TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1873.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT! ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County. FOR STATE TREASURER, ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County REPUBLICAN-COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. JOHN I. MITCHELL, of Wellstore FOR SHEILEY. STEPHEN BOWEN, of Morris Run FOR COMMISSIONER, LEVI B. SHEIVE, of Jackson CHARLES F. VEIL, of Liberty EDWARD A. FISH, of Wellsboro. FOR CORONER. GILES ROBERTS, of Knoxville

An Address to Republicans.

WELLSBORO, Oct. 4, 1873. To the Republicans of Tioga County : The County Committee desires to call your attention to the importance of securing a full and united vote for all our candidales.

4 1. Because every candidate is worthy the support of the party.

2. Because the defeat of a single candidate, or his election by a largely diminished majority, would seriously affect the unity and success of the party in the future. The existence of any political party largely depends upon preserving its organization inwill strain every nerve to encourage disafnow is likely to become wider in the future. Efforts are directed mainly to the defeat of our candidate for Sheriff. Much misrepend. Various stories are circulated, differing in different localities, but all largely or wholly without foundation. It is difficult, if not impossible, to contradict effectively all the misstatements which have been and are being made to secure the election of the Democratic candidate for Sheriff. But your committee feel entirely warranted in recommending Mr. Stephen Bowen as an intelligent and competent man, who possesses the esteem and confidence of his immediate neighbors; as a consistent Republican; and, in short, as one who should be supported by every Republican voter.

We therefore earnestly urge upon every man who values the success of the principles represented by the Republican organization, now and in the future, not only to use his utmost influence to secure the vote a mighty poor claim for Republican votes of eccry Republican for all our candidates. without a single exception.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON. Ch'n Rep. Co. Com.

N. T. CHANDLER, Ch'n Rep. Co. Com. for 1872. The undersigned, Republican voters of Tioga county, fully concur in the sentiments of the above address, and earnestly urge united action at the polls in support of the

	• •
whole ticket.	•
H. W. Williams,	Hugh Young.
S. F. Wilson,	J. E. Fish,
E. H. Robinson,	Chester Robinson.
C. C. Mathers.	B. f. Van Horn,
David Cameron,	E. Hart.
John R. Bowen,	E. R. Kimball,
A. E. Niles,	John Gray,
N. Packer.	J. B. Potter.
C. B. Kelley,	J. F. Donaldson.
W. A. Stone,	J. C. Strang,
Thos. Allen,	E. J. Purple,
Robt. C. Cox,	H. S. Archer.
D. L. Doane,	H. S. Archer, A. F. Barnes,
A. B. Horton,	J. L. Robinson.
M. M. Bears.	J. H. Bsoard.
•	
Without reference to	o ourseives, wo ful

concur in the above. Jno. I. Mitchell, E. A. Fish.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday Remember that the election is next Tues-

day, and that it is every man's duty to vote. Four of the convicted Modocs, Captain Jack, Jim, Boston Charlie, and Schonchin, were executed by hanging at Fort Klamath last Priday morning.

In one little week we shall all be able to see just how much the arithmetical arguments of the axiomatic heavy-weight who has been pitching into Mr. Mitchell have "effected" the voters of Tioga county.

Captain Buddington and his party, sur vivors of the Polaris expedition, arrived off New York last Saturday. While coming up the bay the party were taken off the steamer by a government vessel, which left for Washington the same afternoon with the

Mr. Mitchell's assailants are engaged in vigorous fight with the school ma'ams all over the county,-they are trying to make the people believe that 4,000 is a greater number than 7,500! We predict that the school ma'ams will come out several lengths

One of Mr. Mitchell's enemies says he last winter. No, sir! That was just what you wanted him to do, and just what he didn't do. He followed the wishes of his is what makes you so mad at him now.

ethics that had there been no more than ful Representative to have sent the question to the people." Just remember that there were 7,500 men who requested their Repres sentative not to do so, and then consider the above ethical gem from the pen of one of Mr. Mitchell's assailants.

The Republicans of Tioga county are aure of an ample majority for their whole ticket next Tuesday, if they will only come out and vote. We therefore urge each one of them to vote, and to see that his neighbors vote the whole ticket. Some of our enemies hope, because this is an "off-year," to catch the Republican hosts off their guard.

should ignore the wishes of the 7,500 and | condemnation of Mr. Mitchell.

ing the war risking his health and life in he service of his country, his present per poor taste, but in is decidently wrong for a onal enemies at Tioga were safe at house making money, and some of them snugly majority of his constituents. And yet the an axiom only by assumption, for there is appointment under the Government. And cause he did not disregard the prayer of 7,have never yet induced the people to place Surely, this Democratic Index does not point them in any position of trust or honor, are the way in which fair minded men can walk. speering at Hon. John I Mitchell! Intersting, isn't it?

The tickets for the election next Tuesday have been printed and some of them already distributed. We would advise our friends in the several districts to reserve shout a third of the number sent them uncut and unfolded until election day. It frequently happens that when they are all distributed in the morning so many are lost and wasted during the day that the supply runs short before the polls close, and it is well to be prepared for such an emergency. An ample supply will be sent to each district, but they should be used, not thrown away.

We trust our Westfield friend will not lay awake nights grieving over our "war upon emperance." We think our record upon that question is pretty well known. We believe we have done as much for the promotion of temperance, and are prepared to do as much to-day to/advance that good cause, as-well, as our Democratic critic, for instance. But we can't for the life of us see how temperance is to be promoted by electing the Democratic ticket or any part of it. And we know some of the strongest and most judicious temperance men in the county agree withus on this point.

The Westfield Index should know by this time that the Agranton has very definite that date upon this subject received by me. habit of expressing its opinions in plain tact. Our opponents know this well, and | English whenever any practical good is to ment that we need to be "interviewed" by any man to induce us to support Republican candidates—even if they are not of the resentation is being used to accomplish this | kid-glove, "perfect-gentleman"; stamp -Nobody is deceived in the Agric TOR. It does not profess neutrality eleven months in the year to catch subscribers, and drop the mask on the twelfth because it has been "interviewed" by some anxious candidate.

> Mr. Willhelm's newspaper advocate has dropped the kid-glove argument. We don't hear so much about the "perfect gentleman" as we did. The Index now admits that "so far as the candidates for Sheriff are concerned, either will probably make a good and fuithful officer." This being so, it would seem to follow that the Index hopes for Mr. Willhelm's election either because he is a Democrat or because 'he is, in every sense a gentleman." Either of these reasons may be good enough for that sheet; but put them both together and they make especially as Mr. Bowen's enemies admit that he will make a good and faithful officer.

> The Westfield Index says, "The AGITA-TOR indorses men who fought during the rebellion to destroy our Government; yes, more than that,-starved and murdered our oldiers." We confess we don't know wha this means. We know that since the, Agr-TATOR came into the hands of its present proprietors it has indorsed no such men, and we don't believe that it ever did so before that time. We believe the AGITATOR has always condemned, as it does to day condemn, not only the men who fought to destroy the Government, but the meaner men who stayed at home and sympathized with the traitors, rejoicing more or less openly in the disasters of our armies and sneering at their successes. For all this latter class of men the Agitator has not only even though some of them may come up to the Index's standard as "in every sense gentlemen." And this is the main reason the AGITATOR thinks Republicans should not vote for Willhelm. But we are curious to see our critic try to prove his sweeping ac-

A Misleading Index.

Our friend of the Index is developing his non-political character very rapidly. He publishes a column and a quarter of sophistry against Mr. Mitchell in his last week's issue. The fallacies of his argument are so self-evident that it is hardly worth while to waste ink in exposing them; but we select have been submitted to a vote. They had a few sample points for brief comment.

He says: "It seems to us that the only manner in which a representative can determine the wishes of his constituents is by an examination of the petitions and remonstrances which they may be pleased to send dex has read the correspondence on which it comments to little purpose if it has not already learned that Mr. Mitchell never received any petitions from his constituents in said that some had since signed the other favor of division-unless the letter signed way, and the Wellsboro people claimed that by F. E. Smith and four others, which we published last week, may be regarded in the petitions. I repeatedly proposed a that light. It seems that some persons told meeting of both parties for a hearing him that they had the petitions of 4,000 men in favor of division; but they refused to let Mr. Mitchell examine those petitions, fused to compare the petitions with the re monstrances, although requested to do that. They finally pocketed the petitions and carconstituency of the whole county, and that ried them off; and Mr. Mitchell doesn't or even 400 names, on their paper. And now these men who suppressed those petitions are crying out that Mr. Mitchell has denied the right of petition! Surely, the Index is not quite so silly as to echo that

bald misrepresentation. But if Mr. Mitchell did not see the petitions, he did see and examine the remonthem at that time, of which number several hundred stated that they had signed the 18c titions under misapprehension and that they desired to remonstrate. There is no denial of these facts from any quarter. So the case stands thus: Mr. Mitchell's constituents sent him remonstrances signed by more than 6,200 men, and a petition signed by 5 ers had signed the petition also. Mr. Mitchuents by an examination of the petitions the Legislature to do a certain thing. Sev. and remonstrances which they were pleased en thousand five hundred people ask him to send him, just as the Index agrees with not to do that very thing. What is he to do? us that he should have done. This being the

Mr. Mitchell's personal enemies say he case, we don't quite understand the Index's Mr. Mitchell's personal enemies as y headed ignore the whise of the 7,500 and should ignore the whise of the 7,500 and condensation of Mr. Mitchell thinks the gradient of the 1,500 and the street of the 1,500 and the 1,500 and the street of the 1,500 and the 1,500 and

While Mr. Mitchell was at the front dur-thein." This is good as far as it goes, but it don't go far enough. It is not only in representative to disregard the prayer of a sent the question to the people. nsconced in fat offices which they held by Index is now condemning Mr. Mitchell helow some of these same gentlemen, who 500 of them to grant the prayer of 4.000.

> Mr. Mitchell to His Assailants. Last week Monday Hon. John I. Mitchell sent a letter to his Tioga assailants, the sub- in being cannot be granted—certainly not a stance of which will be found printed below. It is a full and able refutation of the one sided arguments of his personal critics, and although somewhat lengthy, it will be found deeply interesting. We have allowed If I had that power, it must be implied as Mr. Mitchell's enemies to tell their own stories in their own way in our columns, and now we ask every reader to consider care- that they did so expecting me to do anyfully his reply to them all:

> You publish one of my letters relating to the question of dividing the county and removing elected for any such purpose. Of course 1 the county seat to Tioga, and promise to give cour readers the balance of the correspondence. I think it proper for the people to know the facts, and have no doubt the letters will give new light to your readers. I therefore be speak for them a careful reading. much has been said upon this subject, much that is untrue or calculated to mislead, and it is well for those who desire to know the I said I would not. I was merely an agent ruth to forget, at least for the moment, all mere reports and give their minds to a candid consideration of this correspondence. Let me say that you misprint an impor tant part of the first letter of Mr. Smith and where your copy reads, "and for the town and boro of Tioga to build the county only, but from all the people. Had it been a gift, when once bestowed I could have a gift, when once bestowed I could have with it as I pleased—could have band, and of the search many of buildings," the original, which I now have before me, reads, "and for bonding the town and boro of Tioga to build the county build-ings." This letter is in the handwriting of

F. E. Smith, Esq., and is the only letter of views on all public questions, and is in the You also print the name "T. L. Baldwin as one of the signers of that letter, while the one I have has not his name subscribed. Why or by whom these changes were made will strain every nerve to encourage disaffection. They know that a breach made reads these columns can imagine for a movement that we need to be "interviewed" by be correctly stated, that the people, and particularly the taxpayers of Tioga townst ind borough, may know what it is. * Perhaps the proposition to bond the town ship and borough would not be acceptable to the voters, who would have to pay the bonds by taxes upon all alike, whether the village land owner or the country farmer, running thirty or forty years; while, to pay the interest merely, would necessitate an annual

tax about as large as all the local taxes now paid-for all purposes. In your leading article last week you say, "But this model statesman (meaning me?) and erudite legislator concluded he would gnore the people who made him, and would

sregard the prayer of the paltry number of 4.000 taxpayers, and take upon himself the responsibility of knowing and saying what the people wanted and should or should not do. We are informed that he denics this, and boldly charges that the genlemen who visited Harrisburg have lied. nd that he never refused to have the matter mbmitted to the people. No, sir; I did not ignore the people who e" me. I was elected Representative,

and for my election am grateful to my friends in every part of the county. I do not laok upon the office I hold as a GIFT, but rather as a trust, and a trust confided to me as well by the 6.000 who opposed the Tioga morement as by the 4,000 who favored it. I was not the representative of Wellsboro, or Tioga, merely, but of the whole county. As such it was my duty to listen to the popular voice. No section had a superior, but all an equal right to be heard upon any question involving the common interest. Therefore I said from the dirst: I am not authorequence not at issue in the election, unlessdirected to do so by a decided majority of the people. This is the substance of the Had there been no trial, had there been I gave Messrs. Smith and others when I met them at Elmira on my way to Harrisburg. I was blamed by some for saying even this much, but I never doubted the so far as I was concerned; but I refused to orrectness of this rule for the control of a Representative. The right of petition is infor the expression of sentiment by the people upon questions arising after the election of their representatives. But upon all questions there are two sides—the affirmative did they not show it? Why did they not and the negative; and if there be a right of petition for, there is also an equal right of we have the majority," and then refuse to show it even to me? Why put petitions of majority shall rule: "The greatest good to show it even to me? Why put petitions of the greatest number." "The will of the the people who prayed the passage of the people is the supreme law"; and that will is law into their pockets, and then say I de ascertained by the weight of sentiment— When ascertained, it is presumed to be the will of all, for the government of all, and But you say I took the responsibility upon nyself and ignored the wishes of my con-

stituency. On the contrary, sir, I refused to take the responsibility upon myself, cast it upon the people themselves, and thereby sought to as-certain the wishes of my constituency. The people of Tioga made a proposition to di-yide the county and remove the county seat; they alleged that the majority were in favor of it; they proposed to cut off more than ne tenth of the county, and to do this they must secure a majority of all the people of the county, for in the end the question must the affirmative, and it was for them to show a clear majority. How did they attempt to do this? By petitions of the people. They

they came to Harrisburg they claimed to have about 4,000 petitioners. I have their word for this, and only that, for they carried the petitions home with them without giving me any opportunity to examine them. The Wellsboro people then claimed over that many of these names were wrongfully procured and ought not to be counted; both a large number had signed remonstrances I repeatedly proposed a joint the petitions and remonstrances, and each me the Tioga committee refused, while

the other side expressed a willingness to meet them. 'ignored the wishes of my constituents" when I simply refused to pass a law demand-6,000?—stating the case most favorably for Tioga. Tioga claimed "about 4,000" in the letter to me of February 6th. Wellsit was alleged were many who had first signed among the 4,000. I afterward examined with me, and found there were over 6,200 names upon them, and several hundred stanigapprehension, and that they desired to did not even sit down. I simply told them people had not completed their canvass, and heir committee then stated that fact to me, and said they would have at least a thou-sand more. Since then I am informed that hey procured over 1,200 additional. And n my return from Harrisburg I was almost laily spoken to, and sometimes thanked, for efusing to pass the law, by good men who had first signed in favor of it. I have yet to find one man outside of Tioga who blames ne for this, when the facts are stated. The

'Unless it shall appear to my satisfaction that a decided majority favor the movement, I shall not." I should not notice any of these things but for the persistent efforts which have been made to mislead my old friends at Tioga. I felt that I could afford to wait, and that some day they might know the truth. I had no desire to go back to Harrisburg till I felt that I had been misrepresented then, as there seemed to be pretty general expectation that I should be a candidate. sober second thought of our people condemns the movement overwhelmingly, when announced that I would be, and was nomihey understand that it involves a proposi-ion to give away about one-third of the nated without opposition. I do not attribute this result to my personal influence, by whole county, and with it about \$8,000 tax unnually—a sum sufficient to pay one-third any means; it is simply the indorsement of he county expenses. Many who would that movement justify my action, and conlike to favor Tioga as a county seat say they sider the matter settled. In my judgmen are not willing to give up so much to re-move it thither. Let it be remembered that it is best to consider it so. It is worse than folly to keep up local strife in spite. For my own part, I have no animosities to I am simply giving the opinions of others expressed to me. I took no part in the contest; I left it solely and entirely to the peoavenge, no ill-will to indulge, no bad wish ble; my own feelings or interests were not for any; all these passions are reflexive and

Rut vou sav: Now we assume as an ax packed with numbers anxious to witness the iom in political ethics, that had there been mmediate result. The President made a no more than 1,000 petitioners, he was few well-timed remarks on the occasion, cautioned dealers to be careful in their trading, and begged them to assist one another so far as possible. The new rules and reg Tioga made the issue, and went to trial upon ulations were then read, when the regular it by petition. Had there been no opposibusiness of buying and selling began as sual, save with the exception that for three it would be taken for granted, and be selfdays no defaulting contracts will be closed evident. That is, if a thousand petition for anything, and it is known among the people out by open sale or purchase "under the that such petition is abroad, and no opposirule." In lieu of this, any case of default will be reported to a communities of three, that at least a large majority are in favor of it. Not so in this case. In law a thing not by whom a fair price to regulate the furnishing of proper security will be decided thing not conceived. When I was last electon for the settlement of contracts of insol ed this thing was not even conceived in the vents. Under such concessions to houses public mind: therefore the power to bring not in the strongest shape, it is hoped and it forth was not intended to be vested in ine believed that matters will be speedily reguby nopular grant at the time of my election. lated and proceed in the usual way, without necessitating the reckless sacrificing of seappurtenant to the office. A large number of people at Wellsboro voted for me at that curities that characterized the early days of election, and it cannot fairly be presumed the panic. A conservative feeling was evinced in the transactions of the morning, thing toward the removal of the county seat from that place to Tioga. Therefore, I say, it cannot be affirmed with reason that I was and much less excitement was witnessed we are called upon to witness in ordinary

days of moderate activity.

tion, this "axiom" would be reasonable-

tion appears, it is reasonable to presun

had power to act upon this as upon all sub-

jects not prohibited by the Constitution, whether contemplated at the time of my

election or not; but I was responsible for

the abuse of that power to the people who

matter of so great consequence to them.

ought not to act without instructions; and

with limited powers; the people were my prin-

cipals; and although I might act without

their advice, yet, as they were to be most affected, it was but proper that I should re-

fuse to act without their directions to do so

ed it over to the 4,000, (though many of

to 400, or to 40—to Tioga or to Gaines. I might have resorted to the Cæsarian meth-

od to bring forth this thing in embryo, but

I am opposed to the method save in despe-

jects. There was no great hurry in this

case; we had survived since 1806, when the

county was formed and the county seat lo

cated at Wellsboro; we had heard our fath-

ers tell of campaigns to the county seat equal to "Burnside's Mud March"; we had

lived till the pioneers had nearly all sunk

into their graves, and had inherited a vast deal of their labor in good roads; we had

not waited in vain even for capital to push

and really I did not think this case so had

that there was not time for counsel, that we

could not wait for the doctor. So I said

how "he ignored the wishes of the people," and how he did "take the responsibility

upon him of knowing and saying what the

people wanted and should or should not do."

could ask of me, was to favor a submission

to a vote, for, as before stated, I was an

agent with powers prohibited by the Constitution, and among these prohibited powers I find the following: "No county shall

be divided by a line cutting off over one-

enth of its population (either to form a new

county or otherwise) without the express as

sent of such county by a vote of the elect-

ors thereof." [See Article 12 Const. Pa.

The letter of February 6th to me states the

age of an act of the Legislature giving the

people of Tioga county the right to decide by ballot," &c. Therefore they petitioned for

rote of the people, and a majority of the peo-

ple themselves remonstrated against it. They

had the right to remonstrate, and it was not for

me, who in my official capacity was the mere

servant of the people, to ask them toly they did remonstrate. "Servants obey your masters.". They may have a thousand reasons for re-

monstrating, and whether they had many

or few, it was my duty to obey in a matter which must finally be decided by them.—

simply a respectable showing without oppo

sition, then I might well have exercised in

lown discretion about submitting it to a vote

exercise that discretion on my own mer

will, and the Tioga people went to work un

der the rule that they must show a "deci-

They asked a vote at "the next genera

ence I had with them at the Lochiel House

I finally said to them that there was no use

of further discussion, (it was then after 12

sired to have a vote upon it, which was all they asked, they could do so at this election by nomi

nating an unobjectionable man upon that issue

They said it would relieve me from respon

sibility to pass the law, and so you say.

That is very well for those who favored it

but what could I have said to the 6,000 who

said "No, sir, we forbid; we have been to

the trouble of settling this matter once, and

able for me to be urged by those who had

which I thought was wrong. I felt that they ought not to ask me to do it in soplain,

a case. But, sir, you mistake my present

feeling upon this subject when you declare that "John I. Mitchell may with truth ex-

claim, at the present time, 'The situation is painful to me, indeed.'" Remarkably

comfortable, sir, on the contrary. It is true

friends at Tioga; but then I think they will recover gradually. "The Lord tempers the

Neither have I charged "that the gentle

have said that some of the stories afloat,

purporting to come through this source, are

lies. For instance: "That I had sold out to Wellsboro, body and breeches," as one For instance: "That I had sold out

classical gentleman is reported to have said

or as you say, "that the honorable gentle man sold himself and his constituents for

renomination and the support of the Dem-

ocratic party." What constituents? the 4,000 or the 6,000? And as you say else

oga committee, that "a long and a sleepless night with earnest prayer and supplication

was had (by the Wellsboro committee) with

er was present at any time at Harrisburg a

any such meeting. I saw a portion of the Wellsboro gentlemen in a committee room

in the afternoon for not more than three

what I had already said to the Tioga people:

men who visited Harrisburg have lied."

recover gradually. "The wind to the shorn lamb."

pity the confusion of some of my old

Of course it was disagree

When is that election? It is

join issue with the other side in the

nied them the right of petition?

election.

that is enough."

object of the visit of the writers thereof to

All your people asked, indeed all they

Let us hear from the people.

the railroad to our present county seal.

rate cases, and in all where the patient ob

them afterward directed me not to do so,)

The fashionable form of amusement in the city of churches, just now, is investigation. Private citizens undertake it by fifties invested me with it. Hence I felt that in a and by hundreds. Public officers enter into in a creek that flows through the place .it by committees, after relieving themselves of a large number of buncombe speeches. It will not do to say that this thirst for knowledge is manifested suspiciously near the time for election, for honest people should be glad when rascality is exposed at any season of the year. In Brooklyn the investigation is at its hight, and the situation is lively. The financial operations of the Trust Company are still talked about, though it is not easy to gain access to the books of that close corporation. All this affords lively week-day amusement to the citizen who owns no property, but is unpleasant to the taxpayer, and reflects severely on the sensational preachers who have charge of our sister city on Sundays. Are there no great lights of the pulpit who can yet be added to its galaxy? Something must be done to reform the financial morals of Brooklyn, or the name "City of Churches" will become a sad joke.

It seems strange that while we as a people are so given to rearing monuments to departed greatness, it should have been left for our Italian residents to first suggest the erection of a statue to him whose indomita ble courage and perseverance added a continent to the civilized world. The injustice which gave to that continent the name of another who but followed where Columbus had led, can never be atoned for. But it is not too late for us. as Americans, to testify by our co-operation in the enterprise our appreciation as a people of that heroism which carried the Italian discoverer through a wilderness of untraversed seas to the smiling shores of San Salvador.

Lately there was a queer occurrence in the Court of General Sessions. The foreman of a jury before whom a boy had been tried on a charge of stealing a quantity of coffin plates announced a verdict of "not guilty." A moment or two later it was discovered that ten of the jury believed the boy "guilty." But meanwhile the youthful on that day. scamp, seizing his opportunity, had disappeared with lightning speed, and justice was thus chanted of her deserts.

A gold salver, containing a thousand gold among the guests. But it was in London, not in New York.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. The bullion in the Bank of England has declined £1,904,000 during the past week. A grand Indian council of the chiefs of

the Six Nations was in session at Brantford, Canada, last week. A dispatch from London states that the specie shipment to New York by last Wednesday's steamers was £244,000 sterling. At New Caledonia, where Henri Roch fort is confined, the prisoners are dying by hundreds of scurvy. Rochefort, always a delicate man, cannot be expected to escape During a fight between a target excursion and the police near Jersey City on Wednesday ten of the police and twenty of the riot-

ers were injured. Owing to the inability of the Chesapeake pay for engines ordered at present, the Danforth works at Patterson, N. J., expected

J. H. Young, money order clerk in the Brooklyn post office, and some funds are

The President expects to attend the annual re-union of the Army of Tennessee at Toledo, Ohio, on the 15th and 16th inst. The total amount of money received at he Treasury during the last fiscal year, for deposit in the conscience fund, was \$25,-

A dispatch from Lynchburg states that the tobacco crop now being secured in Virginia is the best that has been raised in that State for years. The Scranton Republican has reliable as

surances that the Republicans will achieve very decisive victories in Schuylkill and Carbon counties at the ensuing election. A dispatch from London states that the price of coal is steadily advancing in Eng-

At an auction sale of Midland Railroad bonds in Jersey City last Tuesday only from five to twenty five cents on the dollar was The Norwegian settlements in Knox cour

y, Nebraska, have applied to the General

Government for protection against hostile

Sioux Indians. The receipts of grain at Buffulo for the past month aggregate 12,389,000 bushels 1873. nearly 50.000,000 bushels. A dispatch from Berlin states that finan cial troubles are expected in Germany.-French stocks and bank shares are not sale

able, and some have fallen as much as 20 per cent. There is some talk of government interference. Count de Chambord, in a letter to his supporters in France, says his object is the unon of parties in France and a restoration of

her glory, greatness, and prosperity. He repudiates any intention of introducing exreme reactive measures or of attacking Don Carlos, as King of Spain, has issued postage stamps bearing his portrait.

John Bright on Tuesday last received the seals of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was formally installed as a cabinet officer. At a meeting of Conservatives at Madrid, Spain, last Tuesday, at which Marshal Ser rano and Admiral Topeto were present, resolutions supporting the Government and rejecting an alliance with the Radicals were

The public debt statement shows a reduction of \$1,901.467 16 during the pas Paton & Co., one of the oldest dry goods last week.

A. Stephens, Cashier of the St. Louis Mu-tual Life Insurance Company, has disappeared with \$6,500. The Post Office Department reports the accumulation of postal cards ahead of the or-

ever at Shreveport last Friday, and twentyone in Memphis the same day.

A telegram from Gen. Emery, command ing the United States troops at New Orleans was received last Friday, asking if it would not be advisable to send 5,000 rations to Shreveport for the use of the sufferers there. The President replied, directing Gen. Eme y to send them at once without waiting for he usual official forms. Dispatches from St. Petersburg repor

lapan, growing out of the question of pro-Advices from Ohio say that candid Demcrats admit that the attempt to run. Wm. Allen for Governor on old-fashioned Democratic principles is a complete failure. There is no interest whatever in the canvass. and the re-election of Governor Noves is certain.

Last Thursday a potition was filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the name of Clifford Arrick, against Jay force them into involuntary bankruptcy.than might be reasonably expected, or than The petition was presented to Judge Humphrey, who granted the usual warrant requiring the parties to appear Friday, October 10th, and answer why they should not be adjudged bankrupts. The town of Lampasas, Texas, was inun-

dated on Saturday week by the sudden rise The water was so swift that some twenty houses were carried away, including the post office and contents. Six persons are known to have been drowned. A Fort Erie (Ontario) dispatch says the last stone of the International Bridge was laid last Friday afternoon. The bridge will be completed and ready for trains to cross

France is on the eve, perhaps, of one of the greatest political struggles in her history. The battle will begin with the opening of the Assembly, when an attempt by the majority will be made to proclaim a mon-archy. Ex-President Thicrs has been warn-ed of the near approach of the trouble, and will be promptly on hand at the Assembly ready to battle manfully for the Republic. The President issued orders some days igo for the commutation of the sentences of lolux and Barncho, of the Modoc prisoners, from hanging to imprisonment for life at Alcatrass Island, San Francisco harbor,

but stood in the position of private soldiers beying the orders of Captain Jack. The Pope last Thursday, in an address to delegation of three hundred of the faithul, used the following words: "Confusion as entered the enemy's camp. They strive

on the ground that they were not chiefs,

The steamship Italy took \$250,000 in bullion from Livernool for New York last Thursday, and the steam hips Baltic and City of Paris \$525,000. The steamship russia, which also left Liverpool the same day for Montreal, carried out \$430,000. The funeral services over the remains of the late Rear Admiral John A. Winslow took place last Friday in St. John's Episcopal church, Boston Highlands, and at the close the remains were taken to Forest Hill and interred. The shipments of grain during the last

few days have been very large, and the re-ceipts at New York have also been correspondingly heavy. The ocean steamers and sailing vessels which cleared on Saturday week took out 491,383 bushels of wheat and 33,809 bushels of corn; the aggregate, counting the other grains, being, 525,192 bushell that went out of New York to foreign ports

The Massachusetts Temperance Alliance met in Boston last Tuesday. The Secretary announced that the platform of the Alli ance was total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State. Resolutions pieces, was recently openly displayed at a were adopted demanding the impartial encommittee appointed to inquire as to the egal redress against the State and municipal officers who fail to enforce such laws. On Friday and Saturday last the gauge of

the Grand Trunk Railway between Stratford and Montreal was to be changed from its present width of five feet six inches to nake it conform to the standard American gauge. It was expected the entire change would be effected in time to allow the regu-It was expected the entire change ar railway communication on Monday. The distance from Stratford to Montreal is 421 miles. Carrie Colver, a handsome servant girl in

Columbus, O., while returning to her home ast Tuesday night about ten o'clock, was eized by a party of men in a thickly setled portion of the city and held while chlo roform was administered until she was insensible. She was then taken to some place, she does not remember where, and was hor ribly outraged. The girl was found next morning in an insensible condition on the

Col. W. H. Wood, commanding at Fort Richardson, Texas, reports that on the 13th ultimo two citizens named Walker, father and son, were killed by the Indians near hat fort and their bodies horribly mutilated. A body of troops are now in pursuit of the murderers.

It is generally believed that the failure of he insurgents to capture Alicante, Spain, will cause the immediate surrender of Carhagena, thus ending the insurrection. The Carlists in the north of Spain have recently met with a series of damaging reverses. Discontent and demoralization are preading in their ranks. In the mean time he enthusiasm for the national cause is increasing in the northern provinces.

An English dispatch says the latest ad vices of the progress of the Ashantee war are satisfactory. The natives are in a state of semi-starvation, and it is supposed they are waiting for the end of the rainy season, being unable till then to make any move

Col. Cox, pension agent for the District f Columbia, has recently paid four hunred pensions to American citizens residing in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Prus sia, France, and in many instances to pen sioners residing on the islands of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. All these are paid by bills of exchange. The United States is he only Government that pays pensions to citizens who have taken up their abodes in other countries.

Affairs in Hayti are troubled, and there re strong fears of another revolution break ing out before the completion of General essage's term as President. The House of Representatives is at war with his Minis ters, and the President has prorogued the hamber on account of this opposition.— The President refused to change the Minis try. The Government says it is quite pre-pared for any attempt to disturb the peace of Port au Prince. Two children were killed near a school

house in Jersey City last week Monday by wild steers, who gored them to death. The The corner stone of St. Paul's Epis Cathedral in Newark, N. J., was laid last

Monday week by Bishop Odenheimer with ppropriate solemnities in the presence of a The Dominion Government has forwardl a gold watch and \$500 to Rev. Mr. Aneient in acknowledgment of his gallant con-

uct toward the passengers and crew of the ll-fated steamer Atlantic. The American Bible Union for a revision of the Rible met in New York last Wednesday. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. Thomas Armitage; Secrearies, Rev. W. H. Wyckoff and Pendleton; Treasurer, Thos, Walter. The Board of Managers reported satisfactory rogress in revising the Bible, and expected t to be finished this year. Addresses were

delivered by Rev. Benjamin Storrs, of England, Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. Mr. Catheart, of Philadelphia, and others. One-Legged Men

Did it sever an artery? Did it hit the bone? Did it break it? Did you afterward find the ball? Was it crushed out of shape? Did you fall when hit? Did you walk off the Who carried you off? Did you feel much pain? How long after you were wounded till it was amputated? Who performed the operation? Did you take chic roform? Did it put you to sleep? And didn you feel the operation? Not even the sawing of the bone? Could not your init have been saved? Was it taken off right where the wound was? Can you wear an artificial leg? Would the Covernment at a rupture has occurred in the relations between the Governments of Prussia and furnish it if you could? Do you draw a pension? How much? How old are you? What is your name? What did you do before the war? Don't you often wish you hadn't lost your leg? How does a person cel with a leg off? Does it ache when the veather changes? Would you rather lose leg than an arm? I have heard person say that an amputated limb still feels as if

was one is that so? How do you account for that? "All these questions, dear public, I have inswered thousands of times, and may have to answer thousands of times yet if my miserable existence is lengthened out for many years. Imagine how it must torment me. The same old questions, to me long since devoid of interest, I must meekly answer over and over again, day by day, week b week, year by year! How would you like to commence and repeat the A B Cs five thousand times a day as long as you live? Be pleasant, wouldn't it?"

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me di rected, I will expose at public sale, to the highes Tected, I will expose at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, on Saturday, October 25th, 1873, at one o'clock p. m.,

A piece or parcel of land situated in Richmond township, bounded on the south by land of L. Cass, W. A. Lownsbury and Aaron Gillutt, west by Sarah L. Keen's lands, north by lands of D. W. Gillett and hoirs of Lloyd Gillett, and east by lands of D. J. Butts and A. J. Knowlton; containing about seventy acres, more or less, about 50 acres improved, with one frame house, one frame barn, sheds and other outbuildings, and an apple or hard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Charles Davis, suit of S. W. Beach and T. H. Arnold for use of E. Pomeroy.

Pomeroy.

ALSO—By virtue of another writ of Venditioni Ex-ponas to me directed, I shall expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday, October 27th, 1873, at one o'clock p. m.; a lot of land in Brook 27th, 1873, at one o'clock p. m. a lot of land in Brook-field township, beginning at the northwest corner of lot No. 120 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Brookfield township; thence south 54 rods; thence cast or nearly so 320 rods; thence north 54 rods; thence west 320 rods to the place of beginning; con-taining 180 acres, more or less, 80 acres improved, with one frame house, one frame barn, and an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of William O. Peas, suit of H. C. McKay. October 7, 1873-3t.

E. A. FISH, Sheriff.

 $oldsymbol{Examination}$ of $oldsymbol{Teachers}$ EXAMINATIONS for those desiring to teach during the year, will be held at the following places: Liberty, (Block House). Monday, Bept. 22, 1873

ackson, (Millertown), Lawrence Farmington, (U. C. S. H.,) Clymer, (Sabinavilla) harleston, (Whitneyville), riday, aturday,

and at Knoxville the two following nence at 9 a. m. County Superintende

ADJOURNED SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Estate of A. P. CONE, Deceased. I N pursuance of an order of the Orphaus' Court of Tioga county made the 5th day of June, 1873, the undersigned, Administrator of said estate, will, at the Court House in Wellsboro, in said county, or Friday the 31st day of October, 1873, at ten o'clock a. m., expose to sale and sell the following described real estate: ng describen real estato.

No. 1.—A lot of land in Wellsboro, Tioga county,
bounded on the northwest by Water street Pa., bounded on the northwest by Water street, northeast by R. G. White, southeast by Main street, and southwest by Waln street; being 120 feet on Main street, and southwest by Waln street; being 120 feet on Main street.

street, and 250 feet on Water street; known as the No 2.—Also a lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on e northwest by lands formerly of L. I. Nichols, ortheast by O. F. Ellis, southeast by Water street, d southwest by other lands of said estate, (No. 3); a same being 60 feet wide on Water street. No. 3.-Also a lot of land in Wellshore, hounded of No. 3.—Also a lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the northwest by lands formerly of L. I. Nichols, northeast by other lands of said estate. (No. 2), southeast by Water street, and southwest by lands in possession of R. B. Webb; the same being 59½ feet on Water street; together with an alloy 12 feet wide leading from this lot to the highway leading from Water street by Durill's tannery to Nichols street. No. 4—The undivided one-half of a lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the northwest by Water street, northeast by D. P. Roberts, southeast by Main street, and southwest by Wright's Bailey; being 60 feet on Main street and 250 feet deep; known as the "Bowen & Gone Block" lot.

No. 5 -- A lot of land in Wellshore hounded on th No. 6.—A lot of land in Wellsboro; bounded on the northwest by Main street, northeast by Jacob-Broad-lead, southeast by other lands of said estate, and outhwest by the Norris lot, (No. 7); being 127 feet on ain street and 250 feet deep; known as the residen

No. 7.—The undivided four-fifths of a lot of land in Wollsboro, bounded on the northwest by Main street, or theast by other lands of said decedent's estate, No. 6), southeast by other lands of said estate, and southwest by Laugher Bache; being 80 feet on Main street and 250 feet deep; known as the "Norris Hou No. 8.-A lot of land in Weilsboro, bounded on the

north by lands of said estate, east by B. T. Van Horn south by East Avenue, and west by S. B. Warriner being 78 feet wide on East Avenue and 200 feet deep No. 9.-A lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the north by other lands of said estate, east by lands No. 10.-A lot of land in Wellshore, bounded on the No. 10.—A lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the northwest by lands of L. Bache, A. P. Cone, Jacob Broadhead, Nathan Niles and Joseph Riberblie, north by Joseph Riberblie and lands formerly of Erastus Fellows, east by William Bache, south by lots fronting on East Avenue owned by A. P. Cone, F. D. Fletcher, Margaret Henry, Charles Fisher, C. F. Austin, Elizabeth Maxwell, B. T. Van Horn, A. P. Cone, S. B Warriner, Hugh Young, Mrs. D. H. Smith, and said East Avenue; containing about four acres. This lot

East Avenue; containing about four acres. This lo will be divided and sold in parcels to suit the conve north by lands formerly of Erastus Fellows, now Jos. Riberolle, east by lands formerly of Caroline Austin. No. 13.-A lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on th

No. 15 .- A lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the porth by the west extension of Austin street, east bache street, and south by lands contracted to P. No. 17.—The undivided one-half part of all that lot of land situate in Delmar township, in said county, bounded on the north by warrant No. 1,578, east by the west line of Charleston township, south by war.

rant No. 1,582, and west by warrant No. 1,539; being a part of warrant No. 1.579; containing 600 access No. 18.—A lot of land in Delmar, bounded north by William Downer, east by the Stony Fork road, and south and west by Avery Gleason; being eight rods on said road and running back 20 rods; containing No. 21.-A lot of land in Wellshore hounded on the nerthwest by Main street, northeast by Samuel Dic Inson, southeast by John N. Bache, and southwest b Philona Saunders; being 20 feet on Main street ar 62½ feet deep; known as the Sherwood lot. No. 21.-A lot of land in Delmar, bounded on the north by the north line of warrant No. 4,219 and lands called the Johnson lot, east by said Johnson lot and S. 8. Packard, south by J. W. Ingerick and unscated lands, and west by unseated lands; containing

riner let north 26 rods, west 30 rods, and north 31.6 rods; thence east 168 rods to the beginning; containing 61 acres; being a part of warrant No. 4,219.

No. 38,-A lot of land in Elkland, in bounded north by Main street, west and south by T. S. Coates, and east by O. P. Babcock; containing one

No. 39.—A lot of land in Gaines township, bounded on the north by the north line of warrant No. 1,635, east by David Rexford, south by the south line of said warrant, and west by lot No. 21 of Dent's lands in said township; containing 58.5 acres, and being lot No. 22 of Dent's lands in said township. township; containing 58.6 serve, and being lot No. 22 of Dent's lands in said township.

No. 41.—A lot of land in Morris, containing 56 serve, known as the A. O. Williammes lot, bounded by Wm. Emmick William Bacic and John Williammee.

No. 42.—A lot of land in Clymer township, in said conhity, containing 140 serves, part of warrant No. 2. 201, known as the Hunt lot; beginning at the northwest corner of said warrant; thence east 145 rods; thence north 148 rods; thence west 145 rods; thence north 148 rods to the beginning.

No. 43.—A lot of land in Clymer township, beginning at the southeast corner of the Hunt lot, (No. 42); thence north 4½ 7 rods; east 34 rods, south 207.8 rods west 114 rods; north 163 rods, and east 80 rods to the beginning; containing 127 acres, being part of warrant No. 2,291; known as the McNiel lot.

No. 44.—The undivided three-eighths part of a lot of land in Blossburg or Bloss, containing 120 acres, on warrant survey in the name of Aaron Bloss.

No. 46.—The undivided one-half part of a lot of land in Charleston township, bounded on the north and east by lands of Martin Bennett, south by J. G. Datt, and cast by Asa Wilkinson; containing 30 acres.

No. 47.—A lot of land in Clymer township, bounded on the north by Any Schoonover, west by lands claimed by —Fox, south by E. Pier, and east by Steplan Stiles; containing 25 acres; known as the William Schoonover lot.

HARBISON Administration of the land of sale.

HARBISON Administration of the land of sale.

Terms made known at time of sale.
J. HARRISON, Administrato
Wellsboro, Ps., Sept. 30, 1878.-4t. Dissolution—The co-partnership heretofora existing between S. B. Warriner and A. L. Podine, was dissolved on the 9th day of September, 1873, by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm are left in the hands of S. B. Warriner, who is

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR For Restoring Gray Hair To Its Natural Vitality and Color.



ive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the air and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak, or sickly hair pecomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is check. gray hairs resume their original color. Its operation s sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all numors, and keeps the scalp cool, elean and soft-up.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised or its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for he soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. PREPARED BY

der which conditions, diseases of the scalp are im

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. OLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MED. ICINE.

For sale by Taylor & Spalding, Druggists, Wells. Aug. 12, 1873.-1y-eow Rot. General Election Proclamation

W HEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of HEREAS, by an act of the General Elections, entitled, 'An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth,' enacted on the 2d day of July, 183, it is monwealth,' enacted on the 2d day of July, 183, it is public notice what officers are monweath, "enacted on the 2d day of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give public notice what officers are to be elected—therefore I, E. A. EISH, High Sheriff of Tioga county, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of Tioga county, that a General Election will be held throughout the county on the 2d Tuesday of October next, being the four-teenth day thereof, althe gaveral districts within and onth day thereof, at the several district

onnty, namely: Bloss township, Arnot school house. Blossburg borough, Union school house. Brookfield, South Road school house. Covington, hotel of Thos. Graves. Covington borough, hotel of Thos. Graves Deerfield, Cowanesque House. Elkland borough, Sandy Stinson. Elk, Smith school house. Fall Brook borough, Fallow school house. Fall Brook borough, removed. Farmington, Gee school house. Gaines, H. C. Vermilyea's. Hamilton township. Morris Run Hall. Gaines, H. C. Vermilyea's.

Hamilton township, Morris Run Hall.
Jackson, house of E. L. Boynton.
Knoxville borongh, Eagle House.
Lawrence, Slosson's Wotel.
Lawrence borough, Sosson's Hotel.
Liberty, Sheffer's Hofel.
Mansfield borough, Model school house.
Mainsburg borough, P. Doud's Hotel.
Middlebury, Holidaytown school house.
Morris, house of Geo Clist.

Morris, house of Charles Goodrich. Nelson, house of Charles Goodrich. Osceola, H. & J. Tubbs's Block, Richmond, Hotel of Royal Fuller. Richmond, Hotel of Royal Fuller.
Rutland, house of Elmer Baker.
Sullivan, P. Doud's Hotel.
Shippen, Big Meadow school house.
Tioga Motel of Elias M. Smith.
Tioga Forough, Hotel of Elias M. Smith.
Wellsbro, 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 Livin. At which time and p

At which time and place there will be elected the following State and County officers:

One person for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent Tioga county in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. One person for Sheriff of Tioga county.

One person for Commissioner of Tioga county.
One person for Auditor of Tioga county.
And it is further directed by the said law that the One person for Auditor of Tloga county.

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 elections, being the 17th day of October.

I am by said not 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 of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legistative, 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 measured for 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:

"The qualitied voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township and borough and special elections, are hereby required to vote, by flekets written or printed, or partiy written and partly retriets, experienced and solvent shall lckets written or printed, or partly written and partly rinted, severally classified as follows: one ticket shall embrace the names of all the state officers velid for, and be labelled 'State;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all the county officers velod for, including office of Schafor, member and members of Ascarbly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if vited for, aid-labelled 'County;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all township; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled 'Borough officers voted for, and be labelled 'Borough officers because the democrated in samples. ought, and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes."

For instructions in regard to the organization of poards of election, etc., see laws of 2d July, 1839, pam-phlet page 219, and also pamphlet laws of 1869, page 19, furnished to the said several election districts.

states, and who have not been discharged, or relieve from the penalty, or disability therein provided, and deemed, and taken, to have voluntarily reliminished and forfeited, their rights of oitzenship, 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 Common wealth:

SECTION I. Resignation weath:
SECTION J. He it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the Commonwealth of Perusylvania in
General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the lawthority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be
held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for thority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commrawealth, it shall be unlawful for the jud e or inspectors of any such election 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 is 1867 to vote any ballot, or ballots.

SECTION 2 That if any such judge and hispections of election, or aby one of them shall receive, or consent to receive, any such discouling a present he writer.