GREELEY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR.

The TRIBUNE has often been applied to for copies of Mr. Greeley's history of the late Civil War, entitled The "American Conflict". Many evidently presume that it is published by us, so that we can give copies at pleasure. In several cases Union soldiers have written us saying that they were unable to pay its full price, but were nevertheless anxious to possess the work, and asking us to tell them by what means they may obtain it.

In deference to these representations the publishers of The Tribune have made an arrangement with Messrs. O. D. Case & Co., publishers of The "American Conflict," whereby they are enabled to offer that work to such persons as may see fit to obtain mail subscriptions for The Tribune as follows:

One copy of the History, in two volumes, will be sent to each of the following clubs:

The money for each club, to be sent at one time, and all papers for the same club to be addressed to one Post-Office.

For $21, ten copies Weekly Tribune, to names of subscribers.

For $33, twenty copies Weekly Tribune, to names of subscribers.

For $61, fifty copies Weekly Tribune, to names of subscribers.

For $116, one hundred copies Weekly Tribune, to names of subscribers.

For $20, ten copies Weekly Tribune, to one address.

For $51, twenty copies Weekly Tribune, to one address.

For $46, fifty copies Weekly Tribune, to one address.

For $106, one hundred copies Weekly Tribune, to one address.

For $36, ten copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one Post-Office.

For $62, twenty copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one Post-Office.

For $116, forty copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one Postoffice.

Friends wishing to secure the History on these terms must send the Clubs precisely as we have stated them. Semi-Weekly and Weekly subscriptions must not be mixed in one Club.

The "American Conflict" is a History of the late Civil War, its causes and incidents, in two large and well-printed octavos of 648 and 782 pages respectively, and is sold for $10. It is abundantly and admirably illustrated with plans of battles and sieges, portraits of Presidents, Generals, Governors, &c., who were prominent in the struggle, and with a very large Map of the seat of war. It has received from all quarters the highest commendations for accuracy of statement and fullness of detail. It is substantially bound, and must be deemed a valuable addition to any library. These volumes should be placed in every School District library in the land, and each school contains scholars who can, with a few hours of attention, raise a Tribune Club and secure the history. Almost any one who wants can now obtain it by giving a few hours to obtaining subscriptions for The Tribune among his friends and neighbors, and we hope many will be incited to do so. The work will be promptly forwarded by express or by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the required subscriptions. Remit by draft or check on New-York; or Post Office money order, when possible. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

CONGRESS.

Dec. 12. In the Senate petitions and memorials, as follows, were received and referred: For the extension of the elective franchise to women; from the colored citizens of Georgia asking for protection in their rights to life and property; from Wm. E. Dodge, Horace Greely, and others, asking that Congress appoint a committee to investigate the naturalization and election frauds in the city of New-York. Senator Morton introduced a bill providing for the redemption in coin of greenbacks and National Currency. The bill provides that the notes of the United States shall cease to be legal tender after January 1, 1872. A bill for a uniform system of naturalization was introduced. A resolution repudiating the President's scheme of repudiation was referred to the Com. of Finance.

In the House a similar resolution was offered. The resolution reads: "That all forms and degrees of repudiation of the national indebtedness are odious to the American people." This resolution was adopted by a vote of 154 yeas to 6 nays—the latter being Democrats. A resolution providing for a Committee to investigate the election frauds in New-York was adopted by a strict party vote—the Democrats voting "no."

Dec. 15. The Senate considered a bill to carry into effect the 14th Amendment of the Constitution.

The House took up the tariff bill, but made no essential progress.

Dec. 16. In the Senate, a joint resolution declaring that the public debt, in most part, was contracted to be paid in coin or its equivalent, and enacting that the debt shall be so discharged, was reported from the Committee on Finance. Senator Morton's speech on the resumption of specie payments consumed the remainder of the session.

THE DYSPEPTIC.—The trials and sufferings of the Dyspeptic can only be realized by those so unfortunate as to be afflicted by this disease, and yet how many of them suffer, and continue to suffer? Who they do this so patiently it is impossible to tell. It may be from ignorance of any certain remedy, or, it may be from prejudice against the use of a Patent Medicine. Hoofland's German Bitters has cured thousands of the worst cases of Dyspepsia, and each day adds new names to the record of its usefulness. Give the Bitters a trial.

Hoofland's Bitters Contains no Liquor in any form.

Hoofland's German Tonic is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, anise, orange, &c., making a preparation of rare medical value. The Tonic is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulus is necessary.

Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists and others, everywhere.

During the recent session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention, the subject of prohibiting the marriage of divorced people being under discussion in the House of Bishops, the Right Rev. Dr. Clark stated that in Rhode Island divorces were obtained for such slight causes as to imperil the morals of the whole community, and stated that men actually sold their wives, mentioning an instance of a man selling his wife for ten thousand dollars. "Are such transactions common in your diocese?" inquired a brother bishop. "Not at that price," promptly responded Bishop Clark.

Prof. Philo Holmes writes, "Chemistry and medicine have been made subservient to all diseases which flesh is heir to, yet how little has science done toward improving our personal appearance. Recently I have investigated a scientific preparation which has come before the public, but which has been in use many years, called Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. It cures all diseases of the scalp, and allays all that heat and irritation, and furnishes a nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported, and by its remedial virtues, it causes the hair to grow where it has fallen out, and restores it to its natural color when gray. The old in appearance are made young again.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE FOR EVERY HOME.—Some time ago we called our readers' attention to a very handsome premium of a Steel Plate Engraving, entitled "General Grant and his Family," to be sent to every subscriber to Our Schoolday Visitor, for 1869. Since then we have received from Messrs. Daughaday & Becker, the Publishers, a copy of this magnificent Engraving, and also the January number, and first number of the XIIIth year and volume of the Visitor. The Picture is certainly one of the most chaste and attractive, that we have yet seen. Every face is a truthful likeness, and the figures are grouped in an easy and natural manner.

The Visitor is a live, well illustrated Monthly Magazine for our Young Folks everywhere, and the beauty and the merit of the January number will find for it a place among the first magazines of this country. Price $1.25 a year. Specimen numbers sent postpaid for 10 cents. Daughaday & Becker, Publishers, 424 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The largest, best and cheapest assortment of frames ever brought into Tioga County, with large pictures in every way to suit, and card photographs at $1.50 per doz., all going fast at Frank Spencer's Art Gallery, Mansfield, Pa.
Dec. 25-tf.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1868.

We have received the first number of *The Beaver Radical*, published at Beaver, Pa., by M. S. Quay. It is a neat quarto of 48 columns, and like its name, radical. Col A. K. McClure is the corresponding editor. If Beaver can sustain so large a sheet, and will appreciate its decided ability, that county will highly compliment itself.

The patrons of *The Tribune* will be glad to learn that Mr. Greeley will, during the year 1869, write an elementary work upon Political Economy, in which *the policy of protection* will be explained and vindicated. The work will appear in all the editions of *The Tribune*. Members of the Jan. club of that paper will renew, if they choose, their subscriptions at Young's Book Store, and members of the February club will renew their subscription at the *Agitator* office.

The Senatorial question has about as many phases as the moon. At one time the contest seemed to lie between Grow, Kemble, Moorhead and Marshall.—Then Kemble withdrew and J. Edgar Thompson came in. We now see it stated authentatively that Thompson will not be a candidate. If the remainder of the number will withdraw and leave Grow a clear field they will do the right thing. However, we await the next earthquake.

Nothing, in our opinion, would strengthen the Republican party in Pennsylvania for the Gubernational contest next year, than the election of Mr. Grow to the U. S. Senate. His position as a Radical leader, his distinguished services in the past, and his capacity for legislative business combined, render him a formidable opponent.—We regret that the whole matter cannot be left to the people. They would settle it much more easily than the political managers. At present the affair is mixed up badly, but Mr. Grow stands a fair chance of succeeding after all.

We see but one course for Northern Pennsylvania to pursue. It recognizes Mr. Grow as a faithful representive of its overwhelming public sentiment, and its legislators must stand by him, and go forward to victory; or if it must be, go down with flying colors. Let us be consistent and faithful.

A DEMORALIZED PRESIDENT.

No honest and honorable man ever proposed repudiation as a method of paying one's debts. That method has been proposed sometimes, by men in upper seats, and sometimes it has been proceeded upon by individuals of high and low grade, as the world has it. Mr. Jefferson Davis once advocated the repudiation of Mississippi Bonds as a method of liquidation; but Mr. Davis, was not there, has not been at any time since, nor is he now, either an honest or an honorable man. This will be resented by that too numerous class of men who mistake outside appearance—as the correct guide to the inner man. But nothing is better known among Mr. Davis's cotemporaries than that he is essentially a dishonest, tricky, treacherous, fellow. His treason was as natural as the thunder-clap after a stroke of lightning.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, like hundreds of men who were taught from childhood that a white man might properly steal the wages of a black man, debauch his wife and daughters, and sell his children into slavery, concludes that this Government may rightly enough borrow money on paper bearing the lowest use fixed by law, and satisfy the contract by liquidating the principal with the interest. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Johnson would propose such an act of villainy in satisfaction of a debt owed by himself, individually. For example: A borrows $1000 of B at 6 per cent. Every year for sixteen years A pays B $60. In eight months thereafter A tenders B $40, and demands satisfaction of the bond. Of course A has paid B $1000 in interest. Does it satisfy the bond for the principal? That is the question for Mr. Johnson, and those who believe with him that repudiation is payment, to consider.

We shall take issue with this great and staring exemplar of dishonesty when he says that "the lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over-anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond." Rigid compliance with so much of the letter of the bond as requires the repayment of a principal with reasonable use, is precisely what honesty requires in all business transactions; and we have yet to learn, and if to learn it at all to denounce it, that any party to a contract can abolish the contract without the consent of the other party. A debtor cannot even reclaim his own paper unless the holder chooses to give it up; but he may tender the cash in satisfaction of his promise to pay, in the presence of witnesses, and so practically liquidate the bond. However, nothing less than a complete tender can discharge the debtor, either in law or equity.

Now the quarrel we make with this man Andrew Johnson is this: In the highest place known in the republic he dares to suggest national dishonor. He suggests a method of discharging the national debt which no individual can avail himself of unless a bankrupt upon his own petition. Is this a proper example to set before the American people? Are not our courts already crammed with legal proceedings growing out of an indulgence of exactly such a spirit? Is Mr. Johnson's plan in accordance with the business morals of any honest man? Is it decent? Is it not another refinement of scoundrelism?

It seems that some of the advisers of the President remonstrated with him upon this indecent exposure of his constitutional rascality. He implies that repudiation will be, three years hence, the most popular thing imaginable.—Then, and in that case, not an upright man in the republic can continue to do business. Repudiation in Washington carries with it universal bankruptcy. The men who suppose that the destruction of national honor stops short of, and does not involve the destruction of honor everywhere, are too shortsighted to care well for their own households. They are shams of the petty embezzlement order, and linger outside of prison walls only because they dare not do what they advocate.

This suggestion of repudiation as a cheap and nasty way to pay one's debts comprises the pith and marrow of all Mr. Johnson says upon the subject of Finance. But he does not neglect to reproach Congress with discouraging enterprise by unwise legislation. A message from Andrew Johnson which did not contain an open or insidious attack upon Congress, the "Tribune" of the people would lack an essential mark of identity. If, as he pretends, he deplores the lack of capital and enterprise in the South, he may rest assured that history will give him the credit of putting the knife to the throat of Southern prosperity. Capital will not take heavy risks as permanent investments, and while assassination rules paramount in the South, men are not disposed to exchange comparative security for almost certain death. What inducement, Mr. President, do you offer to northern men of enterprise? If they go South and purchase farms, and do not succumb to the mean and cowardly spirit of violence which actuates the natives there, they will find a warning to quit posted on their very doors. If they escape assassination, and accept place at the hands of the loyal people there, they are denounced as "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags." Like the cruel, crafty, and cowardly Richelieu, Mr. Johnson gives his victims no door of escape.—Zeal is as sure to invite punishment as treason. Good faith is, to Andrew Johnson, an incomprehensible thing. It was enough that A. Johnson should work his way from obscurity to the Vice-Presidency, because A. Johnson saught the salvation of the American people. But it is scarcely less than crime for his moral and mental superiors to partake of the good things of place. Notwithstanding the history of the republic discloses nothing but intrigue and scoundrelism among the politicians of the South since Washington's day, and in the face of the fact that he is the greatest living sham himself, he pretends to teach political morality to the very people.

We congratulate the people upon the approaching retirement of this thoroughly dishonest, bad man from public life. Too long has he set an evil example before the rising generation. No old world potentate ever left such a stench behind him as emanates from this accidental ruler, who arose above his capacity when he left the shopboard and was obsessed by his goose.

Some of the Seymourning papers are just now exercised on the subject of Gen. Grant's salary. They want to know whether he will resign the office of General in the Army when he enters the White House, or whether he will continue to enjoy both offices and draw both salaries. The anxious inquirers would do well to write the General direct. He is good at answering letters. However, if the anxious will examine the law they may find an answer to their queries and be able to sleep better o'nights. Were Grant a Democratic politician no doubt would lie as to the matter of salary. Such an one would draw twenty salaries without winking.

General Grant in his annual Report, published last week, reports against any further reduction of the army, alleging that troops are needed on the Plains and in the South. The Copperhead papers are wroth about this. They say that troops will continue to be needed in the South so long as the Congressional plan of reconstruction prevails there. Very well. How came there to be a need for any plan of reconstruction? Had your leaders abode by the fairly expressed will of the people in 1860, the South would not have been destroyed. Your every complaint is a bitter commentary upon Slavocratic rule.

But Gen. Grant is requested to count the cost of the army. Ah, are you there? You assert that every regiment costs the nation $2,000,000 annually. Not so. We have fifty regiments of troops, and the appropriations for the current year are a little over $33,000,000. This is in paper money. Under Buchanan we had nineteen regiments, which cost in 1859-60, about $1,500,000 each, *in gold*. Gentlemen, the campaign is over, Grant is elected, and the necessity for lying does not now exist. Be decent for a few months, and refrain from falsifying the facts and official figures. Tell the truth, and thus temporarily rest from your labors. When the Gubernatorial campaign opens you will return to the work of Munchausenizing the facts of history refreshed and invigorated. Possibly some of you may save your souls by the change. At present you have Grant on the brain. Be patient, and see how good a thing the people did for us all on the 3d of November.

Your position is like that of the man indicted for riotous behavior, and who deprecated the increase of taxation necessary to keep criminal courts in runing order.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.—To Horace Greeley belongs the credit of writing the best political history of the great struggle in which African Slavery died the death. "The American Conflict" has had an unprecedented sale, not less than 1,200,000 copies of the work having been sold by subscription! It is a good library in itself, reaching back to the planting of slavery on this continent, and closing with the practical collapse of the great rebellion. Mr. Greeley has grouped together the facts of history relating to his subject, in an impartial manner, and with so little, if any, coloring of opinion, that his worst intelligent opponent awards him praise. It is a work for the people, as its large and increasing sale testifies. We are glad to learn that Mr. E. R. Haight, of Lamb's Creek, is the agent for this county, and cheerfully commend the work and the agent to the patronage of those not already possessed of a copy of the work.

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS."—This brilliant magazine will possess new attractions during the coming year. Among the first of its attractions we have in the January Number first chapters of "The Story of a Bad Boy," by Aldrich; Biographical sketches by Parton; some scientific papers by Mrs. Agassiz; articles on Glassworking, Coal-mining, Ship-building, Watch-making, etc., by Trowbridge; a series of articles by Rev. E. E. Hale, Sargent, Kellogg and Bone. A most appropriate gift to youth. $2 per year.

MICHIGAN.—Mr. Seneca Horton, for thirty years a citizen of Tioga County, and for the last two years a resident of Mecosta Co. Michigan, writes:

"I can highly recommend this section of Northern Michigan to farmers, and assure them that our land makes a bountiful return for the labor bestowed upon it. To lumbermen who are looking for gold in pine trees, I can say that greenbacks, if not gold, can be found in renumerative quantities in our pine woods. The wages of common laborers, are from $26 to $35 per month. Hay is worth from $25 to $30 per ton. Land is plenty and fertile, and very cheap, and the market is first rate."

The Atlantic Monthly for December comes with the imprint of Fields, Osgood & Co., successors to Ticknor & Fields—names that seem to be almost synonymous with the magazine itself. Its contents are valuable and entertaining as usual, and sustain the high character that popular judgment has awarded. The prospectus for 1869 promises special features of increased value. Among the regular writers will be Motley, Higginson, Lowell, Hale, Parton, Dr. Hayes and Bayard Taylor, while a host of others will furnish occasional contributions. The subject of Hygine and Co operative Housekeeping are to receive particular treatment.

The December issue of *Putnam's Magazine* concludes the first year of the second series. It has undoubtedly been successful. *Putnam* is a live monthly, and talks about things in which we all feel interested. It is not metaphysical nor abstruse, and does not compel the reader to *think* much while going through its pages of narrative, descriptive, and fictitious matter. Among the contents for this month is a valuable article upon the Treasury Department, with a portrait of Secretary McCulloch. In future, Bayard Taylor is to have partial charge of the magazine. A number of good stories are promised for the new year.

A native Louisianian, a Republican in politics, write as follows to the Buffalo *Express*: "From the election returns from the North, I see the people understand the condition of the loyal people of the South. Pen and ink can hardly describe the condition of the country. The rebellion is alive again—headquarters in Opelousas, Parish of St. Landry. About all the loyal white men have left the parish. Nearly all the leading Republicans have been murdered, except those that have pretended to take sides with the desperadoes. The same state of things exist throughout the State. Whether I shall live to receive an answer to this letter, is more than I can tell. I never sleep in my own house. Myself and fifty other men are on the watch throughout the night. This is the only course we can adopt to save our lives. I dare not put my name to this letter.

Lost.

STRAYED from the undersigned in Morris Run, Nov. 12, one small red cow about nine years old, hump back, large bag and teats, horns pretty well spread, any person giving information of her will be suitably rewarded by the subscriber at Morris Run. FRANK JAQUET.
Dec. 23, 1868-3w*.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Tioga county, an auditor to adjust and settle the account of Eleazer Seeley, Executor of Elanson Seeley, late of said county, dec. will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, January 22, 1869, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the hotel at Academy Corners, in Knoxville, when and where all interested in said estate can attend if they think proper. W. H. SMITH,
Dec. 23, 1868-3t Auditor.

Application for Charter.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of St. John's Church of Lawrenceville, have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County for a charter of incorporation, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 25th day of January 1869, for granting said charter, if no objection be made. J. F. DONALDSON,
Dec, 16, 1868. Pro'thy.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Robert Martin, late of Delmar dec'd, all persons owing said estate, or claiming against the same, will settle with JNO. ENGLISH,
Delmar, Dec. 9, 1868-6w. Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted upon the estate of Thomas Martin, late of Delmar dec'd, all persons owing against the estate, or claiming against the same, must settle with JOHN ENGLISH,
Delmar, Dec. 9, 1868-6w. Admr.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED on Elk Run, Gaines township, containing 125 acres, 50 acres improved.—Said farm is well watered, has a frame house and barn and a choice apple orchard, and is well adapted to dairying purposes. Title good and terms easy. Inquire of Wm. H. Smith, Wellsboro, or L. L. RUSSELL, Delmar.
Sept, 23, 1868.

House and Lot for Sale.

LOT large, house commodious and convenient, will be sold cheap for ready pay.

Also, a Horse, Buggy, Cutter, Harness and Buffalo—all in good condition—for sale cheap. For particulars, inquire at this office.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted upon the Estate of S. D. Smead, of Lycoming Co., dec'd, all persons having claims against or owing the same are requested to call and settle with C. W. SMEAD,
Delmar Nov. 18, 1868—6w.* Adm'r.

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 on the estate of Lysander Scott, late of Charleston twp, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons owing said estate, and all having claims against the same are hereby notified to call for settlement on ZYLPHA SCOTT,
Charleston, Dec. 2, 1868* Adm'x.

Estray.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 5th of Nov., seven Sheep, one black. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.
DAVID DOCKSTADER.
Charleston, Dec. 2 1868-3t.*