The Agitator.

A. F. BARNES, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1872.

Circulation 2,000.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

1. Adolph E. Borie, 2. John M. Thompson, 3. W. D. Forten.

ELECTORS.

1. Jos. A. Bonham,	14. John Passmore,
2. Marcus A. Davis,	15. W. J. Colegrove,
3. G. Morrison Coates,	16. Jesse Merrill,
4. Henry Bumm,	17. Henry Grady,
5. Theo. M. Wilson,	18. Robert Bell,
6. Jno. M. Broomall,	19. J. M. Thompson,
7. Francis Schroeder,	20. Isaac Frazier,
8. Mark H. Richards,	21. Geo. W. Andrews,
9. Edward H. Green,	22. Henry Lloyd,
10. D. K. Shoemaker,	23. John J. Gillespie,
11. Daniel R. Miller,	24. Jones Patterson,
12. Leander M. Morton,	25. John W. Wallace,
13. Theodore Strong,	26. Charles C. Boyd.

Election, Tuesday, November 5th,

Gold closed in New York last Saturday at 113¼.

The official returns for the State show that Hartranft has a majority of 35,737.

Sherwood runs behind Buckalew's vote 44 in Clinton county, 168 in Lycoming, and 196 in Potter.

The newspapers of the day are full of horrors. We present a few samples culled from our local exchanges, on our third page.

As will be seen by the official returns published herewith, Judge Ross has a majority of 2,414 in this district. It is not quite as large as we hoped for, but it is larger than we had any right to expect, and it will do.

Judge Ross runs ahead of his ticket 26 in Center county, 39 in Clinton, 27 in Lycoming, and 218 in Potter. His majority in the district is 313 greater than that of the Governor elect. This is an indorsement of which any man might well be proud.

The "Tammany Ring"—that is to say, Mayor Hall, "Boss" Tweed and Connolly—were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the taxpayers of New York, last week. Now that there seems to be plenty of indictments, let us see a fair trial and a little even-handed justice meted out to the rogues.

Here is bad news for the smokers: A number of cigar manufacturers in New York have acceded to the demand of their workmen for an increase of wages of from one to five dollars per thousand. But we can all fall back on pipes, if necessary.—There are corn-cobs still in the land.

The New York State Congregational Convention met at Rochester last week, and resolved in favor of manufacturers and other employers paying their workmen on Monday instead of Saturday. It is no doubt a good suggestion; but it seems a little odd as coming from a religious Convention.

The next State Legislature will be decidedly Republican. The Senate, composed of thirty-three members, will be made up of eighteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats; while the House, consisting of one hundred members, will, according to our latest returns, stand sixty Republicans to forty Democrats. This gives a majority of twenty-three on joint ballot. The composition of the Senate also makes it probable that M'Clure will not be of so much importance next winter as he was last. He is now a Democratic unit—nothing more.

One reason why the Democrats nominated Mr. Greeley was that they hoped the coalition would secure a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives. The *World* openly boasted that this would be the result. But the elections already held render it reasonably certain that the next House will be Republican by a majority of nearly two-thirds. This simple fact is a strong argument against Mr. Greeley's election. The country is not anxious to witness another quarrel between the Executive and Congress. The days of Johnson are not yet forgotten.

The Straight-out Democrats met in State Convention at Harrisburg last Wednesday. The party was well represented by delegates from the different counties, the telegraph informs us. After effecting an organization, a letter from the State Executive Committee was read stating that as the result of the October elections rendered the election of Greeley out of the question, there existed no necessity for the nomination of an electoral ticket in behalf of the Louisville nominees, and recommending the honest Democracy of the State from taking any part in the contest of the two Republican candidates—Grant the regular, and Greeley the sorehead. Numerous letters from prominent Democrats throughout the State were also read, favoring the advice of the State Committee. The telegraph assures us that after a thorough discussion in secret session, the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously agreed to, and the Convention adjourned. So ends the Straight-out movement in Pennsylvania. Now let us see what the ballot-box discloses next month.

The Work at Hand.

The coalitionists are already chuckling over the fancied possibility of surprising and routing the Republican hosts while the latter are sleeping securely over their recent brilliant victories. Our triumph has been so complete and so conclusive of the final result of the Presidential campaign that our enemies fondly imagine we may be lulled into carelessness and inactivity. The leading organs of the opposition are seeking to reanimate their desponding followers by the assurance that Republicans, certain of Gen. Grant's election, will relax their vigilance, and suffer the Democracy to gain by a sudden dash what they have failed to win by main force.

But this hope will prove as vain as that which, earlier in the season, led a great party to trade off its distinctive principles for the votes of a few unappreciated, discontented deserters from the Republican ranks. The Democratic leaders believed then that by accepting Mr. Greeley as a candidate with his Republican following they had insured the triumph of their party by pretending to surrender their principles; and every man of them who could figure at all fell to ciphering out the "percentage" of votes which was necessary to their triumph in the several States. It was as certain in their eyes as any mathematical fact could be, that a change of a ridiculously small proportion of Republican votes would secure them the victory. And they could call the roll of their "Liberal" assistants who were to give them the votes needed. We all see now how miserably those calculations miscarried. But sober experience did not confirm it. And it is no less certain that this last hope of theirs will prove equally delusive.

The Republican party does not propose to go to sleep until the sun of the 5th of November goes down on their complete national triumph; and if there was any inclination to do so, these expressed hopes of our foes would be sufficient to overcome it. While Republicans feel that they are about to secure the fruits of all their toils for the past twelve years, they know that it is only unsleeping vigilance, untiring exertion that can give them the victory. There has been a natural lull after the great battles of October. We have rejoiced over our great successes, as was meet and right. We have inspirited our friends everywhere, and appreciated their hearty congratulations. And we have joined them in the joyful anticipation of the glorious result of the campaign. But we know that it will not do to rest on our arms, and to trust to the despondency and demoralization of our opponents to achieve that result. There is still hard work to be done. We must again form our lines, and see to it that every man is in his place and prepared to do his whole duty in the final struggle. The canvass of every school district should be perfected and carefully corrected. The doubters and the wavering among our opponents, who are ready to forsake a desperate and unprincipled cause, must be looked after. Ample provision must be made to bring every voter for the right side to the polls. Every man must be made to feel that on his vote and his active exertion depends in no small measure the issue of the campaign. That fatal delusion which leads men to think that success is assured, and that the loss of one vote here and there will work no harm, must be dissipated. This is the work that lies right before us; this the duty of the hour. Let us all do that work thoroughly, and discharge that duty faithfully, and all will be well.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1872.

TRIBUNE AND WORLD BEG THE QUESTION.

Senator Harlan, in the capacity of editor of the Washington *Chronicle*, is making himself felt and feared by the New York *Tribune* and *World*. These papers both attacked him as a blasphemer, because in a reply to a leading Democrat named Jewett, who has recently pronounced in favor of Grant and Wilson, he wrote: "But having noticed that of the twelve disciples selected by the Saviour one proved to be a traitor, and that another, on the first trial of his virtue, lied and cursed and swore, I do agree with you in the conviction that the President's opponents are unreasonable in their demand that he should be much more successful in his appointments than the Vicegerent of the Almighty." The *Tribune* having gone once over the ground of malignant personality against Senator Harlan, the *World* takes it up second hand, and asserts that in this illustration of the impossibility of always securing faithful workers in any good cause, "he avows his patron's civil service more irreproachable than the divine company of Apostles." The rejoinder of the editor of the *Chronicle* is one of the most intensely incisive articles that has lately appeared, in which the *World* appears as the defender of the character of Judas, which is likened to that of Horace Greeley, who is attempting, while pretending the tenderest regard for it, to betray his party into the hands of its enemies for a worldly consideration. The real blasphemy is shown to be the *World's* conception of "the divine Apostle Judas," and the illustration of the Senator nothing more than a recital of that which is more fully stated by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. The nature of the case demands a strong condemnation upon those who constantly inveigh against the President, and hold him responsible for every criminal act committed by the very few who among his appointees have violated their trust, though punished as soon as discovered, and the number of those not being a hundredth part of the proportional criminality found among the trusted followers of Jesus. The *Worldly* advocate of Judas's divinity is admonished that he went out and hanged himself after the betrayal; but as this attempt is futile, he is encouraged by the words of the Sacred Poet:

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return."

VIGILANCE THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

It is now manifest that despite the discouragements of the decisive elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska and Indiana, the leaders of the coalition are determined to relax no effort still to accomplish their purpose of gaining office. The old fashioned spirit of adopting arbitrary force to carry elections as demonstrated in Georgia, has apparently encouraged these unscrupulous managers to believe that they may yet, through such means, gain control of the nation. South Carolina Republicans are divided—perhaps foolishly and unnecessarily—and here is one of the opportunities to secure the Legislature of that State. The fact that these false leaders of the people are still actively in the field, is sufficient evidence that it is the duty of all who believe in progress and a free expression at the ballot-box to be active and vigilant in the cause, and ready to take all proper and necessary steps to prevent wholesale fraud and criminal force from cheating the people out of their already fairly expressed will.

GREELEY STILL HARPING.

At Pleasantville, N. Y., on Saturday, the garrulous candidate who promised not again to open his mouth made another long harangue to a Democratic meeting. He went over the old story that slavery is dead and cannot be brought to life, and therefore *the question of slavery* is also dead, and should not be raised again in the North, however much it may be kept alive by the conduct of rebels in the South; that the first living question now is that "all the white people shall be enfranchised *just as all the black people are.*" It is quite clear that if the white people of this country are enfranchised [illegible] and in the manner that Mr [illegible] may so far in Georgia permit [illegible] Greeley's friends the blacks, th[illegible] the enfranchisement of make [illegible] they will be obliged, in order to [illegible] enfranchisement available, to take their lives in their hands and fight their way through blood to the polls against an organized and armed force of Democratic-Liberals. Is this his vaunted impartial suffrage?

Having been shamed out of his reckless twaddle over the two hundred perjured rebels who are simply debarred from holding office by the Constitution until habilitated by Congress, he next leaves national politics and the plank in his platform of adherence to local self-government, and virtually denounces the sovereign State of Arkansas because some of her rebels are still disfranchised. He spreads himself like a green bay tree which sadly needs the chopper's ax over the fact that in pursuance of his ambitious designs upon the Presidency he was long before other men—even the Copperheads themselves—in advocating universal amnesty. He modestly avers that his patent doctrine of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage is the wisdom of true statesmanship, and then he attempts to slough over and to palliate the Kuklux atrocities of the South, and winds up with a lachrymose exhortation to the North to be reconciled to the present lawlessness of the ex-rebels; to put their trust in him as helmsman of the ship of State, and straightway be transported into the bright haven of happiness and fraternal love. The people luckily have just spoken their dissent to all he has said upon the stump, and it now remains for New York State, like all the other States wherein he has played the demagogue, to record its vote in favor of Grant and Wilson, and thus to prove that the American masses cannot be easily played upon even by an adept in the art of dissimulation.

CAPITAL ITEMS.

The Executive Departments were all closed for the day in honor of the funeral of ex-Secretary W. H. Seward, and the respective buildings were all draped in black for the usual period, out of respect to the memory of the honored and illustrious dead.

Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, is about to return home from her grand tour of Europe. She sailed from London on the steamer Scotia last Saturday, bound for New York. C. M.

Gen. Hartranft on the Result.

A few days after the election the friends and neighbors of Gen. Hartranft held a meeting at his home, Norristown, to rejoice over the victory and congratulate the Governor elect on his triumphant vindication. Large delegations from the neighboring towns and from Philadelphia were in attendance, and at an early hour in the evening the procession marched to the residence of our victorious standard bearer.

On Gen. Hartranft's appearance, after repeated calls, the cheers were deafening.—After quiet had been restored, he came forward and spoke as follows:

"My fellow townsmen and friends, your personal kindness overwelms me, and the answer my friends and neighbors, who have known me all my days, have given, without distinction of party, to my accusers is the best reward of my life. Old Montgomery, where I have lived as man and boy for forty years, wheels around for the first time and joins the Republican column in her indignation at the base falsehoods with which I have been assailed. You know just what kind of person I am, and you even left your party to vindicate my character as a faithful officer and an honest man. From the bottom of my heart I thank you for it.

"I thank you also for this hearty welcome, in the name of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, whose standard was given to my keeping. I am proud of the party to which I belong, and which has just now so nobly vindicated its principles and shown that it cannot be seduced from its integrity, either by newspapers or by politicians.

"We have fought a good fight; we have won a good victory. It will be me duty to see that the true men who so gallantly stood by their colors never have reason to regret the support they have given me.

"I fully expected to encounter the fair and open opposition of my political opponents, but I was surprised to find that the chief weapons of my enemies were forgeries and falsehoods, and that their chief witnesses were bad men whom it was my official duty to assist in exposing and prosecuting. During the canvass my lips were sealed, but at last I am permitted to speak, and to give my pledge that, as I incurred the hostility of these men because of my efforts to protect the taxpayers from plunder, I will not cease my endeavors to compel them and their confederates to return to the Treasury the money they confess to have taken from it.

"And then, too, my friends, our victory has given us a united party. A few men who had assumed to be leaders deserted to the enemy while the battle was raging, but nobody followed them, and their going has given us peace and harmony and increased our majority. One pretends to be for Greeley, another pretends to be for Grant, and a third pretends that he don't know whether he is for Grant or Greeley; but one thing is certain, and that is that in the hour of our greatest peril these men stepped outside the Republican party in order to defeat it; and so far as I am concerned I intend that they shall stay outside of it until they repent of their treason. Even then they must take their places in the rear, and not attempt to lead the troops they attempted to betray.

"For almost seven years I have tried to do my duty, as I understood it, in the office to which the people of Pennsylvania twice elected me by large majorities. Now that they have told me by a still larger majority to 'go up higher,' I will still try to do my duty as I understand it, and thereby continue to deserve their approval and their confidence. And now I wish you all goodnight."

At every point in the General's speech when reference was made to those who had so bitterly opposed and traduced him, the immense crowd would groan and hiss, and every allusion to the glorious victory that had elevated him to the gubernatorial chair were received with corresponding cheers.

How they Voted in Georgia.

The Washington *Chronicle*, speaking of the recent election in Georgia, at which the State was carried for the Greeleyites by a heavy majority, says:

The *Southwest Georgian*, published in the county of Houston, is before us, with more evidence of the atrocious frauds in that State that have thus far failed to extort a single word of condemnation from Liberal or Democratic journals.

At Powersville the Democratic voters were allowed to vote without hindrance, but the Republican colored men were challenged even when they held up their tax receipts in their hands. The same course was taken at Fort Valley. Republican votes were only taken when there was no Democrat who wanted to vote. All manner of objections were advanced to the colored voters, and they were kept waiting hour after hour without any chance to vote. Those who voted were lectured and scolded and ridiculed. There being a large majority of colored voters in the precinct, the deliberate purpose was to prevent them from voting, while every Democrat was permitted to exercise his right. And thus the matter closed, according to the *Georgian*:

"The colored voters behaved admirably on the streets; they stood up quietly and respectfully at the polls, anxious to get a chance to vote. The polls closed promptly at three o'clock, leaving 430 voters with their Republican tickets in one hand and their tax receipts in the other. They had their names taken down by a white friend, to show that, having complied with all laws, they could not express their choice by ballot for the man they wished to rule over them as Governor, and the legislators they wished to make laws for them. If this is a sample of the expression of the people's will in a county having 2,400 Republican majority, what must it be in a county with the vote more evenly balanced? For the Democrats beat at this precinct, although but one of eight in this county."

Houston county is the heaviest colored county in Georgia. By the law of [illegible] which put Republicans on as managers of election, the Republicans [illegible] 1870, carried the county by 2,200 majority [illegible] by arming themselves, insulting and intimidating voters, carried it by 400 majority! That is what the New York *Tribune* calls voting in "*liberty* and *peace*."

Here is the way the *Telegraph Messenger*, a Democratic (Greeley) paper at Macon, [illegible] made merry over the slaughter of the blacks at the polls there:

"The *special police* used their weapons freely, and between fifty and a hundred shots were fired. 'It was a lively skirmish,' lasting about three minutes. No shots were fired by the whites except those that were on duty as special police. These were sufficient however to rout the negroes and send them scampering in every direction. They stood not upon the order of their going, but went at once, pell-mell, hurry-skurry, all madly bent upon getting out of the way, leaving their dead and wounded upon the field."

Alexander H. Stephens on Gen. Grant.

In the second volume of his 'History of the Rebellion,' Alexander H. Stephens, who, as to intelligence and keen discrimination, has no superior in the Southern States, gives his impressions of Gen. Grant, as made upon his first and only interview with him.—They are as follows:

"I was never so much disappointed in my life in my previously-formed opinions of either the personal appearance or bearings of any one about whom I had read and heard so much. The disappointment, moreover, was in every respect favorable and agreeable. I was instantly struck with the great simplicity and perfect naturalness of his manners, and the entire absence of anything like affectation, show, or even the usual military air or mien of men in his position. He was plainly attired, sitting in a log cabin, busily writing on a small table, by a kerosene lamp. It was night when we arrived. There was nothing in his appearance or surroundings which indicated his official rank. There were neither guards nor aids about him. Upon Col. Babcock's rapping at his door, the response, 'Come in,' was given by himself, in a tone of voice and with a cadence which I can never forget. His conversation was easy and fluent, without the least effort or restraint. In this nothing was so closely watched by me as the point and terseness with which he expressed whatever he said. He did not seem either to court or avoid conversation; but whenever he did speak, what he said was directly to the point and covered the whole matter in a few words. I saw, before being with him long, that he was exceedingly quick in perception and direct in purpose, with a vast deal more brains than tongue, as ready as that was at his command. * * The more I became acquainted with him, the more I became thoroughly impressed with the very extraordinary combination of rare elements of character which he exhibited. * * Upon the whole, the result of this first acquaintance with Gen. Grant, beginning with our going to and ending with our return from Hampton Roads, was the conviction in my mind that, taken all in all, he was one of the most remarkable men I had ever met with, and that his career in life, if his days should be prolonged, was hardly entered upon. * * That was the opinion of him then formed, and it is the same which has been uniformly expressed by me ever since."

18th Congress District, 1872—Official.

	Governor. Hartranft.	Buckalew.	Congress. Ross.	Sherwood.
Center	5292	3712	3318	3718
Clinton	2018	2652	2057	2588
Lycoming	4659	5056	4606	4898
Potter	1466	1042	1684	846
Tioga	5504	2376	3316	2582
Total	18939	14818	17041	14627
Majorities	2101		2414	

The Greeley Defeat.

The verdicts that are rendered by the three great States which have just held their elections are positively final as to Mr. Greeley's prospects of election. He is quite as much defeated as if the elections of November were over, and the official returns received to prove him in a contemptible minority. His most sanguine supporters have scarcely claimed that he could be elected unless the coalitionists carried two out of the three principal States that voted on the 5th, and now that they have not carried one, his fate is absolutely settled.

It is moreover apparent that the office-seeking partnership of which Mr. Greeley is the figurehead was the immediate cause of the complete victory that the Radicals have achieved. A Washington dispatch states the case fairly when it attributes the result to the unwillingness of Democrats to vote for Mr. Greeley directly or indirectly. So strong was this feeling on the part of many of them in Pennsylvania, for example, that they withheld their support from Mr. Buckalew, notwithstanding he is a thorough Democrat and a man of eminent ability and the highest personal character. It is evident that many thousands of Democratic voters in that State had the fortitude and the moral heroism to overlook these considerations for the sake of administering to the most corrupt and villainous combination in the history of American politics the rebuke it deserved. How many thousands more, then, are in the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, who voted for the anti-Radical State tickets on the 8th, but who will not vote for Mr. Greeley in November, may be approximately conceived; probably there are enough of them to make Grant's majorities in those States in 1872 greater than they were in 1868.

With the perfect demonstration that is afforded by the elections of the 8th of the utter inability of the Cincinnati-Baltimore coalition to defeat the Radical ticket, there ought to be no longer any delay in repudiating Greeley and Brown as the Democratic candidates. Let the grand old party now reform its lines under the banner of O'Conor and Adams, and if victory does not await it, it will at least not be compelled to contemplate the certainty of defeat and disgrace.—*Chicago Times.*

Address to Pennsylvania Republicans.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Republican State Committee tenders its hearty thanks to the Republicans of the State for the devotion they have shown to their principles, and the firmness with which they have maintained the integrity of their party against the fierce assault made upon it. We cannot, without being invidious, select individuals for special mention, but our thanks are particularly due to the chairmen of the several Republican County Committees for faithful and efficient co-operation, to the many gentlemen throughout the State who have given their time and talents to advocating our cause on the stump, to the able speakers from abroad who aided us, and to the Republican newspaper press of the State, which has, by its zeal and ability, commended itself anew to the confidence and regard of our people.

The November battle yet remains to be fought. Practically, its result may be said to be known beyond doubt, but much remains to be done to make that result certain. We go into the fight with our hearts cheered by the great victory just won, and we must win for Grant a still greater triumph than that we have just gained for Hartranft.

In carrying on this struggle to its certain and important conclusion, some who have fought us bitterly and taken active part with the enemy will attempt to regain in our ranks the places they have wilfully forsaken. No one has the right to say that these men shall not now come in and vote for Grant, but we have the right to say, and we trust the chairman of every Republican County Committee in the State will unite with us in saying, emphatically and irrevocably, that no one who fought against Hartranft shall be permitted to make a speech under our auspices for Grant. Let them hold meetings of their own, if they will, but not with our aid or permission. Very respectfully,

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

Congressmen Elected.

The following is a complete list of Congressmen elected in Pennsylvania. Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *italics*.

At Large—Glenni W. Scofield, Lemuel Todd, Charles Albright.

1st District—*Samuel J. Randall.*
2d District—Charles O'Neill.
3d District—Leonard Myers.
4th District—William D. Kelley
5th District—Alfred C. Harmer.
6th District—James S. Biery.
7th District—Washington Townsend.
8th District—*Hiester Clymer.*
9th District—A. Herr Smith.
10th District—John W. Killinger.
11th District—*John B. Stoker.*
12th District—L. D. Shoemaker.
13th District—J. B. Storm.
14th District—John Crawbridge.
15th District—[illegible] B. Packer.
16th District—*John A. Magee.*
17th District—John Cessna.
18th District—*R. Milton Speer.*
19th District—Sobieski Ross.
20th District—Carlton B. Curtis.
21st District—Hiram L. Richmond.
22d District—A. Wilson Taylor.
23d District—James S. Negley.
24th District—Ebenezer M'Junkin.
25th District—William S. Moore.

Republicans, 22; Democrats, 5.

Senator Wilson on the Triumph.

In responding to the recent serenade given him in St. Louis, Hon. Henry Wilson said: "You have met here to-night to rejoice over the result of the labors of your friends in the other States. I have expected this triumph. I have expected that we would carry every one of the free States—the old ones, I mean—and I shall be disappointed if we do not carry at least two-thirds of what were called the slave States. And I have one ground for this, and that is that the needs of this country demand it.—[A voice—"What about Greeley and Brown?"] Gentlemen, this contest is not between Greeley and Grant. They are both of them only men—they are our agents; they are of no great account—they will both soon die; but it is on account of the ideas they represent—the great principles and the great policies—that they acquire any importance whatever. The good of this country demands that the Republican party shall control the Government for many years to come, [cheers,] until every drop of disloyal blood shall have become loyal, and until there is not within its borders a man who does not love liberty and desire liberty for all the children of men. The development of this country, of its natural resources, of its vast future, demand that the Republican party shall sway its destinies for years to come, and it is going to do so."

The South Carolina election took place last Wednesday, resulting in the election of the regular Republican candidate for Governor by a large majority. All but one of the Congressmen elected were Republicans.

One Satisfaction.

Among the incidents of the elections which will give general satisfaction to honest men, is the defeat of Dan Voorhees, in the Sixth District, Indiana. When a man commits an error through misinformation, or imperfect judgment, he may be forgiven; but when he knows well which is wrong and which the right course, and persists in taking the wrong one from purely selfish motives, he deserves no sympathy. Voorhees started by denouncing Greeley in the bitterest language; he declared that it would be a crime for the Democratic Party to take Greeley as their candidate. He soon afterward threw his arms around Greeley's neck, not because he had changed his opinions about the "Sage," but because he declared he could not save his own seat in Congress unless he gave in to the fraud. But a just punishment has overtaken him. His surrender of his principle has brought upon him the very fate to avoid which he made that surrender, and "serve him right" will be the verdict of every honest man in the country.—*N. Y. Times.*

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.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Wellsboro Post office Oct. 19, 1872.

Mary Bellinger, Stephen Campbell, E. Z. English, Rebecca English, Amanda Empson, Darius U. Hotchkiss, Sherry E. Rimball, Joseph Parke, Monsieur Buckerol, Lewis C. Seeley, Frank Simmons, Lodemia Wilcox, Morid B. Webster.

In calling for any of the above, please say they are advertised, and give date of advertisement.

GEO. W. MERRICK, P. M.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of James Heron, late of Fall Brook, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Tioga county, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same to me for settlement. SAMUEL HERON,

Fall Brook, Pa., Oct. 22, 1872-6w* Adm'r.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Charles H. Lefler, late of Jackson township, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Tioga county, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to me, at my residence at Daggett's Mills, for settlement. DAVID B. LEFLER,

Daggett's Mills, Pa., Oct. 22, 1872-6w. EX'R.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at public sale his farm in Middlebury, about one mile and a half north of Hilliardsville, on the road leading to the Westbrook School House. Said farm contains about 68 acres mostly improved, a frame house, a frame barn, and 135 apple trees thereon. The farm is well watered, and well adapted for grain and grazing purposes. Terms easy. I will also sell a good span of mares, harness, &c., 1 colt, 3 cows, 5 hogs, 2 light wagons for one or two horses, a mow of hay, a quantity of potatoes, corn and oats, 1 caldron kettle, 1 sleigh, and some other articles not mentioned. I will give 6 months credit on the personal property for all sums over $10. The above personal property will be sold on the premises at nine o'clock, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1872. The farm can be bought at any time before the sale. Call on

Crooked Creek, Oct. 22, 1872-3w. E. W. DAILEY.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, upon the premises in Elkland borough, on Thursday, the 31st day of October, 1872, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property: A lot of land in Elkland borough bounded north by the Cowanesque River; west and south by lands of Joel Parkhurst, and east by the public highway; containing about two acres all improved, with frame house, frame Steam Tannery, frame shed and out buildings, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Wing Tabor in suit of J. & J. Parkhurst & Co. E. A. FISH,

Oct. 15, 1872-3w. Sheriff.

General Election Proclamation.

BY virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections of this Commonwealth," I, E. A. FISH, High Sheriff of Tioga county, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the electors of Tioga county, aforesaid State, that a general election will be held throughout said county on the first Tuesday of November, 1872, being the 5th day of November, at the several districts within said county, namely:

Bloss township, Arnot school house.
Blossburg, Union school house.
Brookfield, South Road school house.
Charleston, Dartt Settlement school house.
Clymer, Sabinsville school house.
Chatham, Chatham Center school house.
Covington, hotel of Thos. Graves.
Delmar, Court House.
Deerfield, Cowanesque House.
Elkland borough, Sandy Stinson.
Elk, Smith school house.
Fall Brook borough, Fall Brook school house.
Farmington, Gee school house.
Gaines, H. C. Vermilyea's.
Hamilton township, Morris Run Hall.
Jackson, house of O. Hamilton.
Knoxville borough, Eagle House.
Lawrence, Slosson's Hotel.
Lawrence borough, Slosson's Hotel,
Liberty, Sheffer's Hotel.
Mansfield borough, Model school House.
Mainsburg borough, P. Doud's Hotel.
Middlebury, Hollidaytown school house.
Morris, house of Geo. Crist.
Nelson, house of Charles Goodrich.
Osceola, H. & J. Tubb's Block.
Richmond, Methodist Church.
Rutland, house of Elmer Backer.
Sullivan, P. Doud's Hotel.
Shippen, Big Meadow school house.
Tioga, Hotel of E. M. Smith.
Tioga borough, Hotel of E. M. Smith.
Wellsboro, Court House.
Westfield, E. G. Hill's Hotel.
Westfield borough, E. G. Hill's Hotel.
Ward, house of William L. Thomas.
Union, house of John Irvin.

At which time and place there will be elected electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, consisting of a number of persons equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which this State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States.

And it is further directed by the said law that the return Judges of the said election districts shall meet at the Court House in Wellsboro, Pa, to make out the general returns on the first Friday succeeding the said election, being the 8th day of November.

I am by said act further directed to give notice that every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold office or appointments of trust or profit under the government of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of this State, or of any incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or any other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

And the law of 1866 directs:

For instructions in regard to the organization of boards of election, etc., see laws of 2d July, 1839, pamphlet page 219, and also pamphlet laws of 1869, page 49, furnished to the said several election districts.

WHEREAS, By an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged, or relieved from the penalty, or disability therein provided, are deemed, and taken, to have voluntarily relinquished, and forfeited, their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof.

And whereas, Persons, not citizens of the United States, are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such elections to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person or persons, embraced in the provisions, and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to vote any ballot, or ballots.

SECTION 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any of them shall receive, or consent to receive, any such disqualified person, he, or they, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, he shall, for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, in the jail of the proper county, for not less than sixty days.

SECTION 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote a ballot, or ballots, any person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall, for each offence, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot, or ballots.

SECTION 4. That if any person hereafter shall persuade, or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot, or ballots, to the officers of any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such a person, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter session of this commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of the act, in the case officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot, or ballots.

And in the above elections the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

Given under my hand at Wellsboro this 15th day of October 1872.

E. A. FISH,
Sheriff of Tioga county.

We have Shed the Shanty!

T. L. BALDWIN & CO

TIOGA, PA.

And now have but time to say to our friends and customers that we have good

BARGAINS

FOR THEM

Our Elegant New Store

Is filled full of

DESIRABLE GOODS

at the lowest prices to be found.

Call and you will know how it is yourselves.

T. L. BALDWIN & CO.

Oct. 15, 1872.

WELLSBORO

Door, Sash & Blind Factory.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, is prepared to furnish first-class work from the best lumber, at his new factory which is now in full operation.

Sash, Doors,

BLINDS, PICKETS,

AND MOULDINGS,

constantly on hand, or manufactured to order.

Planing and Matching

done promptly, and in the best manner. The best workmen employed, and none but the best seasoned lumber used. Encourage home industry.

Factory near the foot of Main Street.

Jan. 1, 1872-tf. BENJ. AUSTIN.

GO TO

Head Quarters

FOR

Drugs and Medicines,

(Patent or otherwise)—Also for

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, PUTTY, LIME, AND ALL STYLES OF BRUSHES, &c.

GO TO HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Choice Liquors, Cigars,

and TOBACCO. Also for

BOOKS.

Religious, Historical, Medical, Legal, Blank or School. N. B. A full assortment of the latter. Also, an excellent assortment of

ALBUMS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMES, STATIONERY, CORDS AND TASSELS, &c., &c.,

Groceries.

On Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Sprup, Molasses, Rice, Spices, Soda, etc., we will not be beaten in price or quality. We will sell choice Teas by the chest, or sugar by the barrel, at as low figures as the same can be bought at this side of New York.

P. S. TRY OUR 4 SHILLING TEA.

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c., &c.

of the newest styles, and lamp chimneys that will break.

Fancy and Toilet Articles.

PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, POMADES, BRUSHES, &c., &c., LIKEWISE CUTLERY AND JEWELRY, WHIPS AND LASHES.

We hold twenty desirable village lots for sale in the central part of the town; and will also loan money at reasonable rates.

N. B. Dr. W. W. Webb has his office in our store, where he may be consulted for advice or treatment.

Jan. 1, 1872-tf. HASTINGS & COLES.

If you wish the latest styles of **HATS & CAPS,**

Go to N. M. GLASSMIRE'S at Round Top.

If you wish a pair of good **BOOTS or SHOES,**

Go to N. M. GLASSMIRE'S

If you wish to buy your Groceries and **DRY GOODS** *Cheap,*

Go to N. M. GLASSMIRE'S.

If you wish the highest prices for **YOUR PRODUCE,**

Go to N. M. GLASSMIRE'S,

ROUND TOP, TIOGA CO, PA.

Oct. 22, 1872-1m.

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