A Innocent Man Serves Seven and a Half Years in a State Prison.

In the fall of 1851, there was a steamboat plying the lakes called the Globe, owned by two brothers named Robinson. One of these brothers was second engineer of the boat, and during one of her trips a passenger by the name of Karney went into the engine room and attempted to interfere with the running of the boat. Robinson gave him a push and he fell upon the shafting, when one of the boat hands came up and kicked him in the jaw with such force as to break it. Karney sprang up, drew a knife and stabbed Robinson in the breast, killing him instantly. He then stabbed a man by the name of Cummings, one of the boat hands. He was seized, lashed to the boat and carried to Mackinaw, where he was turned over to the city authorities.

After having his jaw dressed by a physician he was taken to Detroit and lodged in jail, where he remained four months, and then with others he made his escape before being brought to trial. A reward of one thousand dollars was offered by the authorities for his capture, but he had probably fled to some other country and succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the detectives. Ten years after this, in the year 1851, Edward Murphy, who was then living in Chicago, was arrested and charged with being the escaped criminal. He was taken to Mackinaw and there tried for the murder of Robinson, was convicted of the crime, and sentenced to solitary confinement in the Michigan State prison for life. The witnesses against him were Cummings, the man who had been stabbed on the boat, and a man by the name of Ladroo, who was turnkey at the jail in Detroit at the time Karney made his escape. They pretended to identify Murphy in consequence of his having lost one of his little fingers at the second joint, which was the case with the real murderer; but the fact was that Murphy had lost his five years after the murder had been committed. These two witnesses, however, swore point blank that he was the man, and upon their evidence he was convicted, and, as stated above, served seven and a half years in solitary confinement in the State prison. He finally succeeded, after much suffering, in establishing his innocence by proving an *alibi*, and was released from prison in March last. It is supposed the two witnesses entered into a conspiracy against Murphy for the purpose of obtaining the reward which had been offered for the capture of Karney, and their scheme proved successful, although they received only $600 of the money. Murphy is now an old man, broken down in spirit and constitution, and is destitute of means. He proposes to petition the legislature for relief.—*Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.*

VERDICT OF A PENNSYLVANIA JURY.—In a case of suicide in Shaler township, Pa., on Tuesday, the Coroner's Jury rendered the following original verdict:

An inquisition indented and taken at Shaler township, Allegheny county, the second day of February, A. D. 1869, before me, J. S. Elsesser, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, and acting in the absence of the Coroner of the county aforesaid, upon the view of the body of Catharine Reamer, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Wm. Mulholand, Michael Brannon, J. C. Heiber, Wm. Callins, Geo. Allison, and William Allison, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who being sworn to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where, how, and after what manner the said Catharine Reamer, not having the fear of God before her eyes, but being seduced and moved by the devil, at Shaler township aforesaid, in a certain woods in said township standing and being, then and there alone, with a certain woolen shawl, of the value of six cents, which she did, then and there hold in her hands, and one end then and there put around her neck, and the other end thereof tied about a limb of a tree, herself then and there, with the shawl aforesaid, voluntarily and feloniously and of her malice aforethought, hanged and suffocated. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths, say that the said Catharine Reamer then and there, in manner and form aforesaid, as a felon of herself, felonious, voluntarily, and of her malice aforethought, herself killed, strangled, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THE GREATEST HORSE THIEF.—J. H. Garner of Tennessee is said to be the most successful, persevering, and daring horse thief in the United States. He is now somewhere about 50 years old, a middlesized, raw-boned, weather-beaten man, with iron-gray beard and hair, and a penetrating eye. He was rescued from jail about two weeks ago by a band of what was supposed to be Ku-Klux, but who in reality were a gang of horse thieves, whose branches are ramified through Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and of which this Garner appears to be the chief. Like all noted thieves, he has the most unpromising appearance in the world for a man of his profession.—He walks in an awkward, shuffling, hang-dog sort of way. He boasts of having captured, in the line of his profession, over 500 head of stock, acknowledges that he has himself been captured some 14 times, that he has spent one-third of his life in the penitentiary, and that he was sentenced to be hung twice. He seems to be safe and sound, without as much as a bullet mark on him, and only two knife scars. His operations during the last 40 years—he began practising his profession at the age of 15—have extended over 29 States, and even into the British territories. During the past 20 years his business has been confined to Tennessee and the adjoining States south, with an occasional excursion into Arkansas and down thro' Louisiana into Texas. He was captured last week in Nashville by a Detective and is now in prison. He is said to be quite a curiosity to the people of the city.

The Phrenological Journal for March contains portraits and biographies of Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Ole Bull and others, besides being full of the most interesting and valuable reading matter. The Journal treats upon all subjects affecting man as a physical, mental and moral being, and contains well written articles on other important matters. The work should be in every family. Price, single copy $3. Club at the Post-office at lower rates. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway New York.

A WORD TO THE AFFLICTED.—We desire to bring to the notice of the afflicted as well as to all persons who are anxious of preserving their health unimpaired, the merits of Hoofland's German Bitters. This medicine has been before the public for many years. It has withstood all tests to which patent medicines are exposed, and instead of being driven out of the market as most of them are, it has continued to gain favor with the people, until it has become the most popular medicine in the country. Our observations as to the merits of this Bitters, warrants us in recommending it to all. It will strengthen and invigorate the whole system, giving tone and healthy action to all its parts. But more especially would we recommend it to all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia, most of cases of which we believe it will speedly cure, if the directions accompanying the bottles be complied with.—Try it at once.

This Bitters is entirely free from all Alcoholic admixtures.—HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c., making a preparation of rare medical value. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulus is necessary.

Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.
Sold by Druggists and others everywhere.

MERRY'S MUSEUM.—The March number of this favorite magazine for young people is received. The publishers will send specimen numbers, with premium list, free, to any one wishing to examine this magazine. Address, Horace B. Fuller, Publisher, 14, Bromfield Street, Boston.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1969.

"All laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not." This utterance of the new President does not strike the Constitution-loving Democracy favorably. They are for the Constitution as it is, and for the laws which suit them, and further say not.

HAIL, NEW HAMPSHIRE! On the 8th inst., her Republicans elected a Republican Governor and State officers, an overwhelmingly Republican Legislature, and the entire Congressional delegation; all by a majority of 4,500—a gain of 2000 on the majority of last year! So come in the endorsements of Grant's Administration. Hail, Granite State!

"Grant's administration will be a dead failure!" shout the radical Democratic sheets. Yes—as to your lowborn hopes, undoubtedly. There is no suspicion of treason in that bold, clear utterance, his inaugural. Without perfidy the Democratic party is without hope in the world. Without the quality of the honor which obtains among thieves it would fall to atoms and be known no more as a party.

Says Grant in his vigorous inaugural: "The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammeled; and bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it, to the best of my ability, to the satisfaction of the people."

How many Presidents, since Washington, could say—"the office comes to me unsought?" In modern times only three—Taylor, Lincoln, and Grant.—To Buchanan it was the dream and ambition of his lifetime. May we not hope that the people will "call" men in the future, and not suffer politicians like Buchanan to call them?

"Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world." Ah, General Grant, that was the unkindest cut of all. That was an advertisement to "beware of the dog." Every repudiator is down on Grant.—He is a Radical; he is a bondholder; he is "Washburne's man Friday:" he "went up like a rocket, and will come down like a stick." Better stand from under, then, repudiators. The stick is always dangerous. Look out for the "stick," for it is sharp, and it is directed at the rear of the retiring band of thieves of which A. Johnson was chief.

HOW ARE NATIONS SAVED?

We have been a patron, and a diligent reader of *The Independent* for many years; for its outspokenness, its general impartiality, its catholicity, and its undoubted ability we have a genuine admiration. Its editor-in-chief, THEODORE TILTON, is one of the most versatile writers, as he is one of the most eloquent orators of the time. *The Independent* is a first-class journal, with a European reputation, is a powerful educator,—in short—a power in the world of letters. How hopeless, then, is the effort we are about to make, to reach it, and pour into its ear a little counsel.

In the last week's issue of that paper Mr. Tilton has an editorial criticising "the situation;" with which, in the main, we find it agreeable to agree. In speaking of the Cabinet, however, as at first constituted, the editor says; substantially, that it is common-place, and that many expected to see a statesman, like Charles Sumner, in the State Department, now occupied by Mr. Washburne. Likewise, a statesman in the Treasury department, in place of Mr. Stewart.

Here, in common with thousands, we disagree with *The Independent*. Neither that paper, nor any other that we know of, has informed its readers what constitutes statesmanship. We have a tolerably clear notion that statesmanship and common sense are one and the same thing; but that is only a notion. What we do desire to say to Mr. Tilton, and to other great journalists is, that *history nowhere records the fall or failure of any nation, for lack of brains and statecraft. On the contrary, every account of national failure clearly testifies that destruction was the consequence of a lack of* INTEGRITY *and* COMMON SENSE *in the men who administered the affairs of States.*

Mr. Sumner may be a statesman in the sense in which that term is generally used; but we deny that he possesses any great amount of common sense. He has great pride and strength of intellect, indomitable energy and unequaled persistence. Perhaps all those qualities constitute statesmanship, but we don't believe it. Perhaps Richelieu and Bolingbroke were statesmen, but we never saw anything more or better in them than genteel villains. However, there's no accounting for difference in eyes.

The Cabinet as at first constituted by Gen. Grant was made up of common sense men. Men who had conducted large private business with marked success. Mr. Stewart is a man who is known everywhere as an honest, honorable man. He has never resorted to the mean tricks of trade to build up a fortune. He is a man of common sense and superior judgment, and, say what you will, the best man in the republic for the Treasury. We have had Mr. Chase, who is, we are at liberty to suppose, a statesman. To us he is a cold, calculating politician, with a fine mind and no great shakes of a conscience.—He never will fail for want of brains.

But with the financial policy of the nation defined and nearly matured, the Secretary of the Treasury, for the future, will be not much other than an executive officer. He ought to be honest enough to turn off the thieves and replace them with honest men; energetic and brave enough to collect the revenues. Alexander Stewart is just the man to do that; and that is all Mr. Boutwell, or any other man can do at present. Mr. Boutwell is probably honest and capable. As Mr. Tilton says, "he is poor as a church mouse." To us poverty neither enables nor disables from honest and honorable action. Poverty is usually just as honest as riches. Both may be crimes, and both may be misfortunes. But the day ought to come when neither poverty nor riches shall be especial recommendations for place. We suppose that as between poverty and riches the test may as well be—an honest poor man is better than a dishonest rich man; and an honest rich man is better than a poor villain. That ends our preachment about poverty and riches.

But *The Independent* is an educator. It is read by half a million people. It is a power for good or evil. Considering these facts, our counsel to its managers is, to teach the superiority of integrity and common sense to intellectual greatness; and so assist to keep the appliances of power in the hands of men who are deeply and earnestly engaged in building up a great, Christian Commonwealth, and not in the baser work of making the way smooth to the exaltation of self.

Do this, and the nation shall live, even though there be no Webster's, Clay's and Sumners.

The Cabinet announced last week has been changed in some particulars. Mr. A. T. Stewart, confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, was found to be ineligible under a law of 1788, that no one who might have claims against the United States should hold the office of Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Stewart is an importer. The fact of his ineligibility being ascertained he offered to do either of two things: To assign his business interests to three men in New York, with directions to pay over the proceeds to the public charities of New York; or resign. The proceeds of Mr. Stewart's business would amount to five or six million dollars during the next four years. Gen. Grant would not permit that and so accepted Mr. Stewart's resignation. His successor has not been announced.

Of course the politicians make great noise over this affair and argue that Gen. Grant will have to consult with them before he gets the machine to run smoothly. We trust Gen. Grant will refuse to be advised by the politicians. He can see how they, by their reckless scheming, nearly shipwrecked the nation but the other day. And if the appointment of Mr. Stewart was a blunder, it was only a technical blunder; not such a one as the appointment of a thief (which is what the politicians wanted) would have been. The country was not in the least injured by the appointment of Mr. Stewart.

The Cabinet is now formed and constituted as follows:

State—Hamilton Fish, of N. Y.
Treasury—Geo. S. Boutwell, of Mass.
War—Gen. Rawlins.
Navy—A. E. Borie, of Penn.
Interior—J. D. Cox, of Ohio.
Att'y Gen.—Judge Hoar, Mass.
P. M. Gen.—J. A. Cresswell, Md.

Mr. Washburne goes as Minister to France, and Gen. Schofield is made a Major General. Gen. John A. Rawlins, present Secretary of War, was Grant's Chief-of-Staff during the war.

It is a first-rate cabinet, and no man in it can be accused of lacking either brains or patriotism.

"To protect the national honor, every dollar of the national indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." So says Grant in his inaugural. Grant believes in national honor—a belief which, to modern Democrats, will savor of fanaticism. To thieves and swindlers this utterance will appear as evidence of the extreme of imbecility. National honor! Bless us all! when have we heard of a word about, or an act in favor of national honor from a President of the United States? Not in four years, or nearly that. Johnson never dreamed of so vulgar and common-place a thing as national honor. The Democracy have not troubled themselves about such "unconsidered trifles" in twenty years. Go ahead, President Grant! Let us hear often about national honor. It may come in fashion again. Who knows?

"I feel the responsibilities of the position, but accept them without fear.' Thus opens the second paragraph of Grant's inaugural. So the great Captain takes the helm, with a clear perception of the nature of the trust reposed in him; and fears nothing because determined to do his whole duty. How simple and straightforward in his language, how devoid of the ostentatious conceit of the Pierces, the Buchanans, the Johnsons! In place of the grandiloquent and grandiose sentances of Buchanan, the thin-washed platitudes of Pierce, and the coarse demagoguery of Johnson, we have the calm, business-like, honest statement which characterized Lincoln and lodged him in the hearts of the people.—Your "grand" man is always a stupid humbug. His grandeur corresponds to the chains and rings which adorn the forms and fingers of genteel swindlers. When in command of the armies of the republic Grant never disfigured his shoulder with bullion. Like all men of sterling abilities he is not known by glitter.

Degraded indeed must be the party which bases all its hopes upon the treason of its opponents. For months—in fact, ever since the election of General Grant—the Democratic press has harped upon the probability of a betrayal of the Republican party by Gen. Grant. The apostasy of Johnson weakened their faith in human integrity so much that they found it impossible to credit the existence of honor and fidelity anywhere.

Grant's inaugural came down upon their summer dreams like a Texas norther, freezing their budding hopes and giving them the ague-chill of Fear. "The debt shall be paid to the uttermost farthing," said Grant; and the party of repudiation goes about with nerveless under jaw and woe-begone countenance. "The best mode of getting rid of bad laws is to strictly enforce them," said Grant; and a howl of rage goes up from the disappointed army of Democratic tricksters. "The laws shall be enforced," said Grant; and the cry of "tyrant" goes up from the grand army of thieves and forgers.

Very well. Grant has spoken in tones as clear and unmistakable as the blast of a war trumpet. Good men take courage and bad ones go howling into the nether shades.

The *Meadville Rrpublican* appears enlarged to 9 columns per page. It is now one of the largest papers in the State, as it is one of the ablest and most faithful in the cause of equal and exact justice to all men.

We are obliged to Dr. John Curwen one of the Commissioners appointed to select a site and build a Hospital for the Insane of the Northern Counties of the State, for a report of the operations of the Commission for 1868. The sum of $34,686,75 has been expended for grounds, grading roads, cutting sewers, and material &c., leaving a balance of the appropriation on hand of $15,713,-25. The Commission could find no contractor willing to build accommodations for 160 patients for less than $225,000, and therefore failed to contract for the building. The Legislature has refused to appropriate a dollar for the purpose, and the work must stop.

We don't know much of the merits of the case, and shall not dwell long upon the matter. But it does seem to us that a legislature which could authorize the appointment of 27 extra pasters and folders, must have had a sudden access of virtue to resist the appeal of the Commissioners aforesaid, for an appropriation to increase the accommodations of the overcrowded Hospitals of the State.

However—we country people don't know nothink.

We are obliged to G. W. Rathbone, Esq., President of the Evansville National Bank, Evansville, Ind., for the Annual Report of the Board of Trade of that thriving City, for 1868. The report is a neatly printed octavo of 112 pages and affords an exhaustive account of the business and progress of that city for the year. It also sets forth the natural and railway advantages of the locality. Evansville is the second city in Indiana, with a population of 30,000. 259 houses were built in 1868, at a cost of $1,025,201. The city has 23 churches, an Opera House, seven school houses, valued at $165,000. The schools comprise eight grades. It has three National Banks with a paid in capital of $1,550,000, one-half which belongs to the Evansville National bank. In 1868 these banks discounted to the amount of $6,000,000; total deposits $2,359,723.

2,017,797 bushels of corn were shipped from Evansville in 1868—nearly double the amount shipped from both Cincinnati and Louisville. 19,758 Hhds. of tobacco, 38,172 bales of cotton, 175,410 bushels of wheal, 50,840 bbls. of flour, and 12,374 bbls. of pork, were exported from Evansville in 1868. The grocery sales were nearly $8,000,000, and the dry goods trade reached about $3,000,000. Of boots, shoes, and leather, the trade reached $1,669,649; clothing, $560,000; iron and hardware $889,000, &c. Altogether, Evansville must be a brisk business place.

THE LEGISLATURE.—A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State to be known as Art. 13. It provides that in the year of the Presidental election the election of State and county officers shall be held on the day of the Presidential election. We hope the resolution may be so amended as to fix the State and county elections, *every* year for the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. The October election is all wrong so long as New York and New Jersey hold the general elections in November. The second Tuesday in October finds our farmers very busy. Let the amendment be amended so as to fix the general election in November.

The amendment to the national Constitution will be brought befor the Legislature *soon*. We understand that debate will be limited to a reasonable time for each member who may wish to speak upon the measure. The Republicans will not consume the time of the public in discussing the amendment. The Democracy will have it all to themselves until the vote is reached, when the Amendment will be adopted.

We regard this conclusion of the Republicans as very commendable. The 15th Amendment, establishing impartial suffrage, is simple justice. It needs no argument to justify a vote for such a measure; at least, no man who loves justice will demand a reason for such a vote. The Amendment will be adopted by three-fourths of the State Legislatures without doubt; and when it becomes a part of the organic law, let us modify it so as to base suffrage upon that measure of intelligence which enables a man to read printed matter with ease. Of course the blind, and those already enfranchised, must be excepted out of the domain of this rule. But it is time that the people should say—"from and after a day named, every voter should be able to read the Constitution, and the news of the day."

Grant, brave in civil life as well as on the battle-field, asks for the adoption of the suffrage amendment, because it is based on the principles of eternal justice. It is just. Let it be adopted.

On the 25th Mr. Niles called up the bill to secure the people against frauds in the sale of patent rights. The bill was vigorously pressed by Messrs, Niles and Strang, and passed finally. We shall present a digest of the act next week.

In the Senate, a bill to prohibit, under penalties, the publication of advertisements of quack nostrums for procuring abortions, passed on the 25th of February. That is right.

The firm of Fitzgerald & Monroe, Elkland, is dissolved by mutual consent.

Certainly, brighter than ever, comes Our Schoolday Visitor to our table for March. In all the numerous periodicals for children and young people that we have examined, there is none that has the variety, spirit and healthy tone throughout, that are contained in the pages of this cheerful monthly. "The Misunderstanding," by Knickerbocker, Jr., concluded in this number, is a sound, wholesome story for the fathers and mothers, as well as the boys and girls.

SOMETHING EXTRA FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—It is well known that The Little Corporal, the brilliant Western Juvenile, has a larger circulation than any other Juvenile Magazine in the world. This has been gained by real merit and enterprise.

The Publishers are endeavoring to double their immense circulation this year, and have determined to send their Magazine free for three months—January, February and March numbers of 1869—free to every family who will send their address before the first of May, with four cents in stamps for return postage. These are intended as samples to those who are not now taking the Magazine in its new, enlarged form. Address Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR MARCH.—The March number of this "Queen of the Monthlies," opens with a fine steel engraving called "In the Firelight"—where fireside dreams are taking visible but etherial shapes. This is followed by the usual handsome colored steel fashion plate, and by an amusing engraving of "Half an Hour too Early" (at the party). Then we have the usual large number of engravings devoted to the fashions, needle work, &c. As to the literary contents, "Roland Yorke," the deeply interesting novelett by the famous author of "East Lynne," and the piquant and romantic story, "Between Two," are continued. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $2 50 a year. Four copies, $6. Five copies (and one gratis), $8. "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post," (and one engraving), $4.00.

Borough Elections—January 1869.

COVINGTON.

Burgess—Albert M Bennett.
Council—Jacob Hartman, O G Gerould, S S Packard, Simon Green, Victor M Gray, Miles G Leo.
School Directors—Victor M Gray, Jay C Johnson, O G Gerould.
Constable—Edward D Roberts.
High Constable—Horace Dart.
Assessor—Julius Doane.
Judge of Election—O G Gerould.
Inspectors—Joseph Hagenbuch, Charles Howland.

ELKLAND.

Burgess—Joel Parkhurst.
Council—R E Steele, O P Babcock, J W Hammond, D H Buckbee, O P Evans
School Directors—L P Brown, Amasa Culver, O P Babcock
Constable—Edwin Nash
Justice of the Peace—F G Loveland
Judge of Election—Leander Culver
Inspectors—Nathan Graves, E B Hart
Auditors—D W Stull, W W Wright, E S Culver
Assessor—D Dunbar
Poor Master—W J Radiker

FALL BROOK.

Burgess—L C Shepard
Council—Lewis Clark, James Heron, C L Patterson, John McCann, Pat Dwyre
Judge of Election—John L Sexton, Jr,
Inspectors—John McCann, Martin Stratton.
Poor Masters—Wm Griffiths, Martin Stratton,
Justice—C L Shepard
Constable—John G Rogers
Auditor—C E Halsey
School Directors—John L Sexton, Jr., Patrick Dwyre, C L Pattison, John Hinman
Assessor—C L Pattison

KNOXVILLE.

Justice—J E White
Constable—M D Wilhelm
School Directors—Victor Case, David Coates
Judge of Election—Wm Dunham
Inspectors—W W Dunham, J L Wood
Auditor—J E White
Assessor—David Coates
Council—Giles Roberts, John M Christie
Burgess—William Morse
Overseers of Poor—Wm B Smith, J G Seely

LAWRENCEVILLE.

Burgess—P Damon
School Directors—E F Branch, Geo McLean, A P Radiker
Assessor—C B Mather
Judge of Election—J C Beeman
Inspectors—W J Horton, A A White
Council—C Hilborn, C S Mather, Geo McLean, W J Horton, J C Beeman
Constable—C B Mather

MAINSBURG.

Justice—A C Wittor
Constable—Peleg Doud
Burgess—N E Calkin
Council—G D Maine, W B Hall, J B Cudworth, D R Doud, S Dewey
School Directors—E C Smith, A F Packard
Assessor—P W Doud
Auditor—A C Wittor
Judge of Election—L R Austin
Tresurer—John Fox
Inspectors—J W Austin, E R Main
Poundmaster—L M Rumsey

MANSFIELD.

Burgess—Wm Holland
Constable—E W Adams
High Constable—A Gaylord
Council—J M Phelps, P Gaylord, L F Allen
Assessor—Almon Allen
Auditor—V O Spencer
School Directors—E R Webster, P Gaylord, J A Holden
Judge—B C Mann
Inspector—G Fuller H B Midaugh

TIOGA.

Burgess—John W Guernsey
Council—T L Baldwin, John Van Osten, E M Smith, C B Farr, T R Warren
School Directors—J B Van Name, Jos Fish, T W Wickham, F E Smith
Judge of Election—Philo Tuller
Inspectors—J J Brady, J J Cady
Constable—S M Geer
Auditor—David Cameron
Assessor—H H Borden

WESTFIELD.

Burgess—Ambrose Close
Council—Nelson Gardner, Jacob Kelts, Erastus Hoose, Hollister Baker, S S Beagle
Constable—Wm O Wakley
Judge—Albert Baker
Inspectors—Alva Mintonye, L V Leach
School Directors—Charles Bliss, D W Mc Naughton
Assessor—N P Close
Overseers of the Poor—Albert Wethorbee, Alonzo Ellis
High Constable—O R Mintonye.

WELLSBORO.

Burgess—Lucius Truman
Council—Geo O Derby, Chester Robinson
School Directors—John I Mitchell, Ransford Webb
Constable—Wm B Van Horn
Auditor—G W Merrick
Judge—J Emery
Inspector—E J Purple, U G Fisher
Assessor—David Sturrock.

Caution.

WHEREAS, my wife, Julia E. Spaulding, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN SPAULDING.
March 17, 1869.—3w.

For Sale.

ONE pair large Team Horses, weight 2,600 lbs., 2 Utica Wagons, 1 light two horse Democrat Wagon, 1 light two horse covered Wagon, 5 pair Bob Sleds, part new, 2 sett heavy Harness, 6 pr. binding Chains, &c. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire at the store of J. B. DIMON & CO.
Niles Valley, March 17, 1869-tf.

Farming Land for Sale.

50 to 75 acres on either side of the Tioga River and below Mansfield, within a mile of the village.
Apply to James R. Wilson, on the premises, or to GUILFORD R. WILSON, Buffalo, N. Y.
March 17, 1869-3w.

LOST.—A Pocket Book lost between East Charleston and Chatham Valley, containing papers of value to the owner, but of no value to the finder: one receipt from the Bingham Estate, one U. S. License, several orders for Sewing machines and other papers, but no money. The finder will confer a great favor by giving information to the owner, or by leaving the same at this office. M. O. SUTTON.
East Charleston, March 17, 1869-2w*

Read! Read!

THE CELEBRATED

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet

AND

PORTABLE ORGANS,

Together with the ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN and MELODEONS, can be advantageously purchased of

T. A. WICKHAM,

TIOGA, PA.

HAVING obtained the agency from the manufacturers of the above named instruments we have the facilities for furnishing them at prices to compare favorably with those of dealers in either the same or other reed instruments. Their reputation is such that scarcely anything need be said regarding their being desirable, having been awarded premiums and medals at the principal Fairs and Institutes, both in this and foreign countries. Many fine modern improvements, which are so desirable in all good reed instruments, are owned and retained for their exclusive use by the manufacturers of these instruments. Hence it is, while they claim strength and durability, together with volume, and quality of tone equal to any, they excel all other reed instruments, in the variety and combination of tones which can be produced.

INDIVIDUALS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, SOCIETIES,

and other organizations, wishing to obtain a reed instrument, can be suited as regards size styles, prices, &c., &c.

ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED.

Send for a circular.

Tioga, March, 17, '69. T. A. WICKHAM.

Assignee's Notice.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Zopher Teed, of Pine Township in the County of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
J. HARRISON,
Wellsboro, March 17, 1869-5w. Assignee.

Notice.

THE Directors of Delmar School District will meet at the new School House near Wm. Francis on Saturday, the 3d day of April next at 10 o'clock, a. m. First contract with teachers for the ensuing summer schools. Second contract for getting wood for the schools of said district. Third, to transact any other business that may legally come before them. By order of the board. ISRAEL STONE,
March 17, 1869. Sec'y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Lawton Cummings, a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 27th day of March, 1869, at ten o'clock A. M., before F. E. Smith, Esq., Register, at his office in Tioga, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act, will be had before said Register, at the same time and place.
S. C. M'CANDLESS, Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.
March 10, 1869-2t

Assignee's Notice.

WESTERN District of Pennsylvania, ss. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John B. Benn, in the County of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. JOHN I. MITCHELL,
Wellsboro, Pa., March 10, '69.-3w. Assignee.

Auction Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public vendue on the premises in Charleston, Thursday, March 11, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property:

10 good dairy cows, 1 yoke of oxen, a lot of young cattle, one team horse, one four-year-old colt, and a lot of early Goodrich seed potatoes. Terms Cash. Clark Wilcox, Auctioneer.
HENRY GRIFFIN,
Charleston March 3, 1869-2w*

Assignee's Notice.

WESTERN District of Pennsylvania, ss. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Jas. R. Wilson of Mansfield, in the County of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. JOHN W. GUERNSEY,
Tioga Pa., March 3, 1869-3w. Assignee.

Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Murdaugh, Pitts & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and all notes and accounts are in the hands of J. S. Murdaugh for collection, which must be settled immediately. Mansfield Pa. Feb. 20, 1869.
J. S. MURDAUGH,
A. M. PITTS,
D. H. PITTS.

The business will hereafter be carried on the Ready Pay System. Feeling thankful for past patronage and soliciting a fair share for the future, we respectfully announce that the new firm will be known as A. M. & D. H. PITTS.

P. S. The highest Market price always paid for Butter, Wool, and all other produce.
March 3, 1869—4w.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted upon the estate of George W. Avery, late of Charleston, dec'd, all persons indebted to, or claiming against said estate, must settle with MARTHA A. AVERY,
Charleston, March 2, 1869-6w.* Admx.

Piano-Fortes

ORGANS AND MELODEONS,

FOR sale by I. G. HOYT. Haines Brothers Pianos, Chickerings, Steinways, and Steck's. Hintermister's Organs and Melodeons, and Mason & Hamlin's Organ. These are all first-class Instruments. Having the experience of many years in Musical Instruments, and tuning the same, I can offer greater inducements to customers of Tioga County than any other dealer in Northern Pa. Every instrument is warranted for five years. For full particulars see Illustrated Catalogue. I. G. HOYT.
Mansfield, Pa., March 3, 1869—1y

A. B. EASTMAN,

DENTIST,

No. 13, MAIN STREET,

WELLSBORO, PA.

TEETH Extracted without Pain. Artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set.—Prices from $1,00 to $20,00. Nitrous Oxide Gas, Narcotic Spray, Ether and Chloroform, administered when desired. Teeth in all conditions treated in the most approved manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call and see specimens.
Feb. 3, 1869. A. B. EASTMAN.

HARRY MIXS'

HOT HOUSES.

Having been to much expense in fitting up another Green House, giving more room for large pots, I flatter myself that no Green House can make a better show of

RARE AND THRIFTY PLANTS,

Dahlias, Roses, Verbenias, Petunias, Geraniums, all sorts; Basket Plants, all sorts; Hanging Baskets, new patterns; Beautiful Begonias, Cape Jessamins, Carnations, Cissus, discolor; Pelargoniums in variety, &c. &c. &c.

New Crimson Cluster Tomato Plants, and all sorts in pots or by the dozen. All kinds of Cabbage Plants, Egg Plants, Asparagus Roots (two years old) Sage Roots, Celery, Dwarf, White Salad, Cauliflower, Thyme.

All kinds of early Vegetable plants ready 1st of April, at the Green Houses and at the store of McCABE & MIX, Mercur's New Block.

Having employed one of the most experienced Florists' he will at all times give any information to customers on the mode of propagation and cultivation of Plants.

This Spring's Catalogue will be sent to all that may desire and write for it. I invite all to come and see my Houses, Plants, &c., for themselves. With gratitude I acknowledge past favors.

Bouquets will be found at the store of McCABE & MIX every morning, Sundays excepted; 25 to 50 cents each.

Towanda, Pa., Mar. 3, 1869-6m.

Orders left at Wm. Roberts's Hardware Store, Wellsboro, will receive prompt attention.

RIP SHE GOES!

FROM THIS DATE

FOR CASH, we will sell FEED at those prices:

Very best Rye & Oats, Ground here,	$2,50 *cwt.*
Best imported Feed,	2,25 "
Best Common Feed,	2,00 "
Cow Feed,	1.75 "

The above goods, at the above prices, are strictly cash!

We don't mix sand in our feed.

We haven't a Plaster Mill connected with our Flouring Mill!

Our Feed is pure! WRIGHT & BAILEY.
Wellsboro, Jan. 20, 1869.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been issued upon the estate of S. B. Price, late of Deerfield, deceased, all debtors to and claimants against said estate are requested to settle with SOPHIA PRICE,
Deerfield, Jan. 27, 1869-6t* Executrix.

CARD PRINTING—at New York prices, in Colors or plain, and cut to suit orders, at THE AGITATOR OFFICE.

Wood Makes Pictures

Cheaper than any other Gallery in Tioga Co., All Styles of work. Call and see for yourself.

SALT can be had in any quantity at WICKHAM & FARR'S.
Tioga June 3, 1868.

SACKING for hops, best quality 25 cts per yard at DE LANO & CO'S.
Oct. 12.

20,000 Pounds of Good Butter wanted for which I will pay 45 cents in trade at my Store. C. L. WILLCOX.
Wellsboro, Nov. 28, 1868.

WALL PAPER!

25,000 Rolls Wall Paper

just received and for sale by

P. R. WILLIAMS & CO.

Wall Paper!

Over 300 different Patterns of the latest styles, from 7 cts to $4 a Roll.

WALL PAPER.

Also, Curtain Fixtures, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.

WALL PAPER.

Which we will sell at Cost for Cash, as we desire to close out the stock.

WALL PAPER!

Call and see for yourselves.

P. R. WILLIAMS & CO.
Wellsboro, March 3, 1969.

Household Furniture For Sale.

THE subscribor, intending to break up Housekeeping, April 1, 1869, offers for sale the furniture at his residence on State Street, Wellsboro, consisting of Beds, bedding, stoves, chairs, tables, China-ware Glassware and Plated-ware, Carpets, &c., &c., together with many other articles of use and ornament. These articles will be sold at private sale, and possession given April 1, or earlier to suit purchasers.
GEORGE ASHER.
Wellsboro, Feb. 24, 1869—3w.

BULLARD & CO.,

are now offering

GENTS' & LADIES' FURS AT COST.

FRENCH MERINOS AT COST,

AMERICAN MERINOS AT COST.

ALL OTHER GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED

PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

Wellsboro, Jan. 20, 1869.

THE AMERICAN

Button-hole Over-seaming and Sewing Machine.

THE greatest invention and the Best sewing Machine in the world. It has no equal as a Family Machine. And

INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST.

It is really two machines in one by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement, making both the Shuttle or Lock-stitch and the Over-seaming and Button-hole stitch with equal facility and perfection.

It executes in the very best manner every variety of sewing, such as

HEMMING, FELLING, CORDING, TUCKING, STITCHING, BRAIDING AND QUILTING, GATHERING AND SEWING ON,

and in addition OVER-SEAMING. Embroiders on the edge and makes beautiful Button and Eyelet-holes in all fabrics. Every Machine is Warranted by the Company or its Agents to give entire satisfaction.

For further information inquire of F. KINGSLEY, at R. C. Bailey's in Morris Run, or of Mrs. S. K. EVERETT, four doors south of the Depot near R. Farr's Hotel, Blossburg, where the machine may be tried, and instructions received in using the Machine, by all those wishing to buy.
F. KINGSLEY, Agent.
Morris Run, Pa., Feb. 3, 1869-3m.*

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.