER, Tioga. V. PURPLE, Decried,\* R. B. ROSE, Sullivan. JAMES M. WILKINSON, Charleston. BUEL BALDWIN, Tioga.\*
H. ROWLAND, Wellsboro.\*
H. H. HOLLANDS, Mossburg.\*
J. W. TUBBS, LAwrenceville.\*
P. C. VAN GELDER, Wellsboro.\* FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONIN, C. W. LOVELESS, Tiogn.\*
NIMEON BACON, Delm'sr.
EPHRAIM HART, Charleston.
A. H. WESTBROOK, Tioga.\*
EDGAR KINNER, Jackson.
WILLIAM W. WELCH, Farmington.\*

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR, ISRAEL STONE, Delmar.

Wellsboro, Pa., July 3, 1872.

Van Gelden 4 Bannes.—Gentlemen: Please amounted 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. NHLES. Messes, Van Gelder & Barnes-Gentlemen : Pleas announce my name as a candidate for Delegate to the Convention to amend the Constitution, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, and respect tally solicit the support of the Republican party.

JOHN W. GUERNSEY: I wish to be elected a delegate to the approaching onal Couvention. I solicit the support of THOMAS L. KANE: my friends.
Kane, April, 8, 1872.

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

Mr. F. E. Spith.—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 reneal of the are exdistrict who believe the office unnecessary, and whe 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 If, therefore, you should be elected, and the law should be repealed at the request of a respectable number of your constituents, would you resign, as that the law night become effective? Your early reply, and your consent to its publication, If desired would oblige us. We are truly yours,
O. G. GEROULD,
S. S. PACKARD,
A. M. BENNETT,
T. I. BALDWIN,
II. S. JOINSTON,
C. S. MATHER,
ROSS & WILLIAM,
J. F. RESLENO.

J. F. RUSLING, E. F. BRANCH;

Messrs. O. B. Lowell, C. S. Mather. 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 rift of the people against their conviction of its necessity. I am aware also of the fe-ling respecting the other in question, and that the w.li 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 misself 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 heerty to use this as you think proper. I am yours truly.

Ways now July 1 1860.

Rev. J. D. Mitchell, Wellsboro.—Dear Sir. The undersigned believe that in the present situation of this Congressional District, it is desirable that Troga county should present a candidate for the nomination tor member of Congress.

Should the nomination be conceded to this county, we recognize the importance of presenting one who shall fitty represent the best public sentiment of the District; one who is a distinctive, a pronounced Republican, and who holds firmly to the principles under which the party has won all its past success; and who is also measurably tree from connection with questions of merely local interest.

Believing that you possess in an enjuent degree the qualifications indicated, and that the interests of the Republican party and of the public would be greatly represent the success of the public would be greatly and of the public would be greatly and of the public would be greatly

qu difications indicated, and that the interests of the Republican party and of the public would be greatly promoted by your election, we do respectfully request that you will permit your name to be used as the candidate of this county for the Congressional nomination in this district, subject to the decision of the Republican conference. Very respectfully yours.

Grow, W. Mennick,
Chas. G. Osgood,
A. R. Horton,
G. B. Kelley,
U. J. Horton,
G. B. Kelley,
L. A. Gardnich,
E. J. Purgell,
John Gray, HESTER ROBINSON. W. T. MATHERS, J. L. ROBINSON, JAMES R. CAMERON, H. W. WILLIAMS. Hugh Young, N. T. Chandleb, P. V. VAN NESS, JOB REXFORD, T. O. HOLLIS, ROBERT C. SIMPSON, R. C. BAILEY,

Wellsbono, July 12th, 1872. been duly considered. A nomination, by the Republicans of Tiega county, for a place as Representative in the national councils, is an honor which no main the state of the sta in the national councits, is an honor which no man should either ambitiously seek or hastily decline.—
If, upon sober second thought, you shall still be of the opinion that it is well to submit my name to the Rypublican voters of the county for such nomination. I place myself at your disposal.

If our fellow Republicans of the county shall indorse your opinion, and shall send my name to the Congressional Conferces of the district, as the choice of Tioga, I shall feel honored beyond my desert; and if the District to adopt the nomins of Tiofanal fricognization for the office of Research of the Conferces shall deem it for the highest interest of didate for the office of Research of the Conference shall deem it for the fightest interest of didate for the office of Research of the Conference shall deem it for the office of the positive shall ratify at the polish the pomination thus made, I pledge myself to use all the powers I possess in the endeavor to discharge the duties of the office. Of the value of this pledge you, guittenen, who know me best are by st qualified to Judge. Very truly yours.

To Hou. II. W. Williams, Jno. Gray, N. T. Chandler, R. G. Simpson and others.

To THE PUBLIC.—The report which has gone out to the direct that I have withdrawn from the field as a condidate for the office of Prothonotary is not true. I am still before the people with the same desire of success as heretofore.

Sullivan, Pa., Aug. 7, 1872.

Accident to Judge Wilson. Accident to Judge Wilson.

Educor Agriator:—For fear tight untrue reports may be circulated about the late accident to Judge Wilson, I think it proper to state the facts as briefly as possible. Judge Wilson and myself were passing down brion's hill, one mile and a half from Liberty village, on Friday last, when the neckyoke broke and let the vagon on the horses. The hill being very steep and the horses unmanageable, we were thrown into a ditch among some large sandstone, the body of the wagon calling on us. Judge Wilson was quite badly brused, but no bones were broken, and he will be all right in the days. And farther, I would say to his triends to may have expected to receive a call from him between the caucus election next Saturday, that owing to the cancus election next Saturday, that the caucus election next Saturday, that owing to be calculated it will in all probability be impossible for the calculation of the calculation of the calculation of the office of the calculation of the office which has been accordanced. His injuries are not seriand he will be on his teet again at the end of a continuous matching the continuous matching the continuous continuous teethers. Will A. Stone.

## The Agitator.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1872.

Republican Nominations. FOR PRESIDENT, ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACRUSETTE. FOR GOVERNOR

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

Fon strains many ULYSSE'S MERGUR!

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. HARRISON ALLEN.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

GLENNI W. SCOFIELD. of WARREN; GHARLES ALBRIGHT, of WARREN;

OFLEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL VM. M. MEREDITH, PHILADELPHIA: HARRY WHITE, INDIANA; WILLIAM LILLY, CARBON; LINN RARTHOLOMEW, SCHUYLRILL H. N. M'ALLISTER, CENTRE; WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, INCOMING; WILLIAM DAVIS, MONROE; JAMES L. REYNOLDS, LANCASTER; SAMUEL E. DIMMICH, WAYNE; GEO. V. LAWRENCE, WASHINGTON; DAVID N. WHITE, ALLJOHENY; W. H. AINEY, LEHIOH, 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 Togs, and appointed the following Committee of Vigilance for the several Townships and Boroughs in the County of Togs, who shall compose the Boards of Election for the several districts in which they reside:

| Place Transphire Poter Campage | P. P. Montant Bloss Township-Peter Cameron, R. E. Howland lenry Landrus.

Hoss Horo-H. T. Shattuck, J. C. Horton, A. T. James.

Brookfield—L. D. Seeley, Harvey Plank, A. Simmons.

Pharketon—Gillis Dartt, Evan Lawis, Thos. Elliott.

Chatham—W. Beach, J. S. Mowry, D. H. Lee.

Covington Tup—John Haverly, R. Walker, E. Klock.

Covington Boro—A. M. Bennitt, O. Gorould, I. Hartman.

nan, Clymer—O. C. Ackloy, R. Geo, George Burdic, Polmar—M. W. Wetherbee, E. Jeffers, H. Bulkley,

Deerfield—A. Lee, H. H. Ingham, C. F. Billings, Elkland—B. Dorrance, D. Bucklee, C. C. Wardi Elk—J. Beach, John Maynard, Loven Wotmore, Furmington—R. H. Close, W. Van Duscn, John Han

nond.

Full Brook...D. W. Knight, M. Stratton, J. Pollock.

Gaines...O. A. Smith. Jessee Locke, W. Vermilyes.

Hamillon...John James, Jr., S. Dowei, D. W. Walker.

Jackson...Clark Stillman, Jos. Sedinger, F. Spencer.

Knarville...L. Caso, Giles Roberts, Joel Johnson.

Lawrenceville...E. F. Branch, J. F. Rusling, C. S.

Wather.

Mather.

Lawrence—Henry Colegrove, L. Smith, Jos. Guile.

Liberty—G. B. Sheffer, C. F. Vell, 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.

Mainsbury—E. Maine, O. T. Haight, Stephen Fetere.

Nelson—G. H. Baxter, Mark Soeley, Hiram MerrittOscola—C. R. Taylor, C. L. Hoyt, C. Tubbs.

Richmond—L. H. Brewster, A. M. Spencer, Crvil

Patchen.

Nelson—G. H. Barter, Mark Seeley, Hiram MerrittiOscola—C. R. Taylor, C. L. Hoyt, C. Tubbs.
Richmond—L. H., Breyster, A. M. Spencer, Cyvil
Patchen?
Rulland—G. P. Crippen, E. Backer, J. Argetsinger,
Sullican—G. W. Seymour, M. Palmor, Chas. Jagnish.
Shippeh—S. Scrimton, J. A. Laring, H. Brothichton,
Toga Boro—C. B. Farr, O. B. Lowell, F. H. Adamis,
Union—A. A. Griswyllt, W. Rathbone, J. M. Whiteonb
Ward—Wallace, Chase, S. Seager, J. V. Kinethe
Ward—Wallace, Chase, S. Seager, J. V. Kinethe
Warfield—Wan, Hurlburk, A. K. Sayles, C. Thompson,
Westfield Boro—T. C. Sanders, R. Krusen, G. Closse
The Committee passed the following resolutions:
That voters belonging to the Republican party in
each townshipund bofough shalf mich! 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 Corgressmant; but person for Assistant Saw Judge, one person for Resurer,
one person for Eccorder, one person for Treasurer,
one person for Eccorder, one person for Commissioner, one person for Additor, and two o'clock p. m.,
and Josed at seven 'clock.

The voting shall be by ballot, written or printeh,
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 yote more than ponce for gaus, office,

Third one of the board of each district who shall be
clected 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 pertined
returns and a list of the voters together with, the votes
cast for each candidate, and the person who shall be
cleated 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 pertined
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 return judges shall be competitive where there

cturn judges may at their meeting change the mod if selecting candidates; if they are satisfied that of selecting candidates, if they are satisfied that a change is necessary. And the return judges shall pipoint a Standing Committee for the county for the ensuing year.

In case of acancy 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., JOHN W. OUERNSRY, See'y.

Luly 3, 1879 July 3, 1872.

Second Meeting of the Committee. At a meeting of the Republican County Committee this 19th day of July, 1872, the following resolution were unauimously adopted for the guidance of the secral Vigilance Committees:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That the several Vigilance Committees are united by the County Committees to be recovered. Resolved, That the several Vigilance Committees appointed by the County Committee be requested to meet promptly, open the polls at the hour stated, and make a fair return showing the number of votes given for each candidate, and cause the same to be returned by one of their number to the Convention following. And voteriers. The manner of voting at the several township cancuses has been different in different townships, and it is desirable to have a uniformity-therein, therefore,

Resolved. That all tickets shall be single tickets containing only one name for any one office or candidate. taining only one name for any one office or candidate, and that each voter shall be outified to vote one ticket for one candidate, for each office to be filled, the same as was formerly practiced in the State and County elections.

Resolved, That all persons shall be entitled to vote at

said cancus who have heretofore acted with the Republican party and will support the ticket to be nominated by the Convention to be held pursuant to said caucuses.

Resolved, That Republican clubs be organized in each election district in the county, and that the several Vigilance Committees be authorized and requested to organize such clubs, and report such organization to the chairman of the County Committee.

Campaign Edition.

We will send the Agitaton from this date until the close of the campaign, (November 13th.) to new subscribers, for 25 Cents. IN ADVANCE.

The paper will, during that time be mainly devoted to the discussion of the political 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 overs the cost of white paper, printing and mailing, the cash must accompany all or

"PALLY ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS!"

Meeting of the Grant and Wilson Club Rowen's Hall in this village Monday, Augus

Gen. A. S. DIVEN and Hon. G. L. SMITH of Elmira, will address the people. Let everybody turn out and hear the ques

26th, at 8 p. m.

tions of the day candidly discussed. Gold closed last Saturday in New York a

The reduction of the national debt during he month of July was \$3,427,687 18.

The Washington Chronicle has been taking ceusus of the German Press, and finds that one hundred and nineteen papers support Grant, while one hundred and five favor Greeley. So much for the Germans following Herr Schurz. 1

The editor of the Catskill (N. Y.) Recordcr (Dem.) is as quiet and subdued as a man attending his father's funeral. That dish of poiled crow isn't quite digested yet, and he is ruminating pensively on "the most distasteful and humiliating act of his life."

The Coudersport Journal publishes a call o organize a Grant Club signed by eightytwo voters of that borough. This is three more than the number of votes polled for the Union," it does not even pretend to show Grant in Coudersport four years ago. Poter county stands by the Old Flag.

"Have you heard from North Carolina?" gleefully inquired Prof. Allen the other night, when he thought the State had gone Democratic. The cheers from Democratic throats that greeted his question were all right; but it did look a little queer to see a man calling himself a Republican so elated over a straight Democratic victory. Don't you think so?

Gen. John A. Dix, honored by all true Americans as the one faithful member of Buchanan's Cabinet, has written a strong letter in favor of Grant's election; whereupon the Tribune falls to abusing, not the letter, but the Reneral. "What answer shall I make," whispered a lawyer to his horse-stealing client, when the evidence against the rogue grew overwhelming. "Abuse the prosecu ting attorney," answered the culprit.

A most intelligent correspondent of the Media American, who has been traveling extensively in Western New York and North ern Pennsylvania, sums up his impressions of the political situation has follows: "A five talk with men of all classes in Northern Pennsylvania and Western New York, with traveless from all sections, has convinced us that the Greeley movement is an immense bubble held together by the sheerest bombast—a shell as hollow as Sherman found that of the Confederacy when he marched from 'Atlanta to the Sea.' It has no real strength beyond the borders of the more intense rebel States."

The Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League has issued a call to the leagues of this State, and to the citizens who are yet. debarred of equality, carnestly urging them

Another Greeley Slander Nailed.

letter lately received from him by a friend of his in this village. Mr. Cobb is now in Philadelphia.

He says & Assure me to day that the

election of Arant would doom no to break stones on the highway, and that the election of Urecley would put a million into my purse, and I sho'd go out and do my utmost to elect Grant - Wo who have children cannot afford to stand by consenting to the death of the Republic. Greeley can only succeed by the votes of all those who protest against order. If elected; he will owe list victory to the dangerous classes, A man of great force per Journal ist, ho is contemptible in executive ability and while frithing even Buchandh in this do tage. Seasthogather around him!-the cormorants of parties and the villains of clique

He must not succeed! In "my opinion he cannot succeed. "I think Philadelphia will do better thin last year. We cast about 40,000 votes at the primary election in June, under the Crawford system, and we have an exceptionally good ticket this year. We have an honest Republican majority of 8,000 in Philndelphia. This city will not defeat Hurtranft, though the Press circulates here more freely-than it does elsewhere." 🐣

WE HAVE HEARD FROM NORTH CAROLINA

A Glorious Republican Victory! North Carolina is up and on her feet .- N. Y. World Well done! noble North Carolina! On your soil the first Declaration of Independence was made! On your soil Jefferson Davis held his high Cabint Council, and the Rebellion dissolved. On your soil has been with the first great victory of the emmajor that it is to hinks ans once more a united isople; \* You have industried in advance the verdicity of a Nation.—N. I.

It is the next tidal wave which will now gather new strength and velocity, sweeping everything before it like the force of some mighty avalanche. \* The news from North Carolina shows that the great American heart is true to liberty at last. - Fick-burg. Heraid. So far as the South is concerned, North Carolina is, even on ordinary occasions, a test State, but in this instance it is looked upon as the key-to-our political situation.—Salt Lake Tribune.

The election in North Carolina is the battle of Antiteturin the Presidential contest. There will be other to battles, but its influence is felt from the centre all round to the sea.—Fall River Heraid.

So much for Democratic comments; now for the facts: The last straight party con test in North Carolina took place in 1870 when the Democratic candidate for Attor ncy General was elected by 4,995 majority. At the same election the Republicans se cured but two of the seven members of Con gress, while the Democrats curried both branches of the Legislature, having a major ity of forty-one on foint ballot. Now the Republicans have elected the Governor and the whole State licket by from 1,200 to 1,500 majority, making a gain of over 6,000 on the popular vote. They have elected three Members of Congress, a gain of one; and they have reduced the Democratic majority in the Legislature to about twenty. This will do very well for one day's work. As the Tribune remarks, "it is enough," because, to borrow the language of the Philadelphia

Age, "the importance of the victory in North Carolina cannot be over estimated at this time. It is the handwriting on the wall, All the world can read it." And so say we

Mr. Greeley and the Union.

The Tribune of last Thursday contains a nothing to say as to Mr. Greeley's secession notions of 1860, but which undertakes to Mr. Holcombe says: show that it was his chief anxiety, from questions of the day, and the unyielding first to last, that slavery should gain no adsupport of Republican principles and the vantage in the struggle, whether from war without their previos knowledge or sancting or peace, victory or compromise. That even this modified claim is entirely too extravagant, is at once manifest to every person who reflects that after some of the Southern States had already secoded and when others were preparing to join them in setting up a government whose chief cornerstone should be human slavery, Mr. Greeley was pleading, exhorting, arguing, thundering, in the Tribune, day after day, and week after week, in defense of their right so to do. So far from sharigan no anyhntage in the struggle, his chief anxiety was that here should be no struggle against the slave masters. They wished to set up a slave empire. Mr. Greeley said they had a right to, and no power had a right to prevent them. Let us alone," said Jeff. Davis. "Go in peace," responded Mr. Greeley. Where was Horace Greeley's anxiety for the slaves

> know anything of our recent history, that it seems singular that the most blinded partisan should have the hardihood to deny them, and passing strange that the Tribune should provoke their re-statement by a leader on "Mr. Greeley and the Union." That personal organ of the Democratic candidate, bold as it has grown in the effort to make black appear white, has never yet had the audacity to deny that at the beginning of the Rebellion Mr. Greeley was a strong supporter of the most pronounced secession dogmas of the South, and we believe it has never midertaken to affirm that he is not today as firmly convinced of the soundness of those dogmas as he was in 1860, when he was willing to suffer the destruction of the Nation that they might be carried into practice. The article to which we have above referred is chiefly remarkable for the fact him: that while it is entitled "Mr. Greeley and vocate, and it is no less significant as to its

client's political unsoundness. It is of little comparative importance today whether the Democratic candidate was consistent anti-slavery man in the past or not, while it is of vast and abiding importance, now and always, that every man asour Government. One of the very first of hese is the truth that the United States compose a Nation and not a "Confederation," us Mr. Greeley styled it in 1860, and that no possible combinations of citizens or States

Yield it, and the Government becomes a rope of sand. But this is the point upon which Mr. Greeley is confessedly unsound. This necessary doctrine, maintained by Jackson, by Marshall, by Story, by Clay, by Webster, is the very one that is contromotley crowd affirm that he never avowed did so at second hand, not having a file of that journal within reach. A gentleman of

able and willing to a minskets, carl them, if possible. A Democratic triumph never be subdued within around and involves the subversion of protection to over their own hearing. If they could home judisfry, with a repetition of the wideover their own heart. If they could be, they would heart dependencies of the Union, but Led dependencies repeatedly and naturally followed such over throw. The personal views of Mr. Greenlittery forces dely what then? Can little of them smembers to Continual triumph as one of the gravest national triumph as one of the gravest na

military forces deid what then? Can you compel them imembers to Congress? Can you man accept Federal offices? Can you their tarring and feathering those will thot, how idle to talk of subduing? A subduing the control of the congress of the congress of the control of the congress of the congress of the control of the congress of the congress of the control of the congress of the control of the congress of the co -what do you profflo about it?" daka Mr. Greeley: Furn he says whe genius of our instillis essentially republican, and aversit employment of military force to fast section of our centl. No more did we charge his "Libe confederacy to the If eight States rain friends here at home a cent for the full having Five Million cople choose to separate from us, thanot be perma-nently withheld from ing by Federal cannon." He then also himself to the Slave States: Wilf ypose to leave the Union, leave it; but have no quarrel Greeley's pen; we puffed Gratz's speech; we about it. 'If you this chise to you and than did their own organ, and so handed an unfair advantage frepudiate it, and them and their limping logic down to possee if you nice hot ken. If you are

you."

Afr. Greeley had all affirmed the right
of se ression, and he led the course of the South by citing peclaration of In-dependence. On FriNovember 9th, he snys in a Tribune édit ... We hold with Jeffersop to the halle right of commupilles to alter or abdforms of governacut that have becoppressive or injuribus; and if the Cottates shall become shtisticil that they ca better out of the Union than in it, wet on letting them go in peace. The rip secode may be a revolutionary one; bexists nevertheless; and we do not see here party can have aright to do what arr party has a right to prevent." This irtainly as forcibly staicd as Jeff. Davis d wish.

Here is a patrioto will, not quarrel

with anybody who verto break up the Union! a statesmay lio lible that the Declaration of Indelence and not the Constitution is the same law of the land a possible Presidentio is pledged over and over again to ant to the secession of any States that inchoose to leave the would-be Command-Chief of the army and navy who is avero the employment of military force to serve the life of the Nation! Is he a sman to intrust with power? . Reflect cardy and answer hon estly to your own conence!

CLASPING HANDS ER THE BORDER

border to incite inspection at the West, and to procure the urning of Northern citics and shipping, at for these purposes they were amply supped with funds by the Confederate Government. After stating that he was associall with Messrs. Clay eader under the above caption which has and Thompson "in he execution of their more comprehensivend delicate mission,"

"In anticipation of the arrival of these tion, Mr. George N. anders, then residing in that part of Canaa, invited a number of citizens of the Unite States, supposed to be hostile to the existing Idministration, to visit the Falls and interchange opinions upon the condition of the country and the great ques-tion of peace with the prominent. Confederate gentlemen who were expected to spend a portion of the summer at that place .-Such conferences being entirely legitimate under the construction which Messrs. Olay and Thompson (no doubt very properly) placed upon their powers and duties, I had no hesitation in meeting the public men who came to the ligible for the first ransaction of my own business, I remained there du-ring the whole period of my stay in Canada, and thus had opportunities of more frequent and extensive intercourse with these entlemen than either of my friends, one of vhom, Mr. Clay, made his headquarters at These facts are so well known by all who

> our cause, I shall state in another part of The impressions made upon his mind by what he learned from these gentlemen are fully set forth near the close of his report, and clearly indicate the counsel they gave

the Democratic party, and especially of the people of the Northwest, and the prospect of any action in that section favorable to

"It would be a fatal mistake, in my opin ion, to abandon all effort to separate this section from the United States because no his loyalty to the Union. The fact speaks results have as yet been achieved commenwell for the discretion of Mr. Greeley's ad-surate with our expectations. The hope of why is it that no description, no imagina-closing the war by negotiation has been ex-tion, can give an adequate conception of its concentration of large bodies of troops to repress insurrection within their own limits, will of itself be an important diversion in our favor. We should employ money piring to the Presidency should be a firm and talent without stint to give this brooding resentment the proportions of anarchy believer in those great fundamental doc-ing resentment the proportions of anarchy and civil strife. Let us preserve our com-trines which lie at the very foundation of munication with our friends in the North. Warned by our past experience, let us introduce arms more gradually and cautiously, as far as possible subsidize leading presses, and through the ordinary channel of newspapers, as well as of campaign documents, enlighten and influence the public mind.—

Entiet public nen of character and influence, where writerless and expenditure consistences. have a right to break up the Union. If whose principles and sympathies are with us, there is anything absolutely necessary to the existence of the Republic, it is the unswerving maintenance of this political truth.—

by indemnifying them against the hazards to which bold and decisive action may expose them. With arms, leaders, and an opportunity, we could strike a deadly blow."

In one Short Year. The following paragraph was written by

Horace Greeley less than a year ago-August 18, 1871—and he never penned a truer one. It was written expressly of the very verted by Horace Greeley! His most inti- contest in which we are now engaged, at a mate friends and warmest partisans do not time when Mr. Greeley had no personal amdeny that he holds this political heresy; but | bition to blind him to the truth. Now that some of the smaller fry who train in that we are threatened with the grave national t. Let us see. A few weeks ago we quo- let every Republican ponder well this sol-

"The personal views of Mr. Greeley are Another Greeley Slander Nailed.

It has been falsely reported that M. H. Cobb, formerly editor of the Agitator, is a Greeley man. To those who know Mr. Cobb no denial of this slander is necessary; but to show what kind of a Greeley man he is, we extract the following from a private was about to secede, and that the other Coffice of the Appendix of the States were confidently expected to ft.].

Was about to secede, and that the other Coffice of the Appendix of the other Coffice of the Appendix of the States were confidently expected to ft.].

It has been falsely reported that M. H. Cotton States generally unite with her in seceding, we insist that they cannot be prevented, and that the attempt must not be prevented, and that the attempt must not be made. Five Millions of People, more than half of them of the dominant race, of whom at least Half a Million are

Greeley's Gratz. Our readers will bear withese that we little ly gave an extended and good-natured no tice of Mr. Brown's "elevated" speceli at New Haven the other night: We suppose that notice was worth, at the very lowest figure, sixpence a line to Benjamin Gratz, but we didn't charge him a cent for it-not one report of their now wow which we printed dred feet of rock, and presses and warms it last week. And yet these men are all the and changes the black muck to coal. Now while growling about our "perverting facts," he has made another, and with it made and acclising us of "low abuse," and all that. We have printed columns from Mr. reported their meeting ten times more fully

better by yourselve and God speed terity, and still they growl. We are almost in despair. We begin to fear that they are Stone almost fitted for house building, and of that unreasonable class who would grum- clay for brick, are everywhere, and forests ble if they were going to be hanged. But we don't mean to give it up so. We mean to heap coals of fire on their ungrateful (sore)heads, so to speak. And conquer nature, and when we come across a pungent. Die that I have not done for them?" paragraph from Horace, or a rich and racy post-prandial speech by Gratz, we can't refrain from publishing it, however much it may damage the Despot and his Minions Neither can we help quoting the "Liberal" turedly inclined to let all these gentlemen If the job turns out whitewash, all right; if on the ground; grass middling.

it turns out potblack, we can't help it. After these explanatory remarks, we trust our "Liberal" friends will not accuse us of the West. These vast prairies would be brings up the rear of the Democratic tieket, when we quote the language of a lending "Liberal" organ as to Mr. Brown's personal time what the Tribundmeant when it called that it was the wisest and best thing possiliabits. We didn't quite understand at the Benjamin's New Haven speech an elevated? one But we understand now. The Springfield Republican, edited by Mr. Samuel Bowles, a leading "Liberal," tells us what it meant. It meant that Gratz was well, not to put too fine a point upon it, drunk

Here is what the Republican says about it: Buckalew in Coul with Traitors.

"The Connecticit papers furnish addition in the We quote below aw paragraphs from tions and apparently conclusive evidence of much better be in their hands than in the the report of James Holcombe, one of Gratz Brown's drunkeinless at New Haven hands of private landholders. These computer of lands of their lands, the rebel agents to Cada in 1864, referred that, so far, the Liberar organis wholly ignored and at a low rate, for the settlement, of the to in our last issue. will be remembered nore the subject, and apparently seek to conthat those agents we sent to our northern ceal the disgraceful facts from their read that those agents we sent to our northern. But their cannot ure rent them from becoal the disgraceful facts from their read country not only increases the price of their remaining lands, but increases the business coming generally known nor from working great harm to the reform cause. If Mr. Brown does not back out, Mr. Greeley will lose thousands of votes in consequence of his associate's disgraceful condition at New Haven."

now, for fear we might be betrayed into "low abuse.". We yield the floor to our temperance friends who admire the "Liberal" ticket so much. We shall be pleased to hear from the Valley Enterprise on this subject, if that journal can find space to express an original opinion without crowding and in the midst of schools and churches, is its borrowed landations of the Democratic candidate too much. We shall also be glad to learn what some of the "Libera" gentemperance men, think of this matter .-While they are-making up their minds let us read another paragraph from the Republican. That journal "takes on" after the following fashion:

"If it were possible to vote separately for President and Vice President, many at least guished persons, I saw during the course of the summer (in some instances repeatedly) Governor Hunt of New York, and Messrs.

Leigh Richmond and Benjamin Wood, of the same State; Mr. Buckalew. Mr. Von the same State; Mr. Buckalew, Mr. Van Dyke, and Judge Black, of Pennsylvania; M. Leau, of the Cincinnati Inquirer; Weller, of California; Judge Bullit, of Kentucky, and Col. Walker, of Indiana. We received and Col. Walker, of Indiana. We received messages from other gentlemen, such as Voorhees, of Indiana, and Pendleion, of Ohio. Before Mr. Clay and mysolf had certainly has such control over his personal reached Niagara, Mr. Thompson had seen appetite as to relieve the public from any lar Vollandigham. The impressions that Mr. Vallandigham. The impressions that anxiety less he disgrace the office and them had been made upon my mind by solves by drunkenness. This however is an learned from these gentlemen, and from many other sources of information, including interviews with leading members of the order of the Sons of Liberty, as to the temper of a vote for Gen. Grant."

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE WEST. How it Looks to Eastern Eyes, HE PRAIRIES—THEIR EXTENT AND BEAUTY

-WEALTH ABOVE GROUND AND BELOW-A FRUITFUL YEAR—THE RAILROADS AND THEIR LANDS-POLITICS BADLY MIXED. LAWRENCE, Kansas, July 29, 1872. I have since my last writing been through Southern Michigan, Northern Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. I have seen the Great West; seen a prairie. And tinguished. Our resources are diminishing more rapidly, for obvious reasons, than those of our enemy. To keep alive such a degree of apprehension as will lead to the lidea of this country; but now I am ready to thought, and imagined I had a very good confess that I knew very little about it .-The ocean is grand, but a prairie is as grand, and has in addition the beauty of a garden. Mountains are sublime in their hight, but a prairie is more sublime in its far-reaching length and breadth. For hours together I have feasted my eyes upon these wonderful landscapes. From the observatory of the State University at Lawrence is a view worth traveling around the world to behold. So also at Olathe, which is upon the highest land between the Missouri and the Gulf of Mexico. I will try to describe one of these views

for the benefit of those of my Tioga county friends who may be so unfortunate as to die before they can have the reality before them. Let us begin by looking, from some high ower upon one of the smoothest and best farms on the Cowanesque or Tioga rivers, or take some of the most improved part of the Big Marsh below Wellsboro. Let it become sufficiently rolling to secure good drainage. Now let such a farm begin to widen, to stretch out east, west, north and south. Let the hills recede—be brushed away. Let the farm cover one township, and another, and so on until the whole coun calamity which he so strongly deprecated, ty is included, and still on until many counted from the Tribune of 1860 to establish emm warning of Horace Greeley when he States are occupied. From this tower I can be used and not a Damagnatic sea more land more forms than are inclusively call at BALDWIN'S Shanty. this point; but, as we stated at the time, we was Horace Greeley and not a Demecratic see more land, more farms, than are included in the whole of Tioga county. For Hyon want a suit of Clothes leave your measure. to attend the annual meeting of the League, which will convene in Harrisburg on Tuesday, August 20, 1872, at 10 a. m. The call is a most eloquent review of the political is a most eloquent review of the personal views of Mr. Greeley are exactly these. He favors the one-term principle exactly these. The favors the one-term principle exactly these. The favors the one-term principle exactly these. He favors the one-term principle exactly these. The favors the one-term principle exactly these. The favors the one-term pr 1860, the Tribune contained a leader under such selection. But should his views be ocean of corn; others will be relieved by If you want Buffalo Robes the caption, "Are We Going to Fight?" It overruled, and Gen. Grant nominated, he other kinds of grain, and by clumps of trees; started out by saying that South Carolina that of any candidate whom the Democrats was about to secede, and that the other Cot-may nominate; for a Democratic triumph If you want prices that cant be beat, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty

The folling of the prairie half reminds one of the waves of the sea, and yet the swells of the prairie are much farther apart, often being two or three miles from crest to erest, find the lighest point only forty or fifty feet above the lowest: As one looks way in the distance these depressions become less and less visible, until only varia ble shades of green remain to mark their existence. The soil for from three to six feet deep is a loam, almost as black as coal

dust. Under this is clay, and then a yellowish lime rock; and under this coal. It tooks as if the Lord had made this country "on purpose." Ages ago there must have been a prairie much like the present one, but the Lord, with an eye to the future, thought it not best to keep it for corn, but for fuel. Bo he covers it with a few hunman to till and occupy it.

So stretching all over this country are the two parallel prairies, one of coal and one of the richest black soil. No trees cumber the ground. Long ago they were cut asunder and put in this great woodhouse, far down out of the way, so that all this fair land might be given to man for raising food. of pine cover the mountains far away at the heads of the rivers.

It seems as if I could almost hear the Lord speaking out of Heaven to the people them with kindness, as it were. In fact, we of the West as he did to ancient Israel, "What more could I have done for this peo-

This is a very fruitful year throughout the West. Corn is wonderful. Wheat has failed in so many parts that the price must of necessity be higher than last year. I find flour selling at the same rates in Kansas as organs once in a while. We are good-na- in Wellsboro; yet corn in some places is only eighteen and twenty cents a bushel. of the liberal school do their own painting. Outs are as heavy as they can well stand up-

TO SEE A PARENDADS. I am a convert to railroads; they make "low abuse" of the effusive gentleman who unoccupied for ages to come, but for the cars to hurry away the grain and the cattle to less favored communities. I have often found fault with the Government for giving so much land to these roads, but I now see ble ... The Government and people are both benefitted. The Government gets more for its land, and the people get available land cheaper.

Take, for instance, the Burlington and

Missouri River Railroad. This road opens up and makes accessible the whole of South ern Iowa. The Government gave them a large amount of land. But this land had and at a low rate, for the settlement of the country not only increases the price of their this land, which is all the time in their way. Yes; it seems Mr. Brown was drunk not The railroad company would cut such land only in the evening when he made his "el- up as quickly as possible and sell it cheap, evated" remarks from the balcony, but in that they might have more settlers on the the afternoon when he made his bumptious line of the road. This Burlington and Misspeech before the President of the college souri company own more than 1,000,000 and the assembled alumni. We don't wish acres of as good land as the sun ever shone upon, lying along the line of their road, and they sell it for much less than any private landholder. Their road is one of the best in the country, and cities and villages are springing up all along its line. Why people wish to press on to the extreme West, when such beautiful and cheap lands can be ob tained lying near a well-equipped railroad

> POLITICS. Both parties are sure they are going to campaign; so many men are mum, so many on the fence. There is a great splitting-up of old parties. It looks now as if as many Democrats would vote for Grant as Republicans for Greeley; yet no one can tell.-Things are mixed, are drifting. Something yet to happen may turn the scale all one way, or all another. Men are betting freely

more than I can understand.

. Kansas is cursed with rings and corrupt men in them. These men load down and divide both parties. Personal likes and dislikes will control many votes. How can a man be honest and be a politician in these

On the whole, I think there is less real anxiety as to who shall be the next President than in any preceding campaign since my remembrance. Of course the politicians froth and foam, but the people are cool and keep in the shade. N. L. REYNOLDS.

BALDWIN'S SHANTY.

If you want a nice assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

BALDWIN'S SHAN'TY

CALL AT

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you want Dress Good of all kinds, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty If you want Ladies & Gent's under ware, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty

If you want notions and trimmings, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty call at BALDWIN'S Shanty If you want knit Goods call at BALDWIN'S Shanty call at BALDWIN'S Shanty If you want a set of Dishes,

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

That's what's the Matter.

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We are auxious to sell these goods before we leave the T. L. BALDWIN & CO.

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call at BALDWIN'S Shanty

NEW GOODS

New Sales' Room,

## SHAWLS:

\$10, \$11, \$12, 14, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$28. New Spring Shawls

Black Silks

at still lower prices than last season; we have full pieces at \$1,1234, \$1,25, \$1,50, \$1,75, \$2,60, \$2,75 per yard.

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

Japanese Silks

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

Spring Dress Goods.

Cloths and Cassimeres,

We shall keep a still larger Stock this year than ever before, as we now have ample room to show

Hoop Skirts.

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.

We have also moved our Hoop Shirt 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, 21/2 to 4 yards long, at from \$2,25 to \$8 per pair. Nottingham Lace

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.

by the yard at 3751c, 44c, 50c, 5251c, 75c.

New Prints, New Ginghams,

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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.

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 now lines of Goods in most desirable makes as our trade calls for them. We shall sell all vork VERY CHEAP and give every one that calls on us good pay for their time in looking at our good Corning, May 1, 1872-tf.

The Regulator.

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FULL OF GOODS & SPRING TRADE

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

The assortment is complete in every department.

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

Look at my Stock

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

and compare prices.

The closest buyers will be convinced that this is the place to pay

out money economically. Corning April 1879