The horse-barn belonging to Frank Brown, in Springfield township, was burned with all its contents on Saturday morning last. The family were attending a party at Springfield Center when the fire occurred. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been near the barn in three days. Loss, about $500. Insured for about $150.—*Troy Gazette.*

Mrs. Charlotte Reynolds, residing in Canton township, near Alba, died very suddenly on Wednesday last, of heart disease. She had been seated at the table in usual health as it was supposed, when attempting to rise she was suddenly attacked with a violent action of the heart, and expired in a few moments. She was something over seventy years of age, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.—*Northern Tier Gazette.*

It is a facetious saying that figures cannot lie. No more can the *World*, but the *World's* arithmetical and statistical genius sometimes makes extraordinary calculations. For example, the Republican majority in New Hampshire on Tuesday was 1,500 larger than it was at the corresponding election last year. Yet the *World* ciphers out of it a great Democratic gain. Reason why, it compares the returns of this election with those of the Presidential election last November. The same arithmetician found in the returns of the Maine election, in September last, omens of the approaching victory of the Democratic party, by comparing it with some election of we do not know how administrations ago. There is nothing so in extreme as the exercise of ingenuity to comfort from difficult circumstances.—*N. Y. Sun.*

BOY MISSING.—Disappeared from his home on Monday afternoon, the 22d instant, a boy, about four years of age, named John R. Pfouts, son of the late M. C. Pfouts, of Jersey Shore, and ward of John Sebring, Esq. He left his home away, and took nothing with him but the clothing he had on. Not returning at night, a general search was made for him, which resulted in tracing him along the canal as far as the Linden Bridge. Here all further traces of him disappeared, and the distressed friends are at a loss to know how to discover his whereabouts. He was of a slight delicate frame, about 5 feet high; had on a brown cloth cap, a fancy cassimere coat, grey mixed casimere pants, and vest.—He is an intelligent boy, much disposed to ask questions, and as far is known, free from vicious habits. Any information respecting his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his guardian, John Sebring, Jersey Shore, Pa.—*Vidette.*

Elias B. Hungerford, of Corning is the principal owner of a valuable patent right for making inside window blinds of glass. There is a fortune in it when properly brought before the public. He has spent much time and means in getting the best form and size consistent with strength. Blind slats of stained or colored glass render a room beautiful and attractive. The cost is comparatively small and there is no need of curtains or shades. One of the Editors of the Steuben *Courier* thus refers to the Blinds:

We notice a novelty in the way of window blinds last week in the office of the Corning Flint Glass Works. A single window in the office has been fitted with inside blinds, the moveable "slats" of which are made of green glass. The effect is beautiful, and we have no doubt the experiment will mark a new era in the history of inside blinds both for offices and dwellings.—We were informed that the cost of a moderately large-sized window would be about $15.—The "slats" are made of heavy green glass, work easily, and appear to be very strong and durable.—*Corning Journal.*

MISREPRESENTATION.—It is amusing to hear the wild stories that are started about the action of Gov. Geary in signing the bill changing this judicial district. Here is a specimen from the Elk county *Railroad and Mining Journal*:

"The bill passed both Houses and was signed by the Governor within the short space of three hours, no one in the State dreaming of such a thing but those concerned in the plot."

One of our county officials has improved on this by stating that Governor Geary sat up until three o'clock in the morning, waiting for the bill to be passed so that he could sign it. Now, this is all pro-rebel talk, and an attempt to make a little political capital against Governor Geary. The bill was passed through both Houses by a very heavy majority, both political parties voting for it, on the evening of the 15th of March. It first passed the Senate, just before that body adjourned. It then went to the House, where it was passed. It could not go to the Governor until the Senate had been informed of the action of the House, and the Senate did not meet until 10 o'clock next morning. After the meeting of both Houses, it was messaged over to the Senate, and then taken to the Governor at near 11 o'clock. We know these facts, as we happened to be in the Executive Chamber when it was brought in for His Excellency's signature. Unless there was some very potent reason, the Governor would hardly think of refusing to sign a local bill which had passed by so large a majority.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

THE PENALTIES OF REBELLION.—Hilton Head Island was formerly owned by General Seabrook, the largest slave-owner in the country, and one of the very wealthiest men at the South. He owned twelve hundred slaves. His plantations were immense in extent; his income was enormous. The family consisted of himself, a wife, a son and daughter-in-law, and an unmarried son. They enjoyed every luxury; they lived in grand style; the sons had been carefully trained and educated; the family knew only the highest society of Europe and this country. War came; the Union forces obtained possession of the Island; the Seabrooks fled in terror to Charleston, leaving all their slaves except a few body servants, and even most of their household property, to the tender mercies of the Federal troops. The Seabrooks soon found themselves in a state of destitution in Charleston. The fall was too great for the old man to bear. He died within a few months broken-hearted. The married son joined the rebel army, and soon followed his venerable father to the grave. The unmarried son pinched along in destitution for some years; how he lived none knew, but he is now a driver on one of the Charleston street cars, under the direction of a Celtic conductor. He says he is learning business, is content to commence at the foot of the ladder, and means to work up. Success to him in the brave effort! The venerable mother, Mrs. Seabrook, and her bereaved daughter-in-law, have been for some time and are now inmates of the Charleston almshouse! Another illustration. There is the rich Lady's Island. It was owned by the Capers—very wealthy. One recently died in want at Charleston—another, and the last of that proud family, is now in the Charleston almshouse! Verily, the retributions for rebellion have been terrible.

Merry's Museum has for a long time contributed to the merriment and instruction of the young; and although it is much older than many of its readers, it is none the less a delightful companion to them. Its reading matter is always fresh and spicy, and is arranged in an attractive style that adds much to the worth of the publication. The editors are Louisa M. Alcott and "Aunt Sue," both of whom are well-known friends of the young, and who delight in interesting their readers. Their knowledge of youth is put to a most intelligent use. The "Museum" is published by Horace B. Fuller, No. 14 Bromfield St., Boston. Terms, $1,50 a year. The publisher will send a specimen number, free, to any one who wishes to examine the magazine.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1869.

Andrew Johnson is lying dangerously ill at his home in Tennessee. If he is ready to go, and the Lord is ready to take him, history can spare him.

The House of Representatives at Harrisburg ratified the Fifteenth Article of the Constitution, published last week, Thursday, 25th ult. We have not yet received copies of the *Record* containing the discussion. The Amendment was ratified by a strictly party vote.

We are obliged to Hon. S. F. Wilson for a copy of the Impeachment trial, and various departmental Reports.

Also to Representative Niles for valuable documents, among which is Smull's Hand-Book, containing the Constitution of the United States, of the State, with all the amendments, and a complete table of the returns of the Presidential election by townships. Mr. Smull has done a handsome thing in this Manual, and displays as much judgment as industry.

The following named persons have been recommended by Mr. Armstrong for positions in this District:

John R. Bowen, of Tioga, Assessor for this District.
George Bubb, of Lycoming, Collector.
John S. Grafius, P. M., at Williamsport.
James Jones, P. M., at Jersey Shore.
Enos Hawley, P. M., at Muncy.
John S. Harris, P. M., at Lock Haven.

Of these Mr. Bubb, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Hawley were, we believe removed by Andrew Johnson. It is just to reinstate them. Mr. Bowen will make an honest, faithful, and popular officer, and we congratulate him.

We notice that the Coppery papers are insinuating that Messrs. A. T. Stewart, Borie, Hoar, and others of Grant's Cabinet as first made up, purchased their appointments with favors done to the General. The editors who attack such men as Stewart, Borie and Hoar, may as well step out and bark a little at the moon. There is not a copperhead in existence, worthy to unloose the shoe-strings of either of the gentlemen named. However, in their utter degradation, these base fellows never spy a clean spot without spitting at it.

TO THE FARMERS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

A soil to which a hardy grass, sweet and rich, is indigenous; innumerable springs of sweet, pure water, and brooks rippling through every ten acres; a climate which follows hot days with cool nights; a clear, bracing, mountain atmosphere: these, friends, are advantages which combine to constitute Tioga a first-class dairying county, and will, at no distant day, make it not only rich, but famous for its butter and cheese, its beef and its mutton.

Does any man doubt this? Let him look back fifteen years. Then the air was fragrant with the odor of pine.—Pine timber was the rage with men of capital and men of no capital. Small farmers, living on the navigable streams, caught the infection, and thought the year lost unless they made a trip down the river. Thus their farms were left to suffer want of tillage, and many an owner of fifty acres found himself without potatoes enough to carry his family through the winter.

The good sense of the farmers has finally changed pretty much all that. Multiply the number of acres tilled then by six, and you have about the number of acres tilled to-day. Multiply the number of cows milked then by ten, and you have about the number that will be milked in 1869. The number of sheep kept, though not so great as three years ago, perhaps, is yet much greater than it was fifteen years ago. The value of farms is from 60 to 80 per cent. higher to-day than it was then. We speak of the hill farms now, where the improvement has been greatest. And still, the bottom lands have risen in value a third, perhaps more.

A grazing country is ever prosperous when men make dairying a business. It calls for less capital than any other business, returns a greater net profit, and the capital is always available. Butter and cheese, now articles of export, will always command high and remunerative prices. You cannot overdo the business. The foreign demand for butter and cheese is steadily increasing. It is a fact that the multiplication of cheese factories, located with judgment, has been marked by a corresponding rise in the market price of butter and cheese. We mean by this to say that the average price during the year, for those staples, is better than it was six years ago. The market is steadier.—And men are well paid for these products. Eastern dairies made money when cheese brought only 4½ cents a pound. Of course that price would not pay well to-day.

We have no apology to make for so persistently urging the importance of making this a strictly grazing county. Good crops of grain may be grown here, especially upon the red shale ridges. But Tioga county can never export wheat. It may grow its own grain, easily, and at the same time carry on its dairies. It should never be called upon to do more. Hops may be raised with profit, but not on the humid bottoms, nor upon the cold lands with a clay subsoil. Everything but butter, cheese, stock, wool, and root crops, should be incidental, and not staple productions.

More cheese factories should be built. Some of the best grazing townships in the county have none at all. Chatham, for example, has no cheese factory for the public, though Mr. Moses Lee keeps a large dairy, and makes much and good cheese. A factory, located favorably, with regard to accommodating the largest number of patrons, would put ten per cent. of increased value upon every farm within its range. There seems to be a difficulty about location. But no cheese factory can be of much use unless handy to get to and near soft spring water. There must be mutual concession for mutual advantage. In locating factories the object ought not to be the profit of any one man, or the enhancement of one farm in particular. Let it be understood, that under the operations of the laws of trade, there can be no forced rise in values strictly local without an exhausting reaction. The true theory is that benefit must be mutual. We beg of farmers that they will not stand in the way of their own advancement.

It is now known that the finest bed of semi-brituminous coal east of Pittsburg lies in Tioga County. This is better than a gold mine. Give us the coal-fields in this county and we would not exchange them for all the silver of Nevada. This coal deposit ensures a market for every pound of butter and cheese the county can produce ten years hence. It stands the farmers in hand to increase their facilities for dairying yearly, and so make ready for the enlargement of the market. Farmers, let us hear from you.

Mysterious were the winks, nods, and headshakings of our Democratic fellow-citizens previous to the inauguration of Gen. Grant, and many the hints ventured that Grant would favor the Democracy when once fairly seated in the Executive chair. They knew so much about the future that it was difficult to believe that each one of them had not received an autograph letter from Grant disclosing his intentions.

All that is changed. The Democratic papers now assail the President as coarsely as they did during the campaign. He is selfish, fanatical, partisan, and nepotic. Every appointment he has made, so far, is, to believe these journalists, of a relative. If not a relative of General, then of Mrs. Grant. Even Gen. Longstreet is now declared to be a cousin of Mrs. Grant. What a lot of relatives Grant and his wife must have.

The work of retrenchment is well begun in Washington. Secretary Boutwell has reduced the clerical force in his Department about 33 per cent. and the P. M. General has commenced weeding out in his Department. A few millions may as well be saved in this way as not and it is to be hoped that in the weeding-out process the indifferently qualified clerks may be discharged. How many sinecures there may have been under Johnson we have no means of ascertaining. Many, doubtless. There should be no nominal places or nominal placeholders.—Let us have an honest and economical administration of public affairs, paying no heed to the mutterings of the vultures who pay their favorites out of the common treasury, nor to the wails of official orphans. Economy and efficiency are the watchwords.

Said Grant in his inaugural:—

"The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope, and express the desire, that it may be done by the Constitution." The entire article of the Constitution.

The sterling common sense of the foregoing must impress every lover of justice and equity. No man can give a valid reason why one class of citizens should be denied participation in the ballot so long as they pay taxes and fight our battles. The democratic politicians raise a great outcry against taxation without representation. The colored people of Pennsylvania pay taxes on several millions of property. The colored people of Washington, D. C., pay thousands of dollars of school taxes. However, it never occurred to the Democracy that there was any injustice in taking these thousands and using them to educate white children, at the same time forbidding, under severe penalties, the education of colored children. Could villainy go farther or fare better?

The proposition to take $16,000 out of the State treasury to pay the 27 extra "help" voted by the Legislature, ought to fail. We hear that enough democrats are secured to vote for the propositions and defeat the decenter Republicans and Democrats who oppose it. If this be so, we appeal to Gov. Geary to veto the bill when it reaches him. It is about time that this abuse, now half a century old, had its tongue plucked out by its roots and so rendered mute. We object to turning the public treasury into a great charity fund for the benefit of a set of scamps who ought to be sawing wood at fifty cents a cord.

We have no objection to the employment of enough help to forward the business of the Legislature. But these 27 patriots have done nothing; many of them, it is charged, having long ago left Harrisburg for the cheaper living at home. Not a dollar for tribute.

As there appears to be an unpardonable ignorance among men who ought to know better touching the attempt to unseat Judge Wilmot in 1868, we may state that the chief argument urging his unseating was that he had soiled the ermine by mixing in the dirty pool of politics. There was no fight made upon Judge Wilmot by the bar of his district, unless a mere fragment, and a partisan fragment of the bar at that, may be dignified with the name of the Bar of that District. The sum total of the beginning of that raid upon Wilmot was Democratic, and in revenge for political action. Just turn over any Democratic newspaper of that period, and you will find that the attack upon Wilmot was purely and simply political in its inception. Again, but for the sturdy opposition of the Republican and independent press of the State, added to the danger of establishing a mischievous precedent—a fact which the calmer leaders of the Democracy urged with manly vigor, Judge Wilmot would have been unseated by a Democratic Legislature. We repeat, no Democratic journal is privileged to complain of the unseating of Judge Gamble.

The comments of the Copperhead press upon the nomination of Gen. Longstreet to be Collector of the port of New Orleans, are amusing. Longstreet was next to Lee on the Confederate merit roster. He fought magnificently but when Lee surrendered to Grant Longstreet went home, took off his uniform, and urged the people of the South to submit to the fortunes of war. From that time up to this he has been an advocate of the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, and has done much to preserve order in the South. The Democracy of the North never spoke of Longstreet with respect. Did you ever hear one of them speak of Lee or Toombs, disrespectfully? Do you think that loyalty is unpardonable and treason a virtue?

It having been alleged that Caldwell, one of the proprietors of the *Elmira Advertiser*, was involved in the corruption of railway legislation in New York last winter, both as a lobbyist and a sharer of the plunder, the Rochester *Chronicle* says:

"It is almost universally understood that Luther Caldwell, the gentleman whose name figures in the report of Senator Hale's investigating committee so unenviably, is the editor and general manager of the Elmira *Advertiser*, but the we learn, is not the case. Mr. Caldwell, it is true, has a certain pecuniary interest in that paper, but he does not control it in any way, either editorially or in the business department. The editorial management is vested exclusively in the hands of Charles G. Fairman, Esq., a veteran in the profession, whose integrity is above suspicion. Col. James S. Thurston, another partner in the establishment, is the business manager. Whatever private speculations Mr. Caldwell may indulge in, therefore, are his own and should not be charged to the *Advertiser*, or to the gentlemen who really supreintend its concerns. We think these facts ought to be stated, in justice to Messrs. Fairman and Thurston, who have not been in any manner privy to Mr. Caldwell's lobby operations at Albany, and have derived no profit whatever from them."

County Superintendent.

EDITOR, AGITATOR:—As the triennial meeting of the School Directors for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent of Common Schools approaches, considerate and thoughtful men look around to see who should be selected for the position. If properly filled, the County Superintendency can produce much good, and bring forth fruits commensurate with the cost; but if poorly filled it is worse than none at all. The position requires, and the wants of our schools demand, a practical educator, one whose vocation and labor have led him into the rushing stream of progress and advancement. If such men can be found throughout the State, they should be chosen, no matter if at high salaries. No amount of money can be equal to the service of true, competent men, may render.

Men really qualified to fill the office are few, very few. This is said without reflecting upon any one. None of us would trust our watch for repairs into the hands of a blacksmith, however good a workman he might be with his hammer and tongs; but this same man, if educated by application, study and long experience as a watchmaker, would no doubt be a proper person to have charge of the delicate mechanism of your watch.

A man whose soul is wrapped up in his labor, whose energies have been devoted in educating, and who is guided by good common sense, and a thorough appreciation of his task, is the one to choose. Have we such a man? If so, choose him, and pay him such salary that he can offord to take it.

We have one man who is certainly competent, if he can be induced to accept, and is it not the duty of the Directors to give it to such a man, although he should not ask it? I refer to Prof. F. A. ALLEN of the State Normal School, at Mansfield. E.

BRADFORD COUNTY.—We clip the following:

WORK is going on vigorously on the cellar of the Troy House. The excavations are being made for the additional width, the stone are being hauled for the foundations, and everything betokens that the Judge means to keep his word and have a first-class hotel in good running order before the cold winds of autumn drive travellers from the highways.

The President has appointed and the Senate confirmed. Chas. F. Sayles for Postmaster of our village. This is a fitting reward for the faithfulness of Mr. S. to the Republican party of which he has been a leading and influential member. We believe our people of all classes, are well suited by the selection that has been made, and we have not the slightest fear but that this good opinion will be confirmed by the manner in which the office will be conducted.

It is nearly three years ago since Mr. A. D. Spaulding was installed by P. M. G. Randall as Postmaster, in Troy.—The change was made at the height of the bitter controversy of President Johnson with Congress, and of course against the lively protest of most Republicans, but it is due to Mr. S. to say upon his retiring, that the affairs of the office, have been managed with care, faithfulness and honesty, and that we have always found him gentlemanly, accommodating, and willing to oblige whenever it was in his power to do so.

EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS. For Summer Schools only.

Charleston, Youngs' S. H, Thursday April 1.
Delmar, Cheese Factory S. H, Friday April 2d.
Chatham, Close S. H, Monday April 5.
Knoxville, Academy, Tuesday April 6.
Westfield, Wednesday April 7th.
Sabinsville, Thursday April 8th.
Furmantown S. H, Friday April 9th.
Holliday S. H, Monday April 12th.
Farmington, Hall S. H, Thursday April 15th
Elkland, Friday April 16th.
Liberty, Monday April 19th.
Covington, Tuesday, April 20th.
Mansfield, Wednesday April 21.
Roseville, Thursday April 22d,
Tioga, Friday April 23d.
Lawrenceville, Saturday April 24th.
Wellsboro, every Friday thereafter, up to the first of June.

Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. No private examinations.

If directors would advertise to contract with teachers, the time of examinations, they would save time and vexation for themselves and teachers, and have a double interest in the examinations. J. F. CALKINS,
Wellsboro' March 31,'69. Co., Sup't.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted upon the Estate of Philena Landis, late of Wellsboro, dec'd, all persons indebted to, or claiming against said estate must settle with THOMAS ALLEN,
Wellsboro, March 31, 1869–6w. Admr.

Notice to Teachers &c.

THE School Directors of Charleston will meet at the Young School House, Saturday, April 17, next, for the purpose of letting wood contracts in the forenoon and of hiring teachers in the afternoon of same day. By order of the Board. CLARK BARLOW, Sec.
March 31, 1869—3w.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted upon the estate of Delos V. Miller, late of Delmar, deceased, all persons indebted to, and all persons claiming against said estate, will settle with ROBERT CAMPBELL,
March 31, 1869–6w.* Admr.

SEED WHEAT—Superior quality, for sale by SPENCER CRITTENDEN,
Mar. 24th, '69–4w. East Charleston, Pa.

HOUND LOST.—Lost on March 7th, a black and tan stag hound, with one ear slightly torn; name Billy. Any person giving information as to where he can be found will be suitably rewarded. W. V. POWERS,
March 24th, 1869–tf. Mansfield, Pa.

To Taxpayers.

THE Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Wellsboro, will sat Applications for Abatements on Boro Taxes at their room in the Engine building, on the 9th and 16th of April, at 7 o'clock, P. M., after which time no applications for Abatements will be received. By order of the Board C. L. SIEMENS, Sec'y.

The School Directors will meet at the same time and for the same purpose, at the office of J. B. Niles. R. C. SIMPSON, Sec'y.
Wellsboro, March 23, 1869.–3t

House & Lot for Sale.

IN Wellsboro, on Nichols St., The house is two stories, and well finished, inside and out. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire, for terms, &c., of Walter Sherwood Esq., Attorney, Wellsboro. JOHN MILLER.
March 24th, 1869–4w.*

WANTED,

AT THE NILES VALLEY STEAM FLOURING MILLS.

10,000 Bus. Corn,
10,000 " Oats, and any amount of good wheat. J. B. DIMON & Co.
Niles Valley, March 24th, 1869–tf.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

TAX PAYERS TAKE NOTICE.—I will be at my office in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th, 14th, and 15th days of April, 1869, for the purpose of hearing any appeals that may be made from the action of Assistant Assessors, relating to the annual assessments. All Appeals must be made and submitted in writing. R. H. FORSTER,
Assessor, 18th District, Pa.
Bellefonte, March 31, 1869.

Notice.

THE subscriber having disposed of his stock of Drugs & Medicines, now wishing to close up old matters as soon as possible, would notify all persons who are indebted to him, to call and settle the same without delay, and thus save themselves cost and trouble. J. A. ROY.
March 31, 1869–tf.

The Best is the Cheapest!

Join the crowd going to Spencer's Art Gallery to get the best.
Mansfield, Feb. 3, 1869.

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.* 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.

Administrator's Sale of the real estate of David H. Smith, dec'd, late of Wellsboro.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Tioga Co, the subscriber will sell at public Auction on Saturday the 24th day of April next, a certain lot in the borough of Wellsboro, containing about one third of an acre, near the west end of Covington street, on which is a good dwelling house, woodshed and stable.

Also on the same day the well known David H. Smith, farm in Charleston, bounded on the North & West by Alpheus Williard, South by D. K. Coolidge. & East by F. M. M. Converse, containing about 80 acres, about sixty acres of which is improved, with a good one story frame farm house, corn house, stable & barn, and an apple orchard of upwards of one hundred bearing trees, besides other fruit trees. The sale of the lot in Wellsboro, will take place at 10 o'clock A. M., and of the farm in Charleston at 3 o'clock P. M., of said day, each on the premises.

The subscriber will consider any offers for the property between this and the day of the sale, and also negotiate for a credit on a part of the purchase money. J. EMERY.
Wellsboro, March 31, '69–4w. Administrator.