Annual Vacation.

HARRISBURG, July 3, 1868.—The regular annual vacation at the institutions receiving soldiers' orphans at the expense of the State, will commence on *Friday, July 24th*, and terminate on *Monday, August 31st*, school duties being resumed on Tuesday, September 1st.

The principals, superintendents and managers of these institutions will please observe the following regulations:

1. No child will be permitted to leave the institution to which it belongs without a written *furlough* or *leave of absence*, signed by the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, and countersigned by the principal superintendent or managers of the institution, specifying the cause of absence, and its length.—This leave of absence, for which blanks have been furnished, to be carried by the child while absent, and shown whenever requested.

2. No leave of absence will be granted to any child, unless pronounced by the attending physician, after special examination had for the purpose, entirely free from sore eyes, and other contagious diseases. Upon their return, after vacation, children must be re-examined, and all doubtful cases isolated until known to be entirely cured. The presence of these vexatious and annoying diseases in any institution is regarded as an evidence of inexcusable neglect and mismanagement on the part of the attending physician and the authorities of such institution, and will not be tolerated.

3. No child will be sent home except at the written request of the mother, guardian or friends. All others must be furnished with proper care and attention, and permitted to enjoy vacation at the institution, free from study and labor, except such as may be necessary for the comfort of those remaining. The labor required must not exceed the regular *detail period of two* hours per day. The library and reading rooms and the play grounds must be open to them, under proper supervision, the remaining portion of the day.

Children should be conveyed to and from the proper railroad station free of charge. All other expenses of travel, and at home, must be borne by their mothers or friends.

4. No child will be deprived of vacation as a punishment, no matter what the nature of the offense may have been. To do so would be cruel. If in any case, as for instance where it is known that vacation would be spent amid bad associations and demoralizing influences if children were permitted to go home, principals, superintendents or managers think best to deny them the privilege; they must be able to produce the clearest proof of the existence of the facts upon which the denial is based.

5. Each girl will take with her, clean and in *good* condition, and legibly marked with her name, a change of underclothes and stockings, two dresses, hat, sack and shoes; and each boy, in like condition, a change of underclothes and stockings, two pairs of pants, one jacket, cap, and shoes. All other clothing will remain at the institution, except in the case of transfers. Girls will not take their blue winter dresses.

The articles of clothing taken, with their condition, must be entered on the check to the furlough, and re-examined and checked off, with appropriate remarks as to care and condition when returned.

6. Those ordered by transfer to other schools will take all their clothes, and will be instructed to go direct from their homes to the schools to which they are ordered, when their furloughs expire.—Every article of clothing taken with them, with its condition, will be entered on the check as a record, and on the back of the furlough for the information of the principal of the school to which they are transferred.

7. The objects of vacation should be explained to the children, and the duty and necessity of good conduct and care of clothing while absent, prompt return, &c., carefully and repeatedly impressed upon them.

It is hoped and believed that, with few exceptions, attention to study and industrial instruction, and to the cultivation of good manners and habits, has been attended with so much success that this visit home will be gratifying to mothers and friends, and creditable to the institutions to which these words of the State belong. It is also hoped that after enjoying the cessation from study, and the visits to home and friends, which vacation allows, children will be promptly returned in good condition, gratified and refreshed, and encouraged to pursue, with renewed energy and zeal, the exercises of their respective schools and homes during the ensuing year. And if, notwithstanding past discouragements, these hopes are even partially realized, the fact will be regarded by the undersigned and his co-laborers as compensation, in some measure at least, for the severe labor, weighty responsibilities and constant anxieties of the past year, and as an encouragement to work with increased energy and hope to achieve still greater results in future.

GEO. F. M'FARLAND,
Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans.

The Democratic assertion that Schuyler Colfax once declared, in a political speech, that "he had registered a solemn oath never to vote for a foreign-born man for any office, and to remove all foreigners, aliens and Roman Catholics from office, whenever he might possess the power to do so," is the basest of slanders, made up out of the whole cloth. Mr. Colfax never made such a declaration, nor did he ever "register" such an oath. More than this, he has seven times been elected to Congress, the last time only two years since, in a district containing more foreigners than any other in Indiana, one of its counties (Lake) having a majority of foreign-born voters, and he has not only always run ahead of his ticket, but he has converted that particular county from Democracy in the banner Republican county of his district. In Clay township, in his own county of St. Joseph, where there is a majority of Catholic voters, he has often carried it when the rest of his ticket was lost by a two-thirds vote. Time and again, he has sustained Lange, Young, Mansfield and others, foreign-born, for State offices. These facts show how stupid and malignant is the falsehood, which we have quoted above from the Democratic journal giving it currency yesterday morning.—*Doylestown Intelligencer.*

One of the most learned of the South Carolina statesmen was a foundling, and was taken to the home of an eminent lawyer while an infant, reared and educated by him, and finally taken into his office. He fell in love with his patron's daughter, who reciprocated his attachment. His father protested, and the lovers arranged for an elopement, which was exposed and frustrated by a servant. The young man was asked to an interview with the young lady's father, who said that "he loved and honored him beyond utterance, but you cannot marry my daughter, for the reason that she is your sister!"

THE DIFFERENCE.—A Lebanon county Republican is a defaulter to the amount of $17,000, and Republicans as well as Democrats condemn him. A Lebanon county Democrat is a defaulter to the amount of $150,000, and not a Democrat says a word against the crime or the criminal, but, on the contrary, the Democratic organ of Lebanon county comes to his defence and declares that he has done nothing to lessen him in the esteem of the Democracy. What is the rational explanation of this different treatment of a Republican and a Democrat? We can explain it in no other way than that a Republican office-holder is expected to be more honest than a democratic one. When a Democrat becomes a defaulter, he is after what John C. Calhoun declared to be the strength of the party—PLUNDER.—*Lebanon Courier.*

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868.

NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

Republican State Nominations.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

The nomination of Horatio Seymour by the Tammany Hall Convention, though unexpected to outsiders, is now seen to have been premeditated. It might as well have been on the third ballot as on the 22d. The whole affair was admirably managed for Mr. Seymour, but cannot fail to operate disastrously to the party. No anti-war man can beat Gen. Grant. The Democracy shiver as if they had just taken a shower-bath of ice-water. As in the case of the "Charge of the six Hundred," somebody has blundered. But the cruelest thing of all is the chaining of Seymour to that clay-cold corpse—Frank Blair. The whole affair reads like a cheap play.

The adoption of the two-thirds rule in the New York Convention clearly enough shows that the Democratic party is still influenced by the domineering spirit of Slavery. It was established by the Slaveholders so that the South might always hold the balance of power in the Conventions. It was this rule which enabled them to defeat the nomination and election of Douglas in full Convention in 1860. Slavery is the normal condition of that party.

The third plank in the Tammany Hall platform means repudiation, or it means nothing. If the bonds of the United States be paid in greenbacks, as it proposes, how are the greenbacks to be redeemed? If in gold, why not redeem the bonds in gold? If not to be redeemed at all, then why take such a roundabout course to repudiation?—Why not repudiate the bonds at once?

The Democracy did a mighty good thing in appointing Wade Hampton on the Committee to draft resolutions. He stands to-day just where he stood eight years ago, when South Carolina seceded. He was the apostle of ruin then, and is just the man to construct platforms for the Democracy to-day. Perceiving that the Northern wing of the party will not aid the rebels with bullets, he takes the last and only chance of their aid with ballots.

A DEMAGOGUE OF DEMAGOGUES.

This is a prolific age, and in nothing more prolific than in demagogues, chief among whom to-day stands Horatio Seymour. Mr. Seymour is a man of business integrity and fair life, but a most unscrupulous politician. He is prominent in that school of politicians which takes for its motto "*ad captandum vulgus*," and "all's fair in politics." Need we say that no man who subscribes to the latter doctrine can long remain a fair man in any respect? Is it not a fact that any degree of licentiousness taints the entire moral nature of a man? How long can a man premeditate misrepresentation as part of his political tactics and not employ it in other relations of life? Not long. A man may be honestly deceived; but Horatio Seymour though by no means an intelligent politician, is not so ignorant as he is knavish.

In reading his speech before the New York Convention we find it difficult to respect the man, so disgusted are we with the demagogue. No question upon which the campaign is to be made is fairly stated and squarely met. We intend this declaration to be sweeping and without exception. Horatio Seymour knows, and every intelligent man in both parties knows, that the rebellion was consummated during the Administration of James Buchanan; that the Democratic party held the purse and the sword for nearly a hundred days after the first shot was fired upon the flag; and nobody doubts that had there been a man, and not a puppet, in the White House on the first of January, 1861, the Slaveholders' Rebellion might have been put down at a cost of less than $100,000. Knowing these things, by what right does Horatio Seymour, copying the cheap balderdash of village gossips and pot-house politicians, charge upon the Republican party the treasure expended in subjugating the Southern wing of the Democratic party? If A wrongfully undertakes to dispossess B of his property, and B defends at a cost of half his farm has A a shadow of right to abuse B for putting a proportion of the costs upon the prosecutor? Or have the heirs of A the right to complain of the costs which accrued from the wrong practiced by their legator?

Mr. Seymour knows that the extraordinary expenditures of the war could not have been met with gold; for the entire coin of the world barely covers one-tenth of the sum of the indebtedness of all nations. It would, were it possible for us to command it, barely redeem our own indebtedness. What was to be done then? What, but to put the real property of the nation in pledge for the sums borrowed? The Government issued scrip to the full amount of its ability to pay in gold, and payable on demand. This was not sufficient. It then issued what are known as "greenbacks," and in order to keep them near par, provided for funding them in bonds payable at distant periods with use. We submit that this was the best that could be done; and it was so good a thing that the leading rebels to-day admit that it made success to them impossible. It made successes possible to us only for the reason that the people, of all conditions poured their little hoards into the treasury of the nation, and took the bonds as security. Had the counsel of such men as Horatio Seymour and other Democratic leaders prevailed, the people would have refused to loan the Government and we must have fallen a prey to the machinations of treason; and in that case the people would have been left with a mass of irredeemable currency in their hands. There would have been no bonds; but there would have been no Government. *The nation's evidences of debt constitutes the evidences of its ability to stand, and the pledge of its vitality.*

Mr. Seymour complains that taxation is unequal. Was it ever equal, at any time, or in any country? Never. At best, nations only approximate equality. Does he mean that the bonds are not taxable for national, State, and local purposes? Were the Mexican war debt bonds taxable for those purposes? Or the Oregon war debt bonds? Or any bonds of the United States? Does not Mr. Seymour know that the Supreme Court of the United States has ever held that national securities cannot be taxed for State and local purposes? When the leaders of the Democratic party held the most part of the national evidences of debt, as they did before the war of 1861—5, did anybody of that party suggest that those bonds ought to be taxed? Not a word of it; not a word of it. There was no complaint then that Horatio Seymour, James Buchanan, and other Democratic chiefs were privileged to invest in U. S. securities and exempted from taxation. Nor did any of Horatio Seymour's school of demagogues complain when a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, in 1860, anticipated the payment of some millions of the then existing public debt, thus emptying the gold in the treasury into rebel pockets. Mr. Seymour neglects these little facts of history because they damn him and his party. We shall not neglect them, nor shall the people forget them.

But in no one thing does Mr. Seymour presume so much upon the profound ignorance of his auditors as in that portion of his speech relating to immigration. "Time was," says this insolent demagogue, "when we could invite Europeans to share with us the material blessings of our great country." But "now that the Constitution is trampled in the dust, the laws defied, and the Executive insulted," says he, "who wants to come here?" He will find his answer in the statistics of immigration during the last two years, which show an increase of immigration over any other two years of our existence as a nation. The immigrants who follow Mr. Seymour's lead know little of Constitutions, and less of laws, and care less about either. When they learn something about the business of governing they escape from the toils of conscienceless demagogues, and take away the occupation of such men.

The remainder of Mr. Seymour's speech is unmitigated buncombe. The American eagle is apostrophized, and we are assured that there is no party but the Democratic party; and Horatio is its prophet.

POSTSCRIPTUM.—The above was in type before the result of the Tammany Hall Convention was known, or even reached. We therefore add this postscript to say that the unconscionable demagogue whose speech we have commented on in the foregoing, has received the nomination of the Democracy for the Presidency. His associate is Frank Blair, Jr., of whom it is enough to say that he is a tricky politician when sober, and a miracle of stupidity when drunk, which used to be every day in the year. We believe that his habits remain as they were—very dissipated.

There is something absurd about this ticket, and yet it well reflects the character of the Democratic party. With Seymour to fraternize with the rioters of 1863, and Blair as bottle-holder, we see no reason why they ought not to concentrate the strength of the party. But the best judges look upon the Tammany nominations as an acknowledgement of defeat for the party in November.

When we read that the New York Roughs cheered Seymour and Wade Hampton at the Tammany powwow, we are inspired afresh with admiration for the fitness of things. It reminds us of that lachrymose event in the Philadelphia Convention, when Massachusetts and South Carolina entered the shanty arm-in-arm. Thus we see how it is that some things are necessary and some appropriate.

It will give our "Democratic" fellow-citizens pleasure to learn that the registration act of last winter, and the law disfranchising deserters, have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State. Judges Thompson, Strong, and Sharswood, ruling against the laws, and Read and Agnew dissenting. The registration act was intended to prevent fraudulent voting, and was a direct blow at the coffee market. If any man will watch the coffee quotations for a few days he will see that Senator Wallace is again in market as a purchaser. The people who would see the practice of frauds upon election boards abolished, if that were possible, can now see who favors such practices. The Supreme Court is composed of three "Democrats" and two Republicans. The former declared the law unconstitutional while the latter sustained it. The people can also see who is in favor of restoring deserters to an equality with the soldiers who stood by the flag.

This decision proves two things to our satisfaction, viz: That the Democratic party is in favor of leaving open the avenues to fraudulent voting; and that the deserters are regarded as natural allies of that party.

The plight of Mr. Chief Justice Chase reminds us of a story told of an enthusiastic colored gentleman who went to hear Whitfield preach. The meeting was held in a large barn, and the barn-yard was not remarkably clean. The colored gentleman arrived too late to get inside; but hearing the stentorian voice of the preacher, began to shout, and at last rolled over and over in the filth of the barn-yard until he was "a sight to be seen." The audience left the barn at the close of the meeting, and seeing the condition of the colored gentleman asked what had happened. "*Bless your souls,*" said he, "'Massa Whitfield's such a powerful preacher!" "But Mr. Whitfield did not preach to-day," returned his interlocutor. "O, gorra!" cried the old gentleman; den dis chile roll in de mud for nothing."

The resignation of Judge Linn, of the 25th Judicial District, subjects that gentleman to severe censure from Republicans. The Judge alleges in his letter of resignation that sedentary employment injures his health. The Center *Press* contains a pretty plain commentary upon the Judge's letter. The editor asks how it was that the Judge sought to be a candidate for a fifteen years term on the Supreme Bench, something less than a year ago, if "sedentary habits" injure his health. The question is pertinent. It was not, perhaps, an act of wisdom in him to accept the position he vacates. But having accepted it, and served nearly nine years, it does seem a little strange that he should virtually make a place for one more Copperhead Judge just at this time. The 25th district is strongly of that persuasion. We hope the Governor will refuse to accept the resignation.

Mr. M. L. Dunning, a member of the city council of Williamsport, has prosecuted the editors of the *Standard* for libel. We know nothing of the merits of the case, but such prosecutions seldom bear any but Dead Sea fruit to the prosecutor. Should the *Standard* men put in the truth of the article complained of in justification, and sustain it, Mr. Dunning will be under the necessity of resigning.

It is common for Copperhead papers to quote *The Evening Post* as authority in the Republican party, and to mention the fact that Mr. Bryant is the editor. It may be, probably it will be, news to the intelligent journalists, that Mr. Bryant does not write a dozen lines for the *Post* in a month, on the average for a year, nor has he written more than that, if even that, for years. Mr. Bryant does not control the *Post*, but the Free Trade League does.

Republican County Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican county Committee, held in Wellsboro, Saturday, July 11, inst., it was resolved:

That the Republicans of the several election districts of Tioga County be requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective districts, on Saturday, August 15, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., then and there to elect two delegates from each district, to the County Convention, to be held at Wellsboro, Tuesday, August 18, 1868, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the several county and district offices to be filled at the October election ensuring.

The Committees of the several districts of Tioga Vigilance, are requested to give immediate notice of the meetings for election of delegates; and they are further requested to act as an election Board at such meetings, and to receive the votes of none but known Republicans for delegates. The Committees are also requested to take prompt steps to organize Grant & Colfax clubs in their respective districts, and are appointed with a view to an efficient organization in every township and borough in Tioga County.—Following are the committees of Vigilance:

Bloss—R C Bailey, A T James.
Brookfield—Capt H B Seeley, Isaac Plank.
Clymer—George O Bristol, Wm Douglass.
Chatham—L O Beach, Reuben Morse.
Charleston—Geo Avery, Capt John J Reese.
Covington Boro.—S S Packard, A M Bennett.
Covington—S F Richards, John Lewis.
Delmar—Robert Steele, D A Stowell.
Deerfield—Joseph S Ingham, M V Purple.
Elk—John Maynard, G W Rathbone.
Elkland—Benjamin Dorrance, John Parkhurst.
Farmington—Robert Casbeer, James Beebe.
Fall Brook—Alexander Pollock, Martin Stratton.
Gaines—A R Vermilyea, O A Smith.
Jackson—J A Doty, Geo. Hudson.
Knoxville—John E White, Judson Dearman.
Lawrence—Samuel Rockwell, N Grinnell.
Lawrence Boro.—T B Tompkins, R Wheeler.
Liberty—C F Veil, G R Sheffer.
Mainsburg—Otis Richards, E A Fish.
Mansfield—S B Elliott, Frank Spencer.
Middlebury—C J Humphrey, W C Stevens.
Morris—Job Doane, W Babb.
Nelson—Jesse Howe, Enoch Blackwell.
Osceola—Charles Tubbs, W T Humphrey.
Richmond—A M Spencer, L H Robbins.
Rutland—Capt Elmer Backer, P V Van Ness.
Sullivan—Russel Rose, Lafayette Gray.
Shippen—E W Grinnell, Albert Harrison.
Tioga—D L Aiken, A E Niles
Tioga Boro.—Philo Tuller, Abram Farr.
Union—Maj John Irvin, Justin Bothwell.
Wellsboro—John R Bowen, E B Carvey.
Westfield Boro.—Ambrose Closs, Jerry Strang.
Westfield—Joel Calkins, Maj S D Phillips.
Ward—Wallace Chase, Abram Kniffin.

The Dole of Jarl Thorkell, by J. G. Whittier; Minor Elizabethan Poets, by E. P. Whipple; an anonymous sketch of some Coral Islands and Islanders; The Poor in Cities, by Mrs. C. A. Hopkinson; and a plain account of the Great Erie Imbroglio, by James K. Medbery, are the best and most striking papers in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July—a number which begins the twenty-second volume. The literary reviews are well written and impartial. There are nineteen very good wood engravings in *Our Young Folks*, from original designs by Hennessy, Holmes, Eytinge, H. Fenn, G. G. White, Day, Waud, &c. There are two songs without words by R. Schumann and C. Spindler, and the usual quantity and quality of letter-press, neither above nor beneath juvenile comprehension. In the monthly issue of *Every Saturday*, Reade and Boucicault's remarkable serial, entitled "Foul Play," is brought to an end:—it is a story which in plot and character has no parallel in modern literature. The varied contents of *Every Saturday* are drawn from the leading periodicals of Europe.

Harper's Magazine opens with another and highly interesting chapter of Squier's Exploration in the land of the Incas. An illustrated article touching the Fashions of the Guinea Coast will be read with interest and amusement. The poetry and shorter miscellany are extremely good, and we have several chapters of Miss Mulock's new novel "The Woman's Kingdom." A valuable number.

BRADFORD COUNTY.—The Troy *Gazette* says: On the 1st of July as Rev. O. C. Hill and wife were driving across the railroad track near J. J. Reynolds in Alba, the second section of the Ralston freight train appeared in sight without ringing the bell. The engine struck the horse and buggy just as Mr. and Mrs. Hill threw themselves out over the back of the seat. The buggy was completely destroyed, and the horse had one leg broken, so that it was shot immediately. Mrs. Hill escaped without injury, and Mr. Hill with but a slight scratch on one hand. In less than three hours sixty eight dollars were signed for the benefit of the unfortunate elder.

A Fellow who had been enjoying the "Fourth" at East Troy the night before, was at the Troy House on Independence day, and being thirsty seized upon a suspicious looking bottle containing a couple of ounces of corrosive sublimate in a pint of alcohol. It was surmised to be the bottle of a companion, and notwithstanding the word *poison* on the cork, and the name on the label, the thirsty youth supposed it to be liquor and bolted it straight. The result was an internal commotion as if he had swallowed a threshing machine. Dr. Rockwell was called in promptly, and a timely dose of white of eggs, and after some strong emetics, saved the fellow from death. Bed bug poison is not a healthy beverage even on the Fourth of July, and we understand that since the date he does not feel very well.

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—The Young Men's Republican Club met at Bunnel Hall, Friday evening, 10th, inst., and organized a Grant & Colfax Club, with the following officers:

President—John I. Mitchell.
Vice do.—John R. Bowen.
Secretary—Geo. W. Merrick.
Treasurer—Dr. W. W. Webb.
Executive Committee—H. C. Bailey, Wm. V. Emery, Jos. Williams.

The club meets every Friday evening at the rooms under Bunnel Hall.

A Grant & Colfax Republican Club was organized in Mansfield on Saturday evening last. It is to operate in Mansfield Boro and Richmond Township.

The following are the officers:

President—S. B. Elliott,
1st Vice President—A. M. Spencer,
2nd, " " L. H. Browster,
Secretary—E. L. Sperry,
Treasurer—Chas. E. Faulknor,

The above officers constitute the Execution Committee. The club is to meet every Saturday evening.

More Democracy.

The La Crosse *Democrat*, the accepted organ of the Democracy, outrages decency and truth in the following paragraph:

"Grant is a Methodist by trade, a tyrant by instinct, a drunkard by nature, and a bigotted Know Nothing by descent; according to the driveling account published by that dilapidated patch of old boot leather, the paternal Grant, the remote ancesters of Ulysses were of the Mayflower convicts. U. S. Grant has left no stone unturned to secure his election to the Presidency. A convicted liar on the testimony of five members of the Cabinet and the President of the United States; a drunkard from the testimony of all army officers who knew him, from Whiskey Sheridan to Tecumseh Sherman; a foul Puritan by the testimony of his emasculat-daddy, and the tenor of his military orders—his election would be an outrage on decency far greater than the election of the defunct clown who clung to the office like grim death to a sick nigger until the breath left his angular carcass."

The "defunct clown" thus brutally alluded to is Abraham Lincoln, one of the best and purest men ever created by God in his image. This villifier of the living and the dead is a cowardly thief who was driven from the Union army for grand larceny, and then naturally took to the trade of a Democratic editor. And this utterly heartless villain, whose stagnant soul is incapable of one manly emotion, whose brutality towards his own wife drove her home to her friends, and who used to serve up the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in corn whiskey to his drunken companions at Milwaukie, is the most popular vomiter of Democracy in the United States and is supported by the party in every town and village in the country! Religious Democrats, behold your champion!—*Trenton Sentinel.*

A passenger by a night train on the Hudson River railroad tells the following: The train was detained at Greenbush for a little while, and while waiting a cattle train came on the other track and stopped. Such a noise has seldom been heard; the cattle bellowed, the sheep set up a bleating, and the hogs grunted, until the passengers were nearly crazed. One old fellow had slept for hours, but this noise woke him—Rubbing his eyes, he listened in amazement. "Aye, aye!" says he, "what's this?" Peering into the darkness without discerning anything, and listening more critically, he at last satisfied himself, and set the passengers roaring by the exclamation, "That must be a Democratic convention."

A THOROUGH DOMESTIC TEST.—We have for some time contemplated effecting a thorough domestic test—through regular and diversified use—of all the varieties of Sewing Machines that compete for the public favor; and have accordingly invited the several manufacturers to lend proper facilities for testing their machines. We give our first notice to the Wilcox & Gibbs:

The machine is exceedingly simple. Very *[illegible]* and impossible to get out of order, easy to understand its parts and their use; and there is no excuse for getting it out of order until the parts are fairly worn out. As a consequence, it always works at a moment's notice, though it may have been laid aside for months. The needle is short and straight, and consequently not liable to break; in six months use we have not broken or bent a single needle. The "tension" is the most manageable and certain contrivances of the kind, and never baffles the operator. It never misses a stitch. The thread is taken directly from the spool, without rewinding. The work can be raveled with the greatest ease, if desired, while it is perfectly secure against raveling if left to itself. After much wear and many washings, the stitching is found to retain all the roundness, evenness and firmness, which are so much admired at first. We have tried it on every kind of garment, and have not yet found a broken thread in its work. As a single-threaded machine, we were prejudiced against it—believing that its work would rip, pucker in washing, etc.; but all objections on this score are found to be groundless. We stand ready to do justice to every other manufacturer, but we advise our readers to put no faith in disparaging criticism, for we are satisfied that none of any importance can be sustained.—*The New York Sun.*

GEO. W. MERRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office with W. H. Smith, Esq., Main Street, opposite Union Block, Wellsboro, Pa.
July 15, 1868.

Notice.

TO all persons to whom these may come:—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the pardon of Titus D. Ives, now confined in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, by sentence of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Tioga County. AMBROSE IVES.
Brookfield, July 8, 1868.

For Sale at a Bargain.

THE subscriber offers to sell his Steam Saw and Shingle Mills, located in South Charleston, Tioga Co. Pa., at a bargain, if application is made within 60 days. Will sell the mills separate, or 340 acres of land with the mills, or land without the mills, or part of the land. Title perfect. For terms apply to
S. S. PACKARD, Covington, Pa.
July 15, 1868-4w.

Hand Book of Politics for 1868.
Ready In July.

SPECIALLY adapted for use in the coming Presidential campaign. Will contain all the matter in the Political Manuals of 1866, 1867, and 1868. Compiled from official sources. Will give the whole Political Action of the Government, and of Parties, including Impeachment, Reconstruction, General Politics, Platforms, Acceptance of Candidates, &c., from April, 1865, to July, 1868. Tables on Debt and Taxation, Revenue and Expenditures, Banks Southern Registration and Votes. Election Tables from 1860 to date. 400 pages, 8vo, cloth, $2.50, post paid.

The Political Manual for 1868, separately, cloth, $1; paper cover, 75 cents, post paid Address
EDWARD McPHERSON.
Clerk of the House of Representatives,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Soldiers of Tioga County.

YOUR attention is respectfully called to the following "Act of Assembly" passed at the last session of the Legislature, and to the facilities afforded by virtue of that act, of preserving the evidence of our service as soldiers in the war for the preservation of the Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the Recorders of Deeds of the several Counties of this Commonwealth are hereby authorised and required to record all final discharges of Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers and Privates upon application being made to them by the holders of the same, for which the Recorder shall be allowed the usual fee for recording; and that the recording of the same shall not be subject the payment of the State tax.

JNO. W. GEARY, Governor.
Wellsboro, Pa., July 13, 1868-3m
D. L. DEANE,
Recorder, Tioga Co.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of F. F. Jennings, late of Charleston, deceased, all persons having claims against, or indebted to said estate, will settle with
DARWIN THOMPSON,
July 15, 1868-6w. Adm'r.

Announcements

ASSEMBLY.

We are requested to announce Wm. A. Nichols, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican county Convention

To the Editor of the Agitator: We ought to have two good members of the Legislature from this District next winter, and Mr. Strang's re-election as one of them, is generally conceded. Heretofore Potter County with one-third our population has shared equally with Tioga in the representation, but in the event of both members being conceded to this county this Fall, which now seems probable, JEROME B. NILES has consented to become a candidate from this District for the Legislature. Please announce his name, subject, of course to the Republican Convention, and oblige, MANY CITIZENS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are requested to announce John I. Mitchell, of Wellsboro, as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are requested to announce M. W. Wetherbee, of Delmar, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county Convention.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "WERRING OF THE GREEN." The most entertaining book published, abounding in *Romance, Humor and Wit. Agents say it is the best selling book* out, as people are tired of the repetition of dry details and army reports.

ONE AGENT SOLD 58 IN ONE WEEK.
" " " 92 " " "
" " " 182 " TEN DAYS.

Liberal Terms to Agents. Send for Circular. Also, Family Quarto Bibles. Best edition published. WM. FLING, Publisher, 26 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, Penna.
June 8, 1868.-4t.

Valuable Dairy Farm and Timber Land for Sale.

350 ACRES of land in Union Township, Tioga Co., Pa., known there as the "Ellis or Elk Valley Farm" within 4 miles of Canton, and 3 of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, at which is a large steam Saw Mill—160 acres improved, good buildings, well watered—balance has over seven millions of hemlock and hard wood upon it—will be sold entire or in parts to suit purchasers. Price $8000, if sold *entire; in parts the price west of back of S. W. Wright containing 103 acres at $20 per acre.*—That south of S. W. Wright including old orchard and spring near Canton road, containing 78 acres at $30 per acre. The price including buildings, water power, &c., 102 acres at $35 per acre. The lot adjoining Joseph Wilber containing 63 acres at $25 per acre. All the parts well watered. Terms easy; for particulars enquire of the owner, B. MORRIS ELLIS,
Near Hughsville, Lycoming Co. Pa.
July 8, 1868.-4w.

QUARTERLY REPORT,

OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Wellsboro, Pa., showing its condition on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1868:

RESOURCES.

U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation,	$100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand,	50,550 00
Notes & Bills discounted,	116,930 77
Due from National Banks,	29,896 33
" " other Banks,	4 02
Revenue Stamps,	635 00
Cash on hand, { Notes of this Bank,	1,125 00
" " other Banks,	760 00
{ Legal Tenders,	35,535 00
Cash Items,	1,010 61
	$336,681 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$100,000 00
Circulating Notes,	90,000 00
Surplus Fund,	40,604 24
Due Depositors,	106,007 50
Due National Banks,	69 99
	$336,681 73

J. L. ROBINSON, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of July 1868. R. C. SIMPSON, Notary Public.

LOOK AT THIS?

AS the Printers say that success follows the liberal advertiser, and other people seem to believe them, so we (that is, Wickham & Farr) will take warning, follow the example, and inform the public in general that we have a good stock of good

GOODS,

to be sold at good prices for good customers—and as we consider all customers good, they will be very apt to be offered the same goods at one and the same price. We might begin and mention some of the various articles and styles that help to make up our stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Domestics, Yankee Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.;

but as we have neither time nor space to finish even the beginning, we will merely invite you to call, ask for what you want, we will tell you the price, and then weigh out or measure off according to order.

PORK, FLOUR AND SALT,

the three great necessaries, always on hand.

Remember Farmers, that we can supply you with

BUTTER FIRKINS, TUBS, OR PAILS,

and genuine old Ashton by the sack or pound.—We pay Cash for Butter.

WICKHAM & FARR.
Tioga, May 20, 1868.

E. H. HASTINGS,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

SEWING MACHINES,

AND THE

Eureka Melodeon,

At Wholesale prices.

E. H. HASTINGS,
May 6, 1868-tf. Main St., Wellsboro.

FISHER & BUNNEL

First Door above Roy's Drug Store. Wellsboro.

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS.

Will keep constantly on hand everything in the line of Family Groceries, as well as Provisions, Fruits, Confectionery, Yankee Notions, Toys, &c. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

JAMES BUNNEL. U. G. FISHER.
May 6, 1868-1y.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

A farm of three hundred acres, with two hundred and twenty-five acres improved. Situated two miles north of Tioga Village, on the Tioga River and Railroad. Well wattered, under a good state of cultivation, and good buildings. Also four houses and lots for sale in Tioga village. T. L. BALDWIN.
Tioga, Feb. 12, 1868-tf.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of C. P. Brown, late of Lawrenceville, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, and all persons claiming against the same are required to settle with JOHN H. BROWN.
Lawrenceville, June. 24, 1868-6w* Admr.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL, BUTTER AND CHEESE, by C. L. WILLCOX.
June 17, 1868.

A BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a small cheap Printing Press in good order, suitable for Cards, Blanks, &c. Enquire of JOHN A. ROY,
May 6, 1868-tf. Wellsboro, Pa.

WELLSBORO INSURANCE AGENCY,

REPRESENTING THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES, VIZ:

		ASSETS,
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,	HARTFORD,	$4,833,543.39.
HOME " "	NEW YORK,	3,623,896.78.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,		2,001,266.72.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,	NEW HAVEN,	1,619,070.34.
PHENIX " "	BROOKLYN, N. Y.,	1,500,000.00.
PUTNAM " "	HARTFORD,	500,000.00.

Policies issued in any of the above Companies at this Agency at reasonable rates. Policies are also procured through this Agency in the well known

Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company,

Which has an accumulated capital of $8,898,019.49.

W. H. Smith, Agent, Wellsboro, Pa.

A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS!

DeLano & Co.

HAVING just recieved a rich and varied assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

for Spring and Summer wear.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKINGS,

all of the latest patterns.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings; also a large stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS SHOES, MEN'S AND BOYS'

HATS AND CAPS.

We have also some fine

CARPETS AND MATTING,

and as good a stock of

STAPLE GROCERIES

as can be found in Wellsboro. We have a good stock of

COTTON YARN, CARPET WARP, HOOP SKIRTS, LATEST STYLE, SHAKER BONNETS,

and a large stock of

LINEN CLOTHING.

Call and examine our Goods and Prices.

DeLANO & CO.
Wellsboro, April 29, 1868.

MORE NEW GOODS!

J. R. Bowen & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and complete assortment of

Goods,

bought since the late decline in prices in New York, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

&c., &c.

Particular attention is invited to our Stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

AND TRIMMINGS,

Gaiters and Hoop Skirts; also a nice line of TEAS, New Crop, very fine at reduced prices,

all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices. We respectfully invite all to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember,

Empire Store, No. 1 Union Block.
Wellsboro, June 3, 1868.

Insurance Agency.

WYOMING INSURANCE CO.,

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

R. C. SMITH, *Sec'y.* W. S. ROSS, *Pres.*
W. T. READ, *Gen'l Ag't.* L. D. SHOEMAKER, *V. P.*

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $150,000.

THIS is the company for which Theodore Hatfield was lately agent, and policy holders who wish to renew their insurance are requested to apply to the subscriber.

Girard Fire Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. B. ALVORD, *Secretary.* THOMAS CRAVEN, *President.* A. S. GILLETT, *V. "*

Capital $200,000,

All paid up in Cash.

Surplus Over $160,000.

Continental Ins. Company,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, - - - - -