I hereby announce myself as a working man's candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the free and independent voters of Tioga county, on the second Tuesday of October next, free from all parties, rings, cliques and monopolies of whatever nature, manner or kind; favoring a system of free rail roading, and a law to secure to labor its pay from the real estate upon which the labor is performed. These are my views, based upon an equal distribution of real estate, as against a landed aristocracy, which time with the present system will build up. ALBERT H. LANDIS.
Delmar, August 21, 1872.

The Agitator.

A. F. BARNES, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1872.

Circulation 2,000.

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,
GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of WARREN;
CHARLES ALBRIGHT, of CARBON;
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 F. DIMMICK, WAYNE;
GEO V LAWRENCE, WASHINGTON;
DAVID N. WHITE, ALLEGHENY;
W. H AINEY, LEHIGH;
JOHN H. WALKER, ERIE

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS
SOBIESKI ROSS,
of Potter County

FOR DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
JEROME B. NILES,
of Tioga County.
JOHN S. MANN,
of Potter County.

FOR ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE,
STEPHEN F. WILSON,
of Tioga County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JOHN I. MITCHELL.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
ROBERT C. COX.

FOR TREASURER,
HENRY ROWLAND.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
DARIUS L. DEANE.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
EPHRAIM HART

FOR AUDITOR,
ISRAEL STONE

VOTE EARLY!

VOTE THE WHOLE TICKET!

SEE THAT YOUR CARELESS NEIGHBOR VOTES!

This is Election Day: every good citizen will attend to his public duties first of all

The Polls open between six and seven o'clock a. m., and close at seven p. m

The enemies of Judge Ross think his name a very hard one just now; but they will get used to it during the next two years.

John Bull feels better over the award of damages at Geneva. The Solicitor General recently made a speech in which he declared that the award would be paid within a year without increasing the taxes.

"*For Gen. Hartranft we have nothing but praise. He was a gallant soldier, and he has been a faithful official. He is a Radical Republican, and would make a good Governor.*"
—JOHN W. FORNEY.

The *North American* asks "why a gallant Union General, who fought in the open field against the enemy through the whole war, should be condemned, when a candidate for Governor, and the preference given to a proved traitor, who was in secret league with the foe during the war?" Answer to-day at the polls.

Observe that not a whisper can be justly uttered against Judge Ross. His enemies are forced to resort to low, scurrilous, personal insinuations, as the *Democrat* did last week. But such abuse only injures and disgraces the party which resorts to it. It will prompt every man with any sense of decency to work and vote for the candidate thus attacked.

When you hear a malcontent or played-out Democrat accuse Hartranft with neglect of official duty, reply that he, as Auditor General, so guarded the public revenues as to enable the Legislature, by his recommendation, to take the tax off real estate.—The owner of every untaxed house, every untaxed farm, owes his relief from such a levy by the State to the good management of John F Hartranft.—*State Journal*

Journalists use the first person plural when writing editorially. Kings and Emperors speak of themselves in the same way. But we never knew it was customary for the sovereigns of this land, where we are all peers, to use that form when writing over an individual signature. But Mr George J. Magee uses the plurals "we" and "our" through a long published letter. Is he an editor in disguise, or what is he?

Mr. George J. Magee, of Watkins, N. Y., says, "*We* have no desire to interfere in Tioga county politics; but if editor Barnes and his friends wish us 'to take a hand in,' *we* are ready, and promise them a lively campaign now or hereafter." Certainly, by all means, Mr. Magee, "take a hand in." And don't be backward about coming forward, but do it *at once*. To be sure, you are not even so much as a "carpet-bagger" in Tioga county, but "editor Barnes and his friends" will overlook all that in view of the "lively campaign" you promise them; for that is just what they delight in.

"*The public have for a long time demanded to know the truth as to the authenticity of a certain affidavit alluding to Gen. Hartranft's alleged malfeasance in office, and which bears what purports to be my signature; copies of which, both photograph and lithograph, have been widely circulated for political purposes.—In regard to this,* I STATE THAT THE SIGNATURE AFFIXED THERETO IS NOT MINE; *that I never made any such affidavit; and if sworn to at all, (which fact I have no good reason to doubt, as it is asserted it was sworn to in my name,) it was not sworn to by me.*

"CHARLES T. YERKES, JR."

The *Democrat* cries out frantically that Peter Herdic wants to divide this county, and *therefore* we should not elect Judge Ross to Congress! There's logic for you. We didn't know before that Congress had anything to do with the division of counties.—Why, you dear, little blundering *Democrat*, Representative Mitchell, whom your friends haven't the heart to vote against, will attend to Peter's little scheme, and Congressman Ross shan't have a word to say about it.—Do be calm; and don't, for the credit of the craft, make any more such ridiculous exhibitions of yourself.

The promise of national regeneration and enlightenment in Japan, which a little while ago seemed bright, has been suddenly clouded. The latest advices inform us that the conservatives or reactionists of that land have again acquired the ascendency over the party of reformers, and have ended, at least for a time, the spread of Western civilization in the Empire. The Americans who were invited to reorganize the several departments of the Government in accordance with modern ideas have been turned adrift; the embassy sent out to confer with the Western treaty powers have been stripped of authority and left without funds, and the building of national vessels in foreign ports has been suddenly stopped. The young Mikado seems to have fallen completely under the control of the non-progressives, and the political millennium, so far as Japan is concerned, is indefinitely postponed.

The decrease of the national debt through the month of September was $10,327,843 09. The total reduction from the 1st of March, 1869, to the 1st instant, amounts to the sum of $358,468,382 55. That is, in round terms, the public debt has been reduced by the present administration of our finances at the rate of $100,000,000 per annum. This fact is one which will be noted and appreciated by every thoughtful citizen, for every man is interested in the financial prosperity of the Government.—The success of our army during the war was not more directly dependent upon the maintenance of the national credit than is the stability and prosperity of every business *interest now so dependent*. Whatever increases the value of the public securities, and so raises the public credit in the markets of the world, tends directly to promote the active employment of capital, to make the demand for labor steady, and to increase the wages of the workman. It is evident to every *one* that the *present Administration* has promoted all these good results at the same time that taxation has been largely reduced, and this fact, coupled with the prevalent distrust of the effect of Mr. Greeley's *crude financial crotchets*, will have much to do with retaining in power the men who have achieved the most brilliant success financially the world ever saw at the close of a terrible and exhausting war. The people remember the past experience of the country under attempted forced resumption, and they have no desire to repeat that experience. They cannot *afford* a change of policy in that respect, least of all such a change as Mr Greeley would give us.

There has been considerable outcry about "personalities" in the present canvass, and we have been charged with something of that sort. But we needn't assure our readers that the AGITATOR is not amenable to any such charge. We defy any man to put his finger on a paragraph in our columns which can be justly defined as a personal attack on any man. If we were disposed, we could find plenty of cause for complaint on that score, going no farther back than last week's *Democrat* and the *Enterprise*.—But we don't complain. Probably the editors of those sheets felt, in their desperation, that it was necessary to abuse somebody, and if they find it for their interest to make the editor of this journal a target for their puny shafts, well and good. Let them please themselves; they cannot injure us.—And they need have no fear that we shall ever follow them in such despicable warfare. We shall criticise freely and fearlessly every and any man's political and public action when the occasion may demand it; but no man's private, domestic, or personal affairs will ever be dragged into public notice by the AGITATOR. These remarks are prompted by the appearance in the last *Democrat* of a most scurrilous attack on Judge Ross. We copy the passage, partly to put it on record for future reference, and partly to show our readers what it is that these men who whine about "personalities" regard as legitimate political warfare. Here it is:

"Who is Sobieski Ross? And why has he such a hard name? Is he the 'fiddler Ross' of Potter county, or the 'stage-driver Ross' late of that county, or the 'side-judge Ross' who bought the Barber lands!! Who is he? Can't some one tell us who Sobieski is? Is he a descendant of the Polish kings, who couldn't live peaceably with *their wives*! Is this one of them strayed away to Potter county? Seriously, won't some one tell us who he is? and what he *has been*?"

There, isn't the writer of that a pretty man to undertake to lecture any body on "personalities?"

The Civil Rights Bill.

The *Democrat* says the civil rights bill, which Henry Sherwood voted against last June, was simply a bill "to mix up the schools in Washington city with black and white children."

But it was not. It was a supplementary civil rights bill, just as we stated, to secure to all citizens equal rights and privileges at all public inns, places of amusement licensed by legal authority, and on all lines of public transportation, without regard to race, color, or previous condition. This bill passed the Senate on the 21st of May. It was called up in the House on the 7th of June on a motion to suspend the rules and pass it, and *Mr. Sherwood voted against it twice that day*, and so did every other Democrat present. The bill was thus defeated, a two-thirds vote being required to take it up and pass it. Remember, this was five weeks after the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention.

This is the simple truth about that bill, as attested by the public record.

"Taking a Hand In."

Mr. G. S. Magee comes all the way from Watkins, N. Y., "to take a hand in" Tioga county politics, and informs our people that Mr. Sherwood had nothing to do with establishing the rates of freight on bark.

Mr Charles G. Catlin, of Charleston, in this county, "takes a hand in," and says that last fall Mr. Sherwood told him that he had advised the Company that such a contract was desirable, and gave his reasons therefor.

Mr. J. F. Rusling, of Lawrenceville, also in this county, "takes a hand in," and says that the agreement spoken of was made in Mr Sherwood's presence; that his attention was afterwards called to the matter, and he replied that he could not do anything, as an agreement had been made not to ship any bark, and as President of the Wellsboro Railroad he must have signed the contract on behalf of that road.

Finally, Mr. George D. Keeney, of Keeneyville, also in this county and State, "takes a hand in," and says that last May Mr. Sherwood told him that an arrangement had been made by which the railroads were to carry no hemlock bark out of the county; that he advised that such an arrangement be made; that Mr. Sherwood afterwards told Calvin Hammond, in Mr. Keeney's presence, that he had advised the Company not to carry bark, and that he thought it better to keep the bark here than to carry it out of the county.

Now let the "sovereign people" take a hand in" to-day, and tell us what *they* think about it.

Let no Voter Forget

That all the charges now brought against Gen. Hartranft were made in full last February; that when it was moved to refer those charges to a committee for investigation, Mr. Charles R. Buckalew, in his place in the Senate said: "I vote to refer this in order to get rid of it, *and treat the charge with the contempt it deserves;*".

That every Democrat present voted with Mr. Buckalew to *express contempt for these charges against a faithful public officer;*

That on the 18th of March, after all these charges were well understood, *every single Democrat in the Senate voted to continue Gen. Hartranft in office until the next election.*

A Contemptible Trick.

The *Democrat* of last week published just *two sentences* of Mr. Smith's letter to Henry Sherwood, as follows:

"Extract from Mr. Smith's reply:

"ELMIRA, Sept 26, 1872.

"MY DEAR SHERWOOD:

"The bill for refunding the cotton tax is still in the committee, and has not been voted upon in the House. I could not have stated that you voted for it, AND DID NOT. * * * Very truly yours,

"H. B. SMITH."

Mr. Smith evidently suspected that some trick of this kind might be attempted, and so he sent us his full reply, which we published last week. We reprint his letter below:

"ELMIRA, 26th September.

"*My Dear Sherwood:*

"The bill for refunding the cotton tax is still in committee, and has not been voted on in the House. I could not have stated, therefore, that you voted for it, and did not. I did state that the Democrats (*yourself among them*) by a solid vote, with enough Republicans to accomplish the result, *voted down the Morrill amendment, passed by the Senate, which* PRECLUDED *Rebels amnestied by Johnson's proclamation, from recovering in the Court of Claims for their cotton seized by our army under the act of Congress passed after the establishment of the Confederate Cotton Loan;* AND THAT THESE REBELS ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR PAY FROM THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, WHILE WE WERE DAILY DENYING LOYAL UNION MEN COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES SUSTAINED DURING THE WAR. I *then asked, upon the principle of this precedent, how we could repudiate the claims of Rebels for provisions and fodder seized by our armies, and their claim for refunding the cotton tax of over one hundred million dollars imposed by way of punishment to compel them to pay in part the expenses of the war.* My remarks in reference to these several measures must have been confounded. Very truly yours,

"H. B. SMITH."

Observe carefully what Mr. Smith *does* say; and then determine whether Mr. Sherwood's vote against the Morrill amendment, or this suppression of Mr. Smith's letter, gives him any claim upon the voters of this district for re-election.

Remember This!

The committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the Evans fraud, by the hand of William A. Wallace, Democratic leader, put on record the fact that Gen. Hartranft was a careful and faithful guardian of the public Treasury, and the fact that he was ignorant that the money had been paid to Evans until 1871. These are the exact words of the committee on that point:

"No part of this money ever reached the State Treasury, *nor was its receipt known until* 1871 *by any State official save the Governor*, to whom Evans communicated the fact of its receipt and its application to his commissions."

And remember, too, that the committee, by the hand of Mr. Wallace, recommended that Gen. Hartranft and the Treasurer be given full discretion to close the transaction, as follows:

"We *earnestly recommend* that the powers given by the resolution of 1867, and the appointment of Mr. Evans, be at once rescinded by the repeal of the resolution and the revocation of the powers given, and that the *Auditor General* and State Treasurer be vested with the full power to employ counsel, or agents, in their discretion, to collect the moneys improperly withheld by Evans, and to secure to the State all moneys remaining unpaid, or heretofore improperly paid by the United States upon the war claims of this State."

The Charges Refuted.

When any man talks to you about the charges against Hartranft, tell him those charges were all made last winter, and were fully investigated by the committee named below; that after that investigation, the conclusions of the committee, *drawn by the pen of William A. Wallace himself, were as follows:*

"It was made our duty to investigate these charges, and to ascertain the facts attending the attempted introduction of the said resolution and the publication of the same. We have ascertained that the resolutions referred to in the communication to the *Tribune* were prepared by Strahan, the counsel of Evans, Evans himself, or Dr. Wm. Payne, one of his bail, and that they jointly attempted to procure their introduction into and passage by the House of Representatives and Senate; *that the facts charged in the resolution recited in that communication are untrue;* that in pursuance of this inquiry, we called before us all of the witnesses whose testimony seemed likely to throw any light upon the transactions charged; that several communications have appeared in the New York *Sun* and New York *Tribune* reflecting upon the officials before named and other persons in a private capacity; that they have been based upon data either furnished by Dr. William Payne or some other friend of George O. Evans, and that *upon careful inquiry of witnesses under oath, we find that the specific charges made in said communications are not true.*

JAMES L. GRAHAM, Ch'n,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
HARRY WHITE,
Committee on part of Senate.
D. N. WHITE,
BENJ. L. HEWITT,
JOS. B. HANCOCK,
R. A. M'CONNELL,
A. C. NOYES,
Committee on part of the House."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC APATHY SOUTH.

The indifference of Southern Democrats to the success of Mr. Greeley is manifested all through the Southern States, and it even extends to some of the State officers nominated as his supporters. Your correspondent has just been permitted to take an excerpt from a letter written by a leading Democrat of Alabama to a personal friend from that State now in Washington. It not only shows how the wind blows politically there, but will be a good substitute for "Old Probabilities" as to the result in many of the Democratic strongholds of the South. The writer says:

"You never saw anything to equal the apathy and indifference of the people in regard to the Presidential election. They don't seem to care a cent who shall be elected. Greeley is a bitter pill and hard to swallow, but I rather think the majority of the Democrats will vote for him. The negroes are all to a man for Grant. They don't say a word, but if you ask them who they are going to vote for, they invariably reply "Grant," and as matters now stand it is very hard to say how the Gubernatorial election will go. Lewis, the Republican nominee for North Alabama, is a strong man. M'Kintis, of Mobile, is the nominee for Lieut. Governor, a pretty strong man, too. Little Billy Smith, of Tuscaloosa, is the Greeley nominee for Congress at large. This nomination was made in self-defense, for if Billy had not got it he would have taken the other side. The listlessness of the people is so great that you cannot arouse them. You never hear a hurra for 'the old white hat,' and I fear I never will."

PERSONAL POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The manner in which some Pennsylvania politicians wash their private linen in public is becoming offensive to the good taste of the country. The real merits of the opposition of ex Governor Curtin to Hartranft may be seen protruding through the foggy mass of personal interests and buncombe with which his speech at Bellefonte, Pa., is filled. Your correspondent happens to know something of the factions which for years past have distracted the politics of Pennsylvania, and the reading of this effort has confirmed his previous opinion that the defection of M'Clure, Forney, and the Curtin faction, and their attempt to hang on the skirts of the Democratic party, come simply from their overwhelming defeat in their party, and not from any other cause. The pretended *expose* of the method by which the balance in the State Treasury is manipulated for the benefit of a faction, is spoken no doubt in the language of experience by the leader of a faction, a retired Governor, who ought to know how such means can be used to effect such ends; but the charges are based upon forged evidence, manufactured for the purpose of re-instating the Curtin faction in that confidence and power which it had fairly lost.

Mr. Curtin says "if such a man as Mr. Ketchum or Col. Jordan had been nominated he would not have opposed his election," and yet he says he "has nothing to say against Gen. Hartranft, that he was a gallant soldier and served his country faithfully, but in an evil hour, in his ambition, he wished to be Governor, and connected himself with a ring whose main object is to return a candidate to the U. S. Senate." Aye, there's the rub! Forney, Curtin and M'Clure all want a finger in that pie. Therein is contained all the real milk in the cocoanut of their defection.

Happening, when lately visiting Philadelphia, to meet Mr. Joseph B. Handcock, a Republican candidate for re-election to the Councils of that city, who has always been an advanced reformer, he informed your correspondent that the Forney and M'Clure reformers had interviewed him, demanding that he should pledge himself to vote for a Democrat in preference to any friend of Senator Cameron; and that upon his declining to restrict himself in advance for or against the claims of any member of his party, a Democrat was nominated by these professed "reformers." This specimen shows how far into the dirt personal partisanship has descended for the purpose of private emolument, and how far the noble names of honesty and reform have been prostituted to private ends.

PRESIDENTIAL WORK.

The President is now permanently settled in the White House, which has been repaired and fitted up in more comfortable style than hitherto. On Saturday he transacted a large amount of business, receiving several members of the Cabinet, and having a full consultation with Gen. Sherman on the subject of Indian Affairs, resulting in the expression of that officer's opinion that there is no present danger of an Indian war, which has been so alarmingly set forth in many of the newspapers. The Sioux Indian delegation, about thirty in number, also had a satisfactory interview with the President on Saturday, at which he promised to protect them, and to do all in his power to have them instructed in the arts of civilization. A large number of appointments were made by the President, and he was confidently assured by Secretary Robeson, who has been making a careful survey of the political situation, that the October elections will result in favor of the Administration.

The Attorney General has given a formal opinion that money orders once received through the Post Office cannot be withdrawn by the party sending them. C. M.

THE EXPEDIENT OF DESPAIR.

STUPENDOUS PLOT OF GREELEYITES TO INFLUENCE THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS—THE LAST FALSEHOOD TO BE THE GREATEST—GREELEY'S WASHINGTON MANAGERS ATTEMPTING A DESPERATE GAME—AN OLD-FASHIONED DEMOCRATIC ROORBACK TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE DESPERATE CAUSE.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—It has leaked out that the managers of Mr. Greeley's campaign in this city intend about next Monday morning to startle the country with an old-fashioned Democratic roorback on the finances, in the hope of influencing the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on Tuesday. Two or three of Andy Johnson's Treasury officials have been pressed into the service to manufacture some plausible statement the falsity of which cannot be exposed before the elections take place. Mr. Jeffries, who was Register of the Treasury under Johnson's Administration, and who wrote the Democratic pamphlet on the finances, that is now being circulated as a campaign document, is believed to be at the bottom of the forthcoming publication. It is said that he is assisted by Wood, formerly chief of the detective corps, and by Carl Schurz, who arrived in town this morning. The intention is to charge an over-issue of bonds amounting to $106,000,000 or $160,000,000; to assert that the gold in the Treasury vaults is several millions short, and that within a short period the Treasury presses have been at work night and day printing millions of dollars in greenbacks, which have been sent into the different States to defray the expenses of the campaign. The story of a deficiency in Mr. Boutwell's stamp account while he was Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to be revived with additional embellishments, and various other exploded charges are to be again put in circulation just about the time indicated. The Greeley and Democratic newspapers are to be used to give these charges, or charges of a like false and fraudulent character, the widest circulation for purely political effect.

GREELEY'S PITTSBURG SPEECH.

What the Soldiers Have to Say About It.

HEADQUARTERS VETERANS' COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 25, 1872.—*To the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the Union Army and Navy during the late War.* COMRADES:—We, your representatives, met at Pittsburg and adopted a series of resolutions which you have already seen. You have discovered that we expressed sentiments which are entertained almost unanimously by the veterans of the country. In view of the fact that Mr. Greeley has charged us with the desire to engender feelings of hate toward the survivors of those who were in armed rebellion against the Government, we desire to reiterate our wish that all differences may be obliterated, with this one single condition, that under no circumstances will we support a man for Chief Magistrate of the nation who, in the hour of his country's greatest danger, did not appreciate the situation, and, by words and action, step forward to its defense.

We deny that one single word, either in the speeches or the platform of that Convention, justifies Mr. Greeley in the remarks which he uttered at Pittsburg, and his entire lack of courtesy toward the soldiers and sailors who assembled there, serves to confirm us in the opinion that he is unfit to be trusted in any position where loyalty to his Government, a just regard for the feelings of others, and an abnegation of self is required. We believe he will live long enough to regret the slanderous utterances he made on that occasion.

It only remains for us to impress upon you the great importance of the issues which are presented to you, and to urge that you will organize throughout the entire country in harmony with the regular Republican organizations, and do in all your power to re-elect Gen. Grant Chief Executive of the Government for four years more, and thereby complete the great work you begun in 1861.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Ch'n.
L. E. DUDLEY, Secretary.

The Effect of Greeleyism.

The *Boston Journal* has a letter from a gentleman long resident in South Carolina who says:

"You can do much where you are by letting the people know what exactly are and have been the facts. The late action of the politicians has done great harm, and the Kuklux snake is raising his head again, preparing to strike if Greeley should be elected. These fools here cannot under-stand, and I fear will never learn in their generation, what we have been so long accustomed to in the North—toleration of differences of political sentiment. I am not hopeful for the future, and if Greeley is elected there will be no question that every Union white man and half the negroes of South Carolina may pack up and leave, *for sooner or later they will have that to do or be killed.*"

HE DID, AND HE DIDN'T.

John F. Hartranft fought steadily and bravely in defense of his country until the rebellion was crushed and defeated.

Charles R. Buckalew didn't.

Charles R. Buckalew used the influence and the vote which a patriotic State gave him in the United States Senate against every measure instituted in Congress to suppress the rebellion.

John F. Hartranft didn't.

John F. Hartranft aided and encouraged the enlistment of men into the military service to suppress the rebellion.

Charles R. Buckalew didn't.

Charles R. Buckalew encouraged the organization of secret bands in his own county to prevent the recruiting of our armies, to resist conscription, and to kill federal officers in the discharge of their duty.

John F, Hartranft didn't.

John F. Hartranft never ceased his utmost endeavers, both with his sword and his influence, to suppress the rebellion, until the last organized band of traitors had laid down their arms.

Charles R. Bucklew didn't.

Charles R. Buckalew never ceased his active sympathy with rebels, and secret intrigues with rebel emmissaries until the rebellion was crushed.

Both are candidates for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to the loyal and patriotic people of the State we say "choose you between them."—*Chambersburg Repository*.

Steadly Forward!

The blessings of this Republican Administration are continuous, and like the rains of heaven they are showered alike upon the just and the unjust. Yesterday, for instance, was the first day of October, and from and after that date, owing to Republican legislation, there will be no stamps on notes, no stamps on deeds, no stamps on mortgages, no stamps on leases, no stamps on contracts, no stamps on bonds, no stamps on insurance, no stamps on protests, no stamps on any papers except checks and drafts. This comes from the action of a Republican Congress; and the ability of Congress to take such action without embarrassing the finances or disturbing the credit of the country comes from the faithfulness and diligence of the much abused Republican office-holders in collecting the revenues, and the honesty and efficiency of the Administration of President Grant in applying those revenues to the payment of the public debt. These are some of the benefits which accrue to the people, and they come to all alike, without regard to race, color, opinion, or previous condition. Greeley says this is a personal government, for the exclusive benefit of "Grant and his office-holders," and even while he says so for a partisan end and a selfish purpose, fifty millions of taxes are taken from the shoulders of the people.—No man knows *this* better than Mr. Greeley. If we were to indulge in his own method of rebuke we should say he was a "liar and a horse thief," but we prefer more considerate language, and will only express the hope that Mr. Greeley may live long enough to repent of the great wrong he is committing. With the exception of liquors and tobacco the war taxes are now practically gone. And yet the Administration of Gen. Grant is paying the interest on the bonds, the pensions of the soldiers, the annual expenses of the Government, and reducing the principal of the debt at the rate of a hundred millions a year. Was there ever such a miracle of success in the history of any Government on the face of the earth? Republicans may safely challenge comparison through the range of all time. And yet there are little disappointed and discontented sneaks running up and down the country saying that Gen. Grant spends a week at Long Branch, and has not proscribed a half-dozen of his wife's seventeenth cousins from the right of holding a post office or a clerkship in a government department. He has not even turned out his own father from the little public position which, on accession to the Presidency, he found him holding at Covington, Kentucky. And these fellows expect the people to render a verdict against Grant. Does anybody wonder at the complete and perfect fizzle they are making?—*Steuben Courier*.

The Credit of Pennsylvania.

The best answer to all the trash that is daily doled out by jaundiced journalists is Fact. The finances of Pennsylvania is a popular topic. It troubles even the turbid *Tribune*, which takes especial pains to insult Pennsylvania with its senseless maunderings. Of late Mr. Greeley's organ has taken particular care to impose its impertinence upon the citizens of our Commonwealth. Indeed, it has given our financial matters more consideration than it has given its own. In a recent issue the *Tribune* adverts to "A Strain on Pennsylvania Credit," and avers that our State cannot stand any more such financiering, that her credit is low enough, and so on.

Now let us look at this thing. An examination shows that the highest price offered this day (September 14, 1872) for New York State six per cent. loans, with interest added from July 1st, (according to the *Tribune*,) is 106⅜—the net value being 105¼; and that the highest price offered for Pennsylvania State sixes, with interest from August 1st, is 106⅞, the net value being 106½, or 1¼ per cent. *higher than our New York neighbor.*

Again; according to Jay Cooke & Co.'s London circular, we find that the price of dollar bonds of Pennsylvania in the market of the English capital, on August 31st, was 86, while those of Massachusetts were quoted at 85—which we consider a very fair answer to the slander of the *Tribune* touching the financial credit of Pennsylvania.

Now we all know, if we know anything, that none are so shrewd as those who hold money for investment and invest it. The market value of *interest-paying bonds* is a true test of their real value. Tried by this standard, the credit of Pennsylvania is 1¼ per cent. better than that of New York or any other Commonwealth in the American Union.

Nor is this accidental. It is the result of the ability and integrity with which our State finances have been managed, and the confidence entertained by those who invest money in the perfect security there is in Pennsylvania promises to pay.

There is not an intelligent man in our whole State who does not *know* that Pennsylvania is in a financial condition to-day that cannot be claimed by any other Commonwealth in the whole world.

We are to-day raising a revenue of over six millions, paying our expenses, liquidating two millions of indebtedness yearly, and contributing one and a half millions annually to school and charitable purposes; and yet *we are not taxing a single cent* on landed property or the humble homes of the honest and hard-working men and women within the confines of the State.

This is readily explained. Ninety per cent. of the revenue of the State of New York is derived from this single source, and ten per cent. from the sources from which we obtain ours. In other words, the system of indirect taxation, which is practiced in New York, yields nothing, and that State is compelled to fall back upon the old system of sending abroad the tax-gatherer.

In olden times, and up to 1861, we pursued the same policy. The most of our revenue came from our domestic sources. The large and wealthy corporations luxuriated in abundant prosperity and no taxes. It is due to the Republicans to say that they inaugurated a new system. That system was that real estate and the homes of the poor should be let alone, and that the State sho'd secure its revenue from the corporations that were fattening within her borders.

And this was the true policy. Real estate is the only property that comes under the eye of the local, town, or city governments. Being easily reached, it is of course forced to bear the burden of schooling our children, repairing roads and streets, and in fact everything of a local character. It is therefore manifestly not only just but wise in a State to look elsewhere for sources of taxation.

This Pennsylvania has done by taxing corporations, not to a greater extent than New York or other States, but she has done more. Her State officials have taxed corporations and collected the tax, and this is the real reason for her success in finance.

Up to 1861 the State had been almost exclusively under the control of men fashioned on the Buckalew pattern, and the taxes were never faithfully collected. The entire revenue collected during the year ending Nov. 30, 1861, was $2,917,646. Of this, $1,269,203 was levied upon real estate, and *only $603,398 77 was collected from corporations.*

Now for the difference. During 1871 w

collected from corporations $3,853,990.—Gen. Hartranft has been in office for six years, and during his term the collections have been as follows:

1866	$2,392,601
1867	2,707,158
1868	3,162,7.9
1869	2,969,172
1870	3,696,557
1871	3,853,990
Total	$18 682,217

From which it appears that more than eighteen million dollars came from corporations to pay the expenses of the Commonwealth, and not one dollar from real estate.

Under Democratic administration, and before Gen. Hartranft *came into office*, the State debt stood stationary at forty million dollars.

Now we are paying off two millions every year, and our debt is only twenty-seven millions.

This reduction has nearly all occurred during the past six years. And in view of this, is it any wonder that our State credit stands such shocks as the anathemas of the New York *Tribune?*

When New York learns to collect its revenue on the Pennsylvania principle her people will learn and know wherein financial success lies. In New York the rate of taxation is one half greater than it is in Pennsylvania; but between the local assessors of the State Treasury and the number of hands it has to pass through, only a small amount ever reaches the true and honest depository. The result is that she is compelled to levy a direct tax upon the homes of the people in every county of the Commonwealth, to the manifest injustice of all classes within her borders.

In contrast with New York, Pennsylvania, under the able and honest administration of men like John F. Hartranft, can stand any "strain" that does not tax the poor that the rich and haughty and heartless corporations may go "scot free."

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which every one should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Routes to the West. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and or the great Burlington Route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Tioga county, Pa. on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

This line has published a pamphlet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information, a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. Burlington, Iowa.

Administrators' Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Tioga, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Wm. K. Mitchell, deceased, will expose for sale, at public vendue, on Thursday, the 10th of October next, at ten a. m., on the premises in the township of Middlebury, in said county, all that lot of land on the north side of the Plank Road; beginning at the southeast corner of the Elihu Peck lot, thence easterly along said Plank road eight rods to the Farmington road; thence northerly along said road twenty rods to a post; thence westerly, parallel with said Plank road, eight rods to a post; thence southerly, parallel with said Farmington road, 20 rods to the place of beginning; containing one acre, all improved, with a stone house and large barn and sheds thereon, being the old hotel lot.

Also another lot of land situated on the north side of said Plank road and east side of said Farmington road in said township; beginning at the southwest corner, 43 feet easterly from the southeast corner of the old hotel lot; thence northerly, along the east side of the said Farmington road, 20 rods to a post; thence easterly, parallel with the said plank road, eight rods to a post; thence southerly, parallel with said Farmington road, 20 rods to said plank road; thence westerly, along the same, eight rods to the place of beginning; containing one acre, more or less, all improved.

Also on Friday, the 11th day of October next, at 10 a. m., on the premises, all that certain lot or piece of land situated on the east side of the Tioga Railroad, in the township of Tioga, in said county; beginning in the center of the road leading to Jackson, in the southwest line of the Wm. K. Mitchell farm, at the southwest corner of the steam saw mill lot; thence along said Jackson road south, 46½ degrees east, 42.5 rods to a post; thence south, 41½ degrees west, 21 rods to a post; thence north, 47 degrees west, 31.6 rods to the school house lot; thence along the back line of the school house lot, parallel with the Tioga Railroad, eight rods; thence north, 47 degrees west, ten rods to the said railroad; thence northeasterly, along the same, 13.4 rods to the place of beginning; containing five acres, more or less, with a good frame house, frame barn, other buildings, and fruit trees thereon, and being known as the Guernsey lot.

Also a small lot of land situated in the said township of Tioga, and county aforesaid; beginning at the south corner of the Wm. K. Mitchell farm, thence south, 68 degrees west, 14 rods to a post; thence north, 48 degrees west, 32.6 rods to a post: thence north, 56 degrees east, 14 rods to a post; thence along the southwest line of the said Wm. K. Mitchell farm south, 46½ degrees east, 35 rods to the place of beginning; containing 2.8 acres, more or less, all improved.

Also another lot of land in the said township of Tioga, adjoining the said Wm. K. Mitchell farm, beginning in the southeast line of the same at a post, thence south, 83 degrees east, 112 rods to a pine stump; thence south, 68½ degrees west, 268 rods to a post; thence north, 31¼ degrees west, 113 rods to a post; thence north, 68 degrees east, 266 rods to the place of beginning; containing 184.7 acres, more or less, about 30 acres improved—the other part timber lands—good for a farm.

Also a lot of land situated in the said township of Tioga, beginning at a pine stump in the Jackson road; thence south, 80¼ degrees east, 221 rods to a white oak stump; thence south, 2½ degrees west, 182 rods to a hemlock; thence north, 87¼ degrees west, 220.6 rods to a post; thence north, 2¼ degrees east, 209 rods to the place of beginning; containing 268.7 acres, more or less, about thirty acres improved, with a frame barn and two houses thereon, and known as the steam mill lot.

Also another lot of land situated in the said township of Tioga, beginning at the southeast corner of the steam mill lot; thence south, 2½ degrees west, 117 rods to a pine stump, and south 3¼ degrees west, 123.2 rods to a post; thence north, 88 degrees west, 40 rods to a small lynn; thence north, 2¼ degrees east, 122.4 rods to a post; thence north, 87¼ degrees west, 164.5 rods to a post; thence north, 1½ degrees east, 116.8 rods to a post; thence south, 87¾ degrees east, 208.4 rods to the place of beginning; containing 183.2 acres, unimproved, and known as the M'Dougall lot.

Also another lot of land situated in the said township of Tioga and the township of Lawrence, in said county, and beginning at the northwest corner of a lot of land contracted by said decedent to Chester Osborn and Edwin H. Osborn; thence north, 2¼ degrees east, 139 rods to a post; thence south, 88¾ degrees east, 221.2 rods to a fallen hemlock; thence south, 14½ degrees east, 67.9 rods to a hemlock; thence south, 2¼ degrees west, 64 rods to a post; thence north, 88 degrees west, 149 rods to a post; thence south, 2½ degrees west, 16.7 rods to a post, the northeast corner of the said Osborn lot; thence along the north line of the same north, 86⅔ degrees west, 53 rods to the place of beginning; containing 196.4 acres, unimproved, and known as the Loyalsock lot.

Also another lot of land situated in the township of Tioga, in said county, beginning at the northwest corner of lot 260 of Bingham lands, conveyed by the Trustees of the Bingham estate to A. C. Bush; thence north 85.2 rods to the northwest corner hereof; thence south, 89½ degrees east, mostly by the south line of lot No. 181, conveyed by H. H. Dent to R. J. Inscho, 133.6 rods to the southeast corner thereof; thence south 26.3 perches to the southwest corner of lot No. 182, in possession of R. J. Inscho; thence east 70.4 perches to a corner of lot No. 258, in the possession of A. C. Keeney; thence south, by line of same, 69 rods to the northeast corner of lot No. 261, contracted to Wm. Snyder; thence west by line of same and lot No. 260 aforesaid, 227.9 rods to the place of beginning; containing 104.6 acres, more or less, and being lot No. 259 of Bingham lands in the townships of Jackson and Tioga, and part of warrants No. 3,368 and 3,369.

Also another lot of land situated in said township of Tioga, beginning at a post in the line of land formerly belonging to Coffin Calket, 28 roads east of a white pine; thence west 114 rods to a post; thence north, 65½ degrees east, 53 rods to a post; thence north, 20 degrees west, 348 rods to the Spurrel line; thence along said line south, 88½ degrees east, 131 rods to a post; thence south, 20 degrees east, 120 rods to a post; thence south, 1½ degrees west, 251 rods to the place of beginning; containing 155.4 acres, more or less, unimproved, and called the Marsh Hill lot.

Also all the title and interest of the estate of the said Wm. K. Mitchell in and to all that lot of land situated in the said township of Lawrence, in said county of Tioga, beginning at the northeast corner of the Loyalsock lot, at a fallen hemlock; thence north, three degrees east, 67.4 rods to a sugar tree; thence north, 88¾ degrees east, 49.5 rods to a hemlock; thence south, three degrees west, 135 rods to a post; thence north, 87 degrees west, 29 rods to a hemlock; thence north, 14½ degrees west, 67.9 rods to the place of beginning; containing 37.2 acres, more or less, and being the northeast corner of the Loyalsock lot, and claimed by Joseph Guile under a parole contract with the said decedent.

Also another lot of land situated in the said county of Tioga, on the east side of the Tioga Railroad, at Mitchell's Creek, beginning in the center of the Jackson road at the north corner of the Guernsey lot, in the southwest line of the Wm. K. Mitchell farm; thence along said Guernsey lot and said Jackson road south, 46½ degrees east, 38.8 rods; thence north, 44 degrees east, eight rods to the stump fence; thence along said stump fence north, 46 degrees west, 36.6 rods to the end of the board fence; thence along the same north, 40 degrees east, 19 rods to a mark on the fence; thence north, fifty degrees west, 4.4 rods to the track of the Tioga Railroad; thence up the said railroad to the place of beginning; containing about 2½ acres, more or less, with a steam saw mill and fixtures thereon, and being a part of the Wm. K. Mitchell farm.

Those desiring to purchase any of said lands can examine them before the day of sale, or see maps of them by calling at the office of C. H. Seymour in Tioga.

TERMS OF SALE.—Fifty dollars at the time of purchase, and enough more to make one-half the purchase money on confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the balance of the purchase money, with interest from the confirmation of the sale by the Court, or possession delivered, if before that time, one year from the time of sale.

JANE E. MITCHELL,
C. H. SEYMOUR,
Administrators.

Sept. 17, 1872-4w.

In Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Geo. P. Card, Bankrupt. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss:

A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of George P. Card, of the county of Tioga, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to the said Bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Tioga in said District on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the office of F. E. Smith, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

Oct. 8.-2w.

A. MURDOCK,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

ALL kinds of Job Printing neatly and quickly executed at the Agitator Office.

New Store,

NEW GOODS.

N. M. GLASSMIRE

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a new and well selected stock of Goods at

Round Top, Charleston, Pa.

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Notions,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE,

TINWARE.

Wooden and Willow Ware,

DRUGS,

CROCKERY, &C., &C.

and in fact everything kept in a FIRST-CLASS Country store which I offer cheap for Cash or Produce: but *not on TRUST* as my motto is "Small profits and quick sales.
N. M. GLASSMIRE.

Round Top, Pa. Sept. 17, '72.-3mos.

NEW GOODS

FOR

EARLY BUYERS

Who wish to make Money!

The Subscribers are now receiving daily large stocks of

Staple Fall & Winter Goods!

Bought at present Low Prices,

Which are sure to be much higher as soon as Fall Trade begins.

VERY LOW PRICES!

Flannels,

Cloths,

CASSIMERES,

DRESS GOODS,

PAISLEY SHAWLS,

BLACK SILKS,

Domestic

Cottons,

Of all desirable makes

IN GREAT VARIETY!

We shall sell these Goods CHEAP, and give Early Buyers Good Value for their money.

J. A. PARSONS & CO.
No. 3. Concert Block, Corning, N. Y
Sept, 17. 1872.-tf.

Examination of Teachers.

EXAMINATION of Teachers will be held at Liberty,

(Block House)	Tuesday,	Sept	24, 1872,
Union, (Ogdensburg)	Wednesday,	"	25,
Blossburg,	Thursday,	"	26,
Covington Boro,	Friday,	"	27,
Mansfield, (State Normal)	Saturday,	"	28,
Mainsburg,	Monday,	"	30,
Roseville,	Tuesday,	Oct	1,
Jackson, (Daggett's Mills)	Wednesday,	"	2,
Lawrenceville,	Thursday,	"	3,
Farmington, (Cum'gs s h)	Friday,	"	4,
Nelson,	Saturday,	"	5,
Middlebury, (Keeneville)	Monday,	"	7,
Charleston, (Whit'yv'le)	Wednesday,	"	9,
Tioga Boro,	Thursday,	"	10,
Delmar, (Stony Fork)	Friday,	"	11,
Wellsboro,	Saturday,	"	12,
Brookfield, (s road s. h.)	Monday,	"	21,
Westfield Boro,	Tuesday,	"	22,
Clymer (Sabinsville)	Wednesday,	"	23,
Gaines, (Vermilyea's)	Thursday,	"	24,
Chatham, (Close s. h.)	Friday,	"	25,
Knoxville,	Saturday,	"	26,

and at Academy Corners on the two following later days.

Examinations exclusively written. Applicants will provide themselves with pen, ink, and ½ dozen sheets of foolscap paper. *No private examinations.* All who expect to teach during the year will attend these examinations. As far as possible all teachers will be examined in the district where they expect to teach. *Examinations to commence at 9 a. m.*

School Directors and others are earnestly invited to attend. Our County Institute will be held in Wellsboro upon the week commencing *Oct. 14th*

E HORTON,
Co. Supt

Sept. 10, 1872-7w.

New Grocery and Restaurant!

THE undersigned has opened a new GROCERY and EATING HOUSE in the store lately occupied by George Hastings, the first door below Bunnel's [illegible]. He has a full and fresh stock of fine

Groceries & Confectioneries,

which will be sold *cheap for Cash.*

Particular attention will be paid to the wants of the "inner man." WARM MEALS will be furnished at all hours. Every delicacy will be supplied in its season. *Fresh Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, Sardines, Fresh Fish, &c., &c.*, will be furnished for the table in the best style and on the shortest notice. Call in and see.

Wellsboro, Aug 7, 1872-6m.
P. F. ROBERTS

To Suffering Humanity.

DR. TIPPLE'S PILE SPECIFIC is warranted to cure every case of Constipation and Piles, or money refunded.

Sold by John R. Pierce, Wellsboro, Pa.
Oct. 1, 1872.-6mos

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
Sept. 24, 1872-1.

A. B. EASTMAN,

DENTIST.

Opposite Cone House. Teeth extracted without pain. Artificial inserted on short notice, at reduced prices. Preservation of the natural a specialty. Call and see specimens.
Wellsboro, Sept. 17, 1872-tf

Invalids Don't Despair.

Thousands have found relief, and thousands will turn to this medicine, after exhausting their purses and patience in search of health.

Giddiness of the head, dullness of the mind, foul breath, coated tongue, loss of appetite, pains and weakness in the stomach, enlargement of the liver, yellowness of the skin, constant fever and thirst, and a total disrelish for business, pleasure, or any kind of employment. FAHRNEY'S PANACEA, if taken and persevered in for a few days, will remove this whole class of symptoms. The fluids of the body become pure, the mind clear, the stomach strengthened, the tongue clean, the appetite improved, and the [illegible] system so benefitted that disease, in bad weather is less liable to afflict you

DR. P. FAHRNEY'S

Trade [illegible]

Celebrated Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

As a medicine for children, the panacea is in every way, calculated to take the place of the endless variety of drugs which are annually sold for that purpose, and which are often very injurious. A medicine that possesses the qualities of a cathartic as well as an alterative, and which is capable of arresting disease without the least injury to the child, is of incalculable value to every mother. As a cathartic it is very effective, yet it does not, if given in proper quantities, cause nausea or distress in the stomach or bowels. It is very pleasant to the taste, which is a very important feature as a medicine for children. As a preventive of disease it is unprecedented, as it acts directly upon the digestive organs and the blood. In all scrofulous diseases it is the most effective medicine ever offered to the public, and if given regularly and perseveringly these eruptive diseases so common to children may be entirely eradicated.

Prepared by P. Fahrney's Bros & Co., Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, and Dr. P. FAHRNEY, North Dearborn st eet, Chicago. Price $1 25 per bottle, for sale by wholesale and retail dealers and by Roberts & Coles, Wellsboro, Pa.

July 21, 1872 -6m

Call and see the "KING" of Sewing Machines on exibition at A. B. Eastman's and hear the celebrated "Esty Organ.
Wellsboro, Sept. 17, 72-tf

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.