Ourselves.

Now that the campaign is over we shall devote more space than for the past few months to literature, news, and matters of general interest. The literary selections will be carefully made from the freshest and ablest periodicals and books of the day, and will contain nothing offensive to pure morals or good taste. A portion of the paper will be devoted each week to information useful on the farm and in the household.—Special attention will be paid to the collection of local news. The proceedings of the courts and county officers will be promptly reported. The produce market reports will be carefully corrected each week. The editorial columns will contain comments upon such topics of the day as may seem of most interest to the general reader. In short, we aim to make the AGITATOR a thorough political, literary and business *newspaper*. We hope to make it a journal that shall interest every citizen of Tioga county, and be a welcome visitor at every fireside. In doing this, we respectfully ask the aid of our friends and well-wishers in extending our circulation and sending us prompt intelligence of whatever of interest may transpire in their respective neighborhoods.

The regular circulation of the AGITATOR is already larger than that of most journals of the Northern Tier; but we desire to extend it still farther, and with that object in view we will send the paper from the date of subscription until the first of January, 1874, to all new subscribers who send us two dollars in advance, thus giving all those who subscribe at once the paper for the remainder of this year for nothing. But let it be fully understood that to secure it at this rate the cash must accompany all orders.

The Agitator.

A. F. BARNES, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1872.

Grant's majority in Pennsylvania is 137,728. That will do.

Three counties in this State, Philadelphia, Alleghany, and Lancaster give Grant the magnificent majority of 70,808.

The good people of Iowa return a unanimous Republican delegation to the next Congress. There is no nonsense about the politics of that State.

New Jersey gives Grant a majority of 14,557, and a net Republican majority on Congressmen of 19,228. Verily, the late election was a series of surprises.

Greeley carried but two towns in Vermont, and those two are the smallest in the State. Grant's majority is 30,532—his vote being about four times that for the Philosopher.

Mr. Greeley carried but seven counties of his own State—New York, and six of those are "river counties" and under the more immediate influence of Tammany politics.

Justice Fowler, of New York, has committed Col. Blood for trial, in default of $5,000 bail, for publishing a libel on Mr. Luther C. Challis in *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*.

Charles R. Buckalew has secured a seat in the Constitutional Convention, thanks to the accommodating Mr. Freese. We shall now have the changes rung on "cumulative voting", in every imaginable style, no doubt.

A storm of wind, rain and snow swept over the north of Europe last Wednesday and Thursday, causing great damage and the loss of many lives. Some islands in the Baltic are reported entirely submerged. Many vessels and [illegible] wrecked, and the country near the coast was flooded.

There are sixty-six counties in this State, and Mr. Greeley has a majority in but twelve of them, namely, Berks, Clearfield, Columbia, Elk, Fulton, Greene, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Sullivan and York.—One county in six is as much as the Confederates deserved, and they get just one more to make it a round dozen.

United States Commissioner Storrs has issued warrants for the arrest of Susan B. Anthony and fourteen other women—"females," the telegraph calls them—who voted in the city of Rochester at the late election. So we are in a fair way to have one phase of the "woman question" judicially decided. It is only by changing the law, and not by circumventing it, that the "females" can hope to secure the right of suffrage.

Our Constitution-makers have inaugurated the bad practice of adjourning from Friday until Wednesday. If they go on in that way we sha'n't see the end of the Convention in six months. Of course, not much was expected of them the first week except preliminary work; but they are now fully organized, and have adopted the rules necessary for their own government, and it is to be hoped they will hereafter push their business to a speedy conclusion.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* is of the opinion that Grant's re-election involves the destruction of theocracy, the annihilation of polygamy, and the final solution of the Mormon problem, so far as the antagonism between the claim of Divine right and duty to the National Government is concerned. The Mormon leaders favored the election of Greeley, hoping through his philosophic and vacillatory nature to prolong a power which is in every way inimical to the interests of the country. Grant's success is one of the greatest reverses the polygamous priesthood have ever met with, and will result in all those radical changes necessary to place Utah on the same footing with other Territories. This is the judgment of a resident of Mormondom, and we trust it will be justified by the result.

Americans are indeed a sad set all around. Here is a wise London paper—the Tory *Standard*—provoked by our Presidential election to tell us just what it thinks of us, and its thoughts are bad enough, *to wit:*—Republicanism is a deification of the passions of a temporary majority, and is identified with personal and political corruption. "In consequence of the supremacy of the Republican party States are loaded with enormous debts"—Pennsylvania and Iowa, for instance. "Foreign holders of their securities receive nothing"—that is to say, the holders of the Confederate Cotton Loan. This is all bad, but worse remains behind: "The Republicans are responsible also for the insurrection in Cuba, anarchy in Mexico, and the murder of the Emperor Maximilian." Horrible! Insurrectionists, anarchists, and murderers! that's what the Republicans are. They are bad enough, in all conscience; but, the *Standard* tells us, "the Democrats are no better." There's nothing more to be said.

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention assembled at Harrisburg last Tuesday, and were called to order at noon by Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth. An organization was effected by the unanimous election of William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, as President. A resolution was then passed to the effect that the sessions of the Convention, after the first of next January, shall be held in the city of Philadelphia. Wednesday was mainly spent in the election of minor officers and fixing their compensation. Some party feeling was excited by this business, the Democratic minority claiming that a part of the officers should be given to their side of the house. The Republicans would not concede this, however, and all the officers elected—ten in number—were of the dominant party. The third day was passed in passing resolutions calling upon different State officers for information, and in adopting part of the rules reported for the government of the Convention. During the week Daniel L. Rhone, a delegate from the Thirteenth district resigned and was replaced by Caleb B. Wright, from the same district. John G. Freese also resigned, it being understood that Charles R. Buckalew would be selected to fill the vacancy.

Resuming Business.

The New York *Tribune* of the 7th instant contained "a card," dated the day after election, which hardly needed the signature to show what hand penned it; it smacks of Greeley in every line. In it the late Democratic candidate tells us that he "resumes the editorship of the *Tribune*, which he relinquished on embarking in another line of business six months ago." He proposes hereafter to treat "all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor." There is no doubt that Mr. Greeley is sincere in this avowed intention, and there is equally no doubt that the event will prove his intention a vain one. It is simply impossible for him to treat any question with judicial fairness and candor. He is by nature a born partisan and a polemic. No problem can be stated, of whatever nature, of which he will not form an opinion at sight, and reiterate it afterwards until the world wearies of his din. Mr. Greeley is a man of genius; but this self-satisfied promise to act with judicial fairness and candor is only another exhibition of his profound lack of self-knowledge.

The great editor assures us that "he will never again be a candidate for any office." In view of the running qualities he developed in the late canvass this assurance seems hardly necessary. But let that pass. He goes on to say that he "is not in full accord with either of the great parties which have hitherto divided the country." This strikes us as not a little queer. Here is a man who has for months past been the candidate for President of one of the great parties of the country. He finds himself overwhelmingly defeated mainly because of his own personal unpopularity and unfitness for the office, and the day after the election he coolly turns around and tells the men who have sacrificed themselves and their party to his personal ambition that he is not in accord with them! We hope they enjoy the snub. So much for the personal side of the matter.

But there is another view of this astounding avowal. Mr. Greeley has been holding up the Cincinnati platform to us as the very flower of political wisdom; the Democratic party nominated him and indorsed his platform "without dotting an i or crossing a t," whereupon he, and his organs, and his partisans dinned into our ears that the Democrats were honest and sincere—that they had been converted to Mr. Greeley's beloved platform. He remained their candidate on that platform for five months. He went about the country making political speeches, and the Democratic press applauded him to the echo. In fact the whole avowed creed of the Democratic party was summed up in Horace Greeley and the Cincinnati platform. And now this same Horace Greeley tells the country that he is not in accord with that [illegible] hometanism! We have many reasons for admiring Mr. Greeley; but it is a pity that his absurd self-stultification did not come to an end with the canvass.

He promises to make an independent journal of the *Tribune*; and in that work he will doubtless succeed. But whoever expects to see either men or measures treated with judicial fairness or candor in its columns, will be sorely disappointed. Neither Mr. Greeley nor his paper deserves any favor from Republicans, and they claim none. They have both done their best, to destroy the party and injure the country. Happily, they were both baffled in their attempts.—But the people will not forget the campaign of 1872, and the part played in it by Horace Greeley and the New York *Tribune*.

Weed and Greeley.

There is a passage in Mr. Greeley's celebrated letter to Gov. Seward, dissolving the political firm of Seward, Weed and Greeley, which, in view of the late election, shows in a strong light the political sagacity of one and the conceited foolishness of the other of the junior partners of the concern. It will be remembered that the letter was written in 1854, just after the election of Myron H. Clark as Governor and Henry J. Raymond as Lieutenant Governor of New York. Mr. Greeley says that early in the canvass one or two personal friends suggested his name as a candidate for Governor; that he did nothing, and by-and-by Mr. Weed came down from Albany to tell him why he could not support him for that office. The letter then goes on,—

"The upshot of his discourse (very cautiously stated) was this: If I were a candidate for Governor, I should beat not myself only, but you, [Seward.] Perhaps that was true. * * * I suspect it is true that I could not have been elected Governor as a Whig. But had he and you been favorable, there *would* have been a party in the State, ere this, which could and would have elected me to any post, without injuring myself or endangering your re-election. * * * At length, I was nettled by his language—well intended, but *very* cutting, as addressed by him to me—to say, in substance, 'Well, then, make Patterson Governor, and try my name for Lieutenant. To lose this place is a matter of no importance, and we can see whether I am really so odious.'"

But Mr. Greeley was not nominated, while his hated rival, Raymond, *was*. The Whig candidate for Governor was elected by a small plurality, and the same party had a majority in both branches of the State Legislature, thereby insuring the return of Mr. Seward to the United States Senate. This was really the objective point of the whole canvass with Mr. Weed—a point which he feared Mr. Greeley's unpopularity might endanger if he was nominated. At that time Mr. Greeley did not believe himself so unpopular as the shrewd politician knew him to be. Recent events may have changed Mr. Greeley's opinion in that regard.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1872.

The New York *World* since the election manifests a proper appreciation of the sorehead leaders of the Cincinnati Convention movement. It calls them "floating political driftwood which a sense of expediency brought to the support of Mr. Greeley in the late mistaken, disastrous canvass." It proposes that the Democratic party shall not keep this driftwood, but send it again adrift. The distilled gall of bitterness with which most of these leaders endeavored to cover and destroy the Republican party certainly requires that a considerable term of probation should expire before it will be safe to take them back into the Republican ranks. As leaders they are unsafe to handle at all, and as individual members of a party they so recently attempted to destroy, when they are admitted it should be only to back seats, and with the watchful eyes of the faithful constantly upon them. The *World's* idea of letting them drift is a good one. Their stupid movements show that while they vaingloriously proposed to make the current of the political ocean mount into a tidal wave and to move at their will against the laws of truth and justice, they have been swept by the laws of the universe at the mercy of an irrepressible current of true progress, and have been beaten on the shoals of the current stemming Democracy, who are now pushing them off to drift out of their depth. The way of the transgressor is hard, but the objects attempted by these unwelcome assistants of a Bourbon Democracy will justify this hardship, and they have nobody but themselves to blame for the ignoble place they hold before the American people, whom they sought to betray by falsehood and misrepresentation.

ANOTHER FISH STORY.

New York papers have been publishing statements of correspondents that Secretary Fish is generally blamed by the diplomatic corps for their enforced visit to Gen. *Grant* in a body last Friday to congratulate him on his re-election. The diplomats deny this, and it has transpired that Mr. Fish was absent in New York when the affair was decided upon, and the proposal was made by Blacque Bey, Dean of the corps. How this world is given to lying!

THE BOSTON FIRE.

The sympathy for the distressed people of Boston throughout the country is fully shared by the citizens of Washington. All day Sunday and the forepart of Monday the greatest excitement stirred our people, who did little else than talk about and sorrow over the disaster of our sister city. The *Chronicle, Evening Star* and *Critic* put out numerous extras giving dispatches in regard to the progress of the flames, and even after the firemen had control there was a rumor circulated Monday afternoon that the flames had burst out again and were consuming the city with unabated fury. This proved incorrect, and our apprehensions were relieved, only to contemplate the destruction of more than $150,000,000 of working materials which constitute the dependence and prosperity of a large community. What effect this will have upon the general business interests of the country cannot be fully foretold, but the experience of Chicago has been sad indeed, and the loss of Boston will scarcely be recovered from with the same rapidity as in the great, growing West.

DISTRICT IMPROVEMENTS.

In our District Supreme Court on Saturday an injunction against the Board of Public Works, intended to restrain the collection of assessments on property improved, was refused finally. The Bourbon obstructionists seem to make little progress in their expensive efforts to retard the growth and improvement of the national capital. These appeals to courts and to the people are alike disastrous to *retrograders*.

THE RESULT.

Mr. Greeley appears, from the latest tables made up here, to have carried five States, viz: Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, and Missouri, receiving a popular majority of 55,000 and an electoral vote of 64, while Grant, so far as heard from, has received a popular majority of about 750,000, carried 31 States, and goes into the Electoral College with an overwhelming vote, numbering 304. Texas has not yet been fully heard from.

Pennsylvania gives 125,000 majority, and New York State gives him 49,966. The latter State elects Gen. Dix Governor by 31,633. Official returns will increase these figures.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

It is currently rumored to-day that Justice David Davis has purchased and will continue the *Daily Patriot* of this city, which had advertised to discontinue publication.

THE GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

Loss Ninety Millions.

The fire was first discovered on Saturday evening, the 9th instant, about seven o'clock, in the engine room of the large four-story granite store, situated at the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, occupied by Tebbets, Baldwin & Davis, wholesale dry goods dealers. The fire must have been smoldering for some time, as when it was first noticed the flames had gained such volume as doomed the entire building. There was scarcely any wind stirring when the alarm was given, and though the light of the fire was soon a bright one, nobody imagined that it would prove to be so appalling a disaster. When the firemen arrived on the ground they found that the flames had reached the fourth story of the building, and before they got to work with their engines every window vomited forth smoke and flame, the heat being so intense that for the moment they had to retreat. Still the firemen persevered, and got several large streams of water playing on the burning building before any of the adjoining stores caught fire. The buildings in the vicinity were all of granite, four stories high, each surmounted with a Mansard roof. The detached splinters flew rapidly, as the air was heated by the terrible heat, and the flames began licking the Mansard roof on the opposite side, far above the reach of the streams directed toward it from all quarters. The fire was constantly in the air, and one building after another caught on the roof, and the flames skipped lightly along from one window sill to another, so that in less than thirty minutes the raging element assumed a serious aspect.

By ten o'clock it was evident that the wealthiest portion of the city, consisting of great warehouses and mercantile firms, was in danger of total destruction. Though the entire force of the Boston Fire Department was out, the flames spread rapidly, the intense heat driving the firemen from their posts. Soon after midnight, as the flames could not be checked, it was determined to stop their progress by desperate means, and where water was useless, powder was brot into requisition. Superb buildings in the path of the fire were blown up, one after another, falling in ruins instead of feeding the flames.

At four o'clock a. m., Sunday, the fire had stretched over the immense area of seventy acres, devouring all the buildings within that space. It extended from Washington street on the west to the wharves on the east, and Milk street on the north to the Hartford and Erie bridge on the south, and had destroyed the following streets: Summer, Franklin, Otis, Devonshire, from Milk street to Winthrop square, the south side of Milk street, Pearl, High, parts of Broad, Oliver, Bedford, Chauncey, Hawley, Arch, Federal, Purchase, Avon, Kingston, Columbia, and Congress streets. Upon these streets stood many of the finest wholesale stores and warehouses in the country, which in themselves, without their contents, were of immense value. One dispatch states that the three leading mercantile interests—the shoe and leather, wool, and dry goods trades—are paralyzed. It is said there is not one wholesale shoe and leather establishment left in Boston. The wool trade has suffered in an equal degree, and the dry goods jobbing houses left are few and far between.

Few if any public buildings were situated in the area of the fire, and so escaped destruction. The new post office and sub-treasury building was for a long time exposed to the fierce flames, but was scarcely scarred. This massive fire-proof structure saved the *Morning Post* building, directly opposite, and helped greatly in preventing the fire from reaching State street. The old South Church—a relic of colonial times, and the pride of Boston—was also threatened with destruction, but was saved by the herculean efforts of the firemen. One report states that fifty streams of water were playing upon it at once.

At about ten o'clock on Sunday morning the fire was brought under control, and kept within its own limits, though all through the day and following night the smoke and flames rolled up in masses from the ruins.

The number of firms and business houses burned out is nine hundred and thirty; the number of dwelling and lodging houses, sixty. The Mount Vernon, Shawmut, Revere, Freeman's, and Hide and Leather Banks, and the Bank of North America are burned. The other banks are doing business as usual.

The total loss is estimated at $100,000,000, and will probably be somewhat less. The insurance companies of Boston lose heavily, but it is stated that they will pay on an average about fifty per cent. The loss to companies outside of Boston, in Hartford, New York, London, and other cities, is placed at $10,000,000.

As in the case of the Chicago fire, offers of assistance to the afflicted city have been proffered from nearly every other large city throughout the country. In New York the Chamber of Commerce resolved that a committee be appointed to consider what measures, if any, it behooved that community to adopt in order to remove the pecuniary disabilities that are likely to result from the sudden destruction of the property, books and papers of hundreds of mercantile firms of Boston.

There is no doubt but that the city will speedily recover from this sudden blow, and rebuild its burnt district as rapidly as its sister city on Lake Michigan has done.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Grant's Majority 137,728.

We publish below, from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the official vote of Pennsylvania at the election for President, November 5, 1873, compared with the vote for Governor in October:

Counties.	GOVERNOR. *Hartranft.*	*Buckalew.*	PRESIDENT. *Grant.*	*Greeley.*
Adams	2765	3638	2735	2580
Alleghany	25771	16190	25848	9055
Armstrong	4434	3469	4297	2978
Beaver	3685	2852	3517	1799
Bedford	2973	2577	2901	2165
Berks	7998	13947	7741	10361
Blair	4263	3244	4251	2185
Bradford	7443	4434	7452	3563
Bucks	7278	7658	6918	6145
Butler	3985	3410	4015	2524
Cambria	2823	3530	2841	2617
Cameron	572	531	554	340
Carbon	2444	2533	2452	1946
Center	3292	3712	3142	2605
Chester	9386	6510	9249	3802
Clarion	2727	3583	2558	2304
Clearfield	1995	3432	1970	2320
Clinton	2018	2632	2003	1758
Columbia	2110	3826	2009	3001
Crawford	7032	6463	6938	4887
Cumberland	4176	4614	3895	3557
Dauphin	7460	5113	6954	3331
Delaware	4339	2638	4231	1166
Elk	628	1193	679	753
Erie	7467	5271	7502	3787
Fayette	3954	4621	3881	2668
Franklin	4505	4182	4301	3146
Fulton	797	1125	737	808
Forest	418	340	360	155
Greene	1795	3450	1852	2829
Huntingdon	3249	2690	3099	1805
Indiana	4472	2116	4386	1266
Jefferson	2407	2247	2253	1156
Juniata	1352	1739	1306	1265
Lancaster	13774	9064	14288	5717
Lawrence	3426	1705	3429	915
Lebanon	4285	2824	4171	2076
Lehigh	5355	6695	5342	5622
Luzerne	12341	14433	12966	10904
Lycoming	4639	4056	4423	3837
M'Kean	1025	950	1040	618
Mercer	5573	4598	5517	3411
Mifflin	1780	1765	1685	1127
Monroe	658	2839	787	2295
Montgomery	8144	8463	8080	5113
Montour	1378	1623	1384	1333
Northampton	4880	8121	4841	6155
Northumberland	4314	4363	4271	3356
Perry	2752	2414	2563	1744
Philadelphia	69278	48841	68792	23407
Pike	246	1134	339	797
Potter	1466	1012	1463	554
Schuylkill	8990	9377	8657	6983
Snyder	1906	1372	1803	915
Somerset	3430	1802	3495	1383
Sullivan	431	744	440	571
Susquehanna	4333	3403	4536	2907
Tioga	5504	2376	5730	1777
Union	2069	1374	1997	916
Venango	5071	4415	4780	2986
Warren	3170	2333	3090	1538
Washington	5294	4992	5184	3223
Wayne	2119	3030	2463	2182
Westmoreland	5681	6475	5412	4719
Wyoming	1561	1791	1552	1399
York	6100	8388	6299	6758
Total	353,387	317,760	349,689	211,961
	317,760		211,961	
Majorities	35,627		137,728	

The Next Congress.

We are accustomed to think of the statesmen gathered in Congress in the past as superior to those of the present time. We often repeat the popular expression that there were giants in those days. A sort of tradition, rather than any critical examination and reasoning, has fixed this habit of thought. Undoubtedly there were some pre-eminent figures who were commanding in their own day, and who seem all the greater to us from the halo of the past which surrounds and magnifies them. But rarely have we had a Congress which, for the number of its strong men and its general ability, equaled that which the people have just elected.

The Senate will probably not be very materially changed in its composition. Mr. Trumbull, indeed, will no longer haunt its halls, and we shall thus be rid of one of the most specious but disingenuous and [illegible] who have affected to play a great part and have ignobly failed. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz will openly take their places with the minority during the time that is left them; but the strong leaders of the majority will mostly remain. Mr. Conkling—unless, indeed he should choose to accept a place of still greater responsibility—will continue to adorn that high forum with his polished and trenchant eloquence. Mr. Morton will be there with his robust and masculine force. Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Anthony, and others of the strong and judicious men of the Senate will remain.—Mr. Wilson is transferred to the Vice President's chair, and Massachusetts will probably send Mr. Boutwell in his place, unless he should be persuaded to remain at the head of the Treasury Department.

During the past few years the House of Representatives has scarcely been inferior in ability to the Senate, and, taking its general average character, it would not be unjust to say that it has been the equal if not the superior of that body. There are two reasons for this. In the first place, the House has contained many men of great mark; and in the second place, the Southern element is not relatively as large and appreciable in the House as in the Senate.—It is not to be disguised that since the war the Southern States as a whole have not been represented in either branch by able and commanding men. In truth, such timber has not been available. The effect of this contrasting element is more perceptible in the Senate than in the House, because in the former it bears a larger ratio to the whole. In the Senate Florida has numerically the same strength as New York; but in the House Florida has only two members, while New York has thirty-three.—While, therefore, there is in the Senate great brilliancy offset with considerable weakness, the ability and character of the House are more evenly distributed through the whole body, and leave a more uniform and general impression.

The next House will contain an unusual number of able and prominent men. Beginning with Maine, Speaker Blaine, whose conspicuous talents and sagacious statesmanship are recognized throughout the land, returns for his sixth term, and is accompanied by excellent associates. Mr. Poland, of Vermont, has served in the Senate, and is a solid and influential Representative. Massachusetts, always sending a strong delegation, will in the next Congress surpass herself. Mr. Dawes, whose wise counsel and faithful services are invaluable, takes the lead. The presence of Judge E. R. Hoar is a matter of special congratulation. He is known to all the people as the late Attorney General of the United States, and as one of the purest and ablest men in public life. William Whiting, who was Solicitor of the War Department during the war, and is a lawyer of the first rank, adds strength to the representation, while Samuel Hooper and George F. Hoar are wisely returned. The gain of Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, is one of the special prizes of the late election. He belongs to that high class of earnest, conscientious, statesmanlike actors and thinkers who combine lofty and ideal conceptions with the most practical methods, and his influence in the House, both progressive and conservative, will be exceedingly salutary.

Coming to our own State, we have rarely of late years sent so good a delegation to Congress as we have just chosen. The truth is, New York has not always been represented in a manner commensurate with her primacy and importance in the Union, and we have had some foolish customs which have impaired our just influence at Washington. This year we have done something toward remedying it. The return of such judicious and strong men as William A. Wheeler, Ellis H. Roberts, Freeman Clarke, and others, increases their own usefulness and our power. Lyman Tremaine's intellectual vigor and eloquence will place him among the foremost on the floor, and of the other worthy new members we shall not seem invidious in referring especially to Gen. Woodford.

Pennsylvania returns Judge William D. Kelley and Glenni W. Scofield; two of the most valued members of the House. The Ohio delegation is weakened by the loss of Judge Bingham and Judge Shellabarger, the former of whom was one of the finest speakers in the House, and the latter a cool, calm, weighty man who, with little show, carried great power. But Gen. Garfield returns, and he is sufficient to give distinction to any State representation. We may also make particular mention of Godlove S. Orth and William Williams, of Indiana, John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and Horace Maynard, of Tennessee.

The Democrats will have some marked men in both branches, though several of their best, such as Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, are beaten. The Forty-Third Congress will thus be as strong in ability and character as it will be overwhelming in its Republican majority.—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

An Address by the United States Centennial Commission.

To the People of the United States:—The Congress of the United States has enacted that the completion of the one-hundredth year of American Independence shall be celebrated by an International Exhibition of the arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, to be held at Philadelphia in 1876, and has appointed a Commission, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory, to conduct the celebration.

Originating under the auspices of the National Legislature, controlled by a national commission, and designed as it is to "commemorate the first century of our existence by an exhibition of the national resources of the country and their development, and of our progress in those arts which benefit mankind in comparison with those of older nations," it is to the people at large that the Commission look for the aid which is necessary to make the Centennial Celebration the grandest anniversary the world has ever seen.

That the completion of the first century of our existence should be marked by some imposing demonstration, is, we believe the patriotic wish of the people of the whole country. The Congress of the United States has wisely decided that the birthday of the Great Republic can be most fittingly celebrated by the universal collection and display of all the trophies of its progress.—It is designed to bring together, within a building covering fifty acres, not only the varied productions of our mines and of the soil, but types of all the intellectual triumphs of our citizens, specimens of everything that America can furnish, whether from the brains or the hands of her children, and thus make evident to the world the advancement of which a self-governed people is capable.

In this "Celebration" all nations will be invited to participate; its character being international. Europe will display her arts and manufactures, India her curious fabrics, while newly opened China and Japan will lay bare the treasures which for centuries their ingenious people have been perfecting. Each land will compete in generous rivalry for the palm of superior excellence.

To this grand gathering every zone will contribute its fruits and cereals. No mineral shall be wanting; for what the East lacks the West will supply. Under one roof will the South display in rich luxuriance her growing cotton, and the North, in miniature, the ceaseless machinery of her mills converting that cotton into cloth. Each section of the globe will send its best offerings to this exhibition, and each State of the Union, as a member of one united body politic, will show to her sister States and to the world how much she can add to the greatness of the nation of which she is a harmonious part.

To make the Centennial Celebration such a success as the patriotism and the pride of every American demand, will require the co-operation of the people of the whole country. The United States Centennial Commission has received no government aid, such as England extended to her World's Fair, and France to her Universal Exposition, yet the labor and responsibility imposed upon the Commission is as great as in either of those undertakings. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be required, and this sum Congress has provided shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the people shall have the opportunity of subscribing in proportion to the population of their respective States and Territories.

The Commission look to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section to see that each contributes its share to the expenses, and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of a centennial organization, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876 each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the nation's glory.

Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in any [illegible] esy that the Centennial Celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Pres't.
LEWIS WALN SMITH, Tem'y Sec'y.

MONEY ORDER DECISION.—An important question arising out of the money order system has recently been before the Department of Justice. It grew out of a controversy between the remitter and the payee of a money order, the latter demanding payment of the same and the former forbidding it. The Attorney-General decides that after the remitter of an order delivers it to the payee he cannot stop payment of it; but the latter is entitled to have the amount paid to him on proper demand. The decision is based upon the peculiar provisions of the act of Congress establishing the money order system, which differ in this respect from the English system.

THE NEW SEWING MACHINE

"VICTOR."

Latest Improved, hence THE BEST.

HAS NO SPIRAL SPRINGS.

EVERY MOTION POSITIVE.

Has Self Setting Needle and Improved SHUTTLE.

THE VICTOR

WILL be put out on trial for parties wishing, and sold on easy, monthly payments.

Before purchasing, call and examine the VICTOR, at L. F. Truman's store in Wellsboro, Pa.

E. JENNINGS, Agent.

Machine Silk, Twist, Cotton and Needles of all kinds constantly on hand.

N. B.—Machines of all kinds repaired on reasonable terms.

Nov. 9, 1872-6 m.

Mrs. A. J. SOFIELD

WOULD respectfully announce to the public that she has now a

FRESH STOCK OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

of every description, for the ladies, consisting of Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Nubias, Shawls, Suits, Merino and Muslin Underwear, Germantown Wools, Zephyrs and Furs. Thankful for the generous patronage of the past, she hopes to merit a continuance of the same. Jan. 1, 1872.

JUST RECEIVED,

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF BEAVER, BROADCLOTH, CASSIMERE, VESTINGS, AND TRIMMINGS, which I will sell very cheap FOR CASH. In fact, the best assortment of Goods ever brought to Wellsboro, of various styles. Please call and look them over.

Making Suits, Overcoats, and Repairing done with dispatch and as cheap as the cheapest.

GEORGE WAGNER,
Crafton Street, Wellsboro, Pa.
Jan. 1 1872-1 y.

ESTRAY TAKEN UP.—A dark red Cow came to my premises on the 3d of Nov. 1872; the owner will please prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ABRAHAM HART.
Nov. 19, 1872-3w. Charleston, Pa.

Special Notices.

MAKE MONEY fast and honorably, $12 50 per day, $75 per week, by at once applying for territorial rights (which are given free to agents) to sell the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only $5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address for particulars, JEROME B. HUDSON & Co., Cor. Greenwich and Courtland sts, N. Y.
Oct. 15, 1872-6m.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REENES, 78 Nassau st., New York.
Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE schools in Delmar district can be supplied with Colton's Geography for the next ninety days, by calling at D. B. Young & Co's Book Store, at introductory prices, viz: two-thirds of the common retail price, or one-half in exchange for old Books.
Nov. 12, 1872-3t. ISRAEL STONE, Sec'y.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the P. O. at Wellsboro, Nov. 16, 1872.
T. H. Moore, Thos. Moore, James Monehan, Alvin Swezey, Richie Thompson, H. Wilson, Alice Wilson.
In calling for any of the above please say they are advertised and give date of advertisement.
If not called for in thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office.
Nov. 19, 1872. GEO. W. MERRICK, P. M.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A bay yearling colt strayed or was stolen from my pasture on the 9th of November. There was a scar on her left fore foot under the fetlock, caused by a cut from a mowing machine. She has a very heavy black mane and tail.—Any information leading to her recovery will be liberally rewarded. Address J. H. WESTBROOK,
Nov. 19. 72.-3t* Tioga, Pa.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Cloys L. Miller, late of Delmar, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Tioga county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same to me for settlement. MARY M. MILLER,
Delmar, Oct. 15, 1872-6w. Adm'x.

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.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—Western District of Pennsylvania, ss: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry G. Smythe of Blossburg, in the county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Nov. 19-3w. JEFFERSON HARRISON, Assignee.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE OF sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House in Wellsboro, on Monday the 25th day of November, 1872, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property, viz:

A lot of land in Wellsboro; bounded on the north by the public highway, east by lands of Sophia C. and John Alexander, south by Wellsboro and Lawrenceville railroad, and west by L. Rice; the same being 117 feet and four inches wide on said highway, and running back therefrom to a line 33 feet from the center line of said railroad, the east and west boundary line of said lot being parallel; with a frame house, outbuildings, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of J. J. Burgin, suit of Sophia C. Alexander and John Alexander.

ALSO—A lot of land in Middlebury township; bounded on the north by land conveyed to Jesse Keeney and Ira Davenport, east by said land conveyed to Davenport, south by land conveyed to Elisha White and Daniel Holliday, and west by said land conveyed to Jesse Keeney and land conveyed to Lorenzo S. Bowen; containing 79.1 acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., be the same more or less; it being lot No. 111 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Middlebury township, and part of warrant No. 4,298; about 40 acres improved, with one frame house, one frame barn, other outbuildings, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Ransom Keeney, suit of William Bingham Trustees.

ALSO—A lot of land in Westfield township; bounded on the north by lot No. 29 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, east by lots Nos. 30 and 35, conveyed to Charles Goodspeed, south by lot No. 45, and west by lot No. 42 (Maynard lot) and lot No. 28, occupied by James Clark; containing 100.3 acres, be the same more or less; it being lot No. 36 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Westfield township aforesaid, and part of warrants Nos. 1,319 and 1,321; 25 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, apple orchard, and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of John P. Wallace, suit of William Bingham Trustees.

ALSO—A lot of land in Brookfield township; bounded on the north by lot No. 132 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Brookfield township, conveyed to Augustus I. Taylor; west by lot No. 134, and north and east by land conveyed to Pemberton P. Morris, Administrator of the estate of John Adlum, deceased, containing 75.6 acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., be the same more or less; it being lot No. 133 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Brookfield township, and part of warrants Nos. 1,861 and 1,862; 60 acres improved, with a log school house, frame barn, two apple orchards, and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Stephen S. Bagell, suit of Wm. Bingham Trustees.

ALSO—A lot of land in Rutland township; bounded on the north by lot No. 158 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Rutland township, east by lots Nos. 157 and 156 and part of No. 2, southwest by lot No. 140, conveyed to Mary Cummings, and west by land conveyed to P. P. Morris, Administrator of the estate of John Adlum, deceased; containing 50.3 acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., be the same more or less; 15 acres improved. To be sold as the property of Mrs. Mary Cummings, suit of William Bingham Trustees.

ALSO—A lot of land in Clymer township; bounded on the north by lands of A. B. Trowbridge and Rufus Scott, east by Thomas Barber estate and M. K. Beach, south by James Smith and the Samuel Niver estate, and west by Samuel Niver and Omar Trowbridge; containing 152 acres, 130 acres improved, with one frame house, three frame barns, outbuildings, two apple orchards, and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Patrick Ganley, suit of Joel Parkhurst.

ALSO—A lot of land in Union township; bounded on the north by lands of Catharine Bunn, east by Peter Herrington and Thomas Nichols, south by lands of James Whitcomb, and west by lands of Mary Fairbanks; containing 50 acres, 45 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, an apple orchard, and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Reuben Bennet and Robert A. Watts suit of Adolphe Huguenin.

ALSO—A lot of land in Union township; bounded on the north by lands of Catharine Bunn, east by Peter Herrington and Thomas Nichols, south by lands of James Whitcomb, and west by lands of Mary Fairbanks; containing 50 acres, 45 improved, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, an apple orchard, and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of John A. Lewis, suit of Harvey Potter for the use of Ebenezer Robertson.

ALSO—A lot of land in Knoxville borough; bounded on the north by Alba street, west by River street, south by lands of Dewitt Bowen, and east by lands of Augustus Alba; containing about half an acre, more or less, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of W. P. Omans, suit of J. Dearman.

ALSO—A lot of land in Richmond township; bounded on the north by the public highway, west by lands of Gardner and Orrin Seaman, south by lands of Horace Bailey and others, and east by lands of John Kiley; containing 119 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, two frame barns, one log barn, a milk house, an apple orchard, and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Robert Sampson, suit of Alonzo Whitney et. al.

ALSO—A lot of land in Rutland township; beginning at the northwest corner of Dennis T. Smith's lot; thence by the same south, 80 degrees east, 85.1 rods to lands of Aaron Squires; thence by the same north, 39½ degrees east, 109.7 rods to lands of Wm. Lawrence; thence by the same north, 28¼ degrees west, 42.1 rods to a post, the east side of a large rock; thence north, 88 degrees west, 40.8 rods to a post; thence north, three degrees east, 84.3 rods to a post; thence by lands of Isaac Bentley, deceased, north, 88 degrees west, 96.6 rods to a post; thence by land lately owned by Lyman Benson south, two degrees west, 82.3 rods to a post; thence north, 88 degrees west, 50.5 rods to a post; thence by Bingham lands south, three degrees west, 108.6 rods to a post; thence north, 61½ degrees east, 119.3 rods to the place of beginning; containing 165.56 acres, more or less, 125 acres improved, with a frame house, log house, two frame barns, outbuildings, an apple orchard, and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of J. C. Johns and Sanford Johns, suit of William Hutchinson for use of Pomeroy Brothers.

ALSO—A lot of land in Ward township; bounded on the north by the public highway leading from the red school house to Fall Brook, west by lands of Isaac Smith, south by lands of E. Chapman and Stephen Segur, and east by lands of Stephen Segur; containing 100 acres, 25 acres improved, with a log house, log barn, outbuildings, an apple orchard, and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Simeon Elliott, suit of Norris Nelson for use of Thos. Irwin.

ALSO—A lot of land in Union township; bounded on the north by lands of John Rochen, deceased, and Jacob Mesner, east by lands of the Lycoming Valley Iron Company, south by lands of David Sechrist, and west by lands of George Keiffer; containing 50 acres, ten acres improved, with two frame houses, a frame barn, frame water power saw mill, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of F. W. Boucher, suit of J. C. Boucher.

ALSO—A lot of land in Chatham township; bounded on the north by Victor Close, east by the public highway, south by John Wass, and west by Victor Close; containing one-fourth of an acre, with a frame house and fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—Another lot in Chatham township; bounded on the north by the public highway, west by John Spaulding, south by the bank of Crooked creek, and east by Snyder Chamberlain; containing one-eighth of an acre, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, and fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—One other lot in Chatham township; bounded on the north by Lyman Hurlbert, east by Caleb Close, and south and west by the public highway; containing eight acres, with a frame house, frame barn, an apple orchard, and other fruit trees thereon. ALSO—A lot of land in Middlebury township; bounded on the north by Josephus Lockwood and Aaron Vandenhoff, west by the public highway and N. E. Hastings, south by Snyder Chamberlain and Dennis Audrus, and east by Dennis Audrus; containing 60 acres, 20 acres improved.—To be sold as the property of John W. Wecks, suit of David Wass.

ALSO—A lot of land in Wellsboro; bounded on the north by Second avenue, west by William Harrison, south by David Sturrock, and east by Lucius Truman; being 150 feet on Second avenue, and running back to land of David Sturrock; all improved. To be sold as the property of A. M. Ingham, suit of William Harrison for use of Sarah J. Nichols.

ALSO—A lot of land in Wellsboro; lying southeast of road leading from near Widow Locke's in said borough to Catlin Hollow in Charleston township, beginning at the southwest corner thereof; thence north, 49½ degrees east, 12 rods along said road; thence south, 43½ degrees east, 66.7 rods along lands of Nelson Johnson; thence south, 49½ degrees west, 12 rods along lands of O. Fenton; thence along lands of said Fenton north, 43½ degrees west, 66.7 rods to the place of beginning; containing five acres, more or less, all improved, with a frame house, frame barn, and an apple orchard, and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of E. A. Loyd, suit of D. P. Roberts.

ALSO—A lot of land in Clymer township; bounded on the north by lands of R. Reynolds, west by Lucius Griffin, south by Squire Guiles and Ashley Guiles, and east by F. Woodcock; containing 40 acres, 10 acres improved, with a frame house, log house, log stable, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of N. S. Weeks, suit of E. H. Stebbins & Brother.

Nov. 5, 1872. E. A. FISH, Sheriff.

CALL AND SEE C. C. MATHERS.

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS,

Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions,

CALL AND SEE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions,

AT THE

REGULATOR

IN CORNING

Is the place to buy your

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

DRY GOODS

too numerous to mention.

FURS of all sorts and kinds.

GROCERIES IN ABUNDANCE,

CROCKERY NOT SMASHED,

BOOTS & SHOES

in good repair and styles,

YANKEE NOTIONS BY THE CORD.

CALL AND SEE

the IMMENSE Stock, with prices not to be beaten. Do not fail to come before buying, for I can save you money if you will. J. K. NEWELL.
Corning, Oct. 22, 1872.

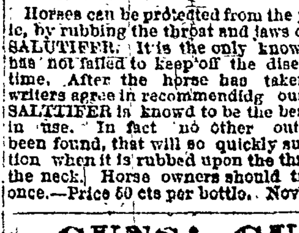
New Grocery and Restaurant!

THE undersigned has opened a new GROCERY and EATING HOUSE in the store lately occupied by George Hastings, the first door below Bunnel's hotel. 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. B. F. ROBERTS.



HORSE PLAGUE Prevented and Cured.

Horses can be protected from the prevailing epidemic, by rubbing the throat and jaws of the animal with SALUTIFER. It is the only known preventive, and has not failed to keep off the disease, when used in time. After the horse has taken the disease, all writers agree in recommending counter-irritants; and SALUTIFER is known to be the best counter-irritant in use. In fact no other outside remedy has been found, that will so quickly subdue the inflammation when it is rubbed upon the throat and glands of the neck. Horse owners should try SALUTIFER at once.—Price 50 cts per bottle. Nov. 12.—3 w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the proceeds arising from Sheriff's sale of personal property of G. P. Card, now in hands of E. A. Fish, Sheriff, under writs in favor of C. M. Seeley, Wm. Bache, L. C. Bennett, Simon Link, Wm. Wilson et. al. returnable to Aug. T. 1872. Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Wednesday, November 20th, 1872, at 1 o'clock p. m., at his office in Wellsboro, Pa., where all persons interested are required to produce and substantiate their claims or be debarred from coming in for any portion of said fund. GEO. W. MERRICK,
Oct. 29, 1872-4w. Auditor.

GUNS! GUNS!!

THE undersigned would say to those desirous of purchasing guns, that notwithstanding a loss of several by the handiness of a thief, he has still on hand guns of the best quality.
Repairing of guns done as usual. He also still attends to the repairing of clocks.
Wellsboro, Nov. 5, '72-3t. JAMES LOCKE.

Applications for Charter.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following applications for charters of incorporation have been filed in my office, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Monday, November 25, 1872:

Application of H. T. Daniels, L. Jackson, H. C. Baker, and others, for the "Free-Will Baptist Church of Chatham."

Application of James Beebe, O. H. Blanchard, R. T. Hall and others, for charter of incorporation for "Farmington Cemetery Company."

Application of J. L. Belden, J. H. Putnam and others, for charter of incorporation for "Arbon Lodge No 489 of I. O. of O. F."

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration of the estate of William Archer, late of Middlebury, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Tioga county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same to the undersigned in Middlebury, Pa.
Middlebury, Nov. 5, 1872.-6w. ORREN WEST.

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 the same to me, at my residence at Daggett's Mills, for settlement. DAVID B. LAIN,
Daggett's Mills, Pa. Oct. 22, 1872-6w. Ex'r.

$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, 1872-1y.

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

Call and see the "KING" of Sewing Machines on exhibition at A. B. Eastman's and hear the celebrated "Estey Organ." Wellsboro, Sept. 16, 1872.