FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR NEWS.

The republican government of France decrees an election, by ballot, of 750 members of Assembly, to be held on the 16th of October. The Orleans Princes, (the Bourbon candidates for the French throne,) are not permitted to remain in Paris.

The receipt of the news of the recognition of the Republic by the U. States, was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people. The Swiss Minister, under instructions from his government, recognized the new Republic on the 9th. Jules Favre replied to Minister Washburne on the 9th.

He says he considers "it a happy augury for the French Republic to have obtained her first recognition from the United States, who founded their wise and careful institutions on independence and civil virtue, and in spite of the terrible ordeals which they have passed through, conserved with unshaken firmness their faith in the great principle of liberty, whence issue dignity and prosperity. Nations desiring to become masters of their destiny, must follow the course pursued by you, must take as symbols, love of industry and respect of the rights of all. This is the programme of the government just established here from an unfortunate crisis, the result of the follies of despotism; but at this moment we can have only one care—to deliver the nation from the enemy. There again we have the benefit of your example and your persevering courage. In the accomplishment of this task, we count upon the support of all men of heart, and all governments interested in the triumph of peace. String in the justice of our cause, we have a firm hope of success, and the adhesion of the government of Washington gives us confidence. The members of our government request that we make known to you their gratitude, and beg you to transmit it to your government."

Gen. Wimpffen, who succeeded M'Mahon in command of the French army at Sedan, issued an address, dated September 3, in which he says:

"Soldiers: On Thursday you fought against a force greatly superior in numbers, from daybreak until dark. You resisted the enemy with the utmost bravery. When you had fired your last cartridge, were worn out with fighting, and not being able to respond to the call of Generals and officers to attempt to rejoin Marshal Bazaine by the road to Montmedy, you were forced to retreat on Sedan. In this desperate effort, but 2,000 men could be got together, and your General deemed the attempt utterly hopeless and impracticable. Your General found, with deep regret, when the army was re-united within the walls of the town, that it had supplies neither of food nor ammunition; could neither leave the place nor defend it, means of existence being alike wanting for the population. I was therefore reduced to the sad alternative of treating with the enemy. I sent yesterday to the Prussian headquarters, with full powers from the Emperor, but could not at first bring myself to accept the conditions imposed by the enemy. This morning, however, menaced by a bombardment to which we could not reply, I decided to make a fresh attempt to get honorable terms.—I have obtained conditions by which we are saved much of the possible annoying and insulting formalities which the usages of war generally impose.

Under the circumstances in which we find ourselves, it only remains for us, officers and soldiers, to accept with resignation the consequences of this surrender. We have at least the consolation of knowing a useless massacre has been avoided, and we yielded only under circumstances against which no army could fight, namely, want of food and ammunition. Now, soldiers, in conclusion, let me say that you are still able to render brilliant services to your country, without being needlessly slaughtered. DE WIMPFFEN,

"General Comman'g in Chief."

Gen. M'Mahon has since died of the wound received at Sedan, in the great battle at that place Sept. 1.

The Empress Eugenia is at Hastings, England, with the young Prince Imperial. Gen. Garibaldi has offered his services to the French Republic.

A special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Sedan, on the 9th instant, says:

"Over 450 pieces of French artillery, including nearly 100 mitrailleuses, are parked in Sedan. Thousands of French prisoners are sent daily to Prince Mansson, and thence by sail to Germany.—The town of Sedan is not greatly damaged. The 1st Bavarian and fourth Prussian corps are still here."

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Berlin, on the 9th instant says:

"The Duke of Mecklenburg, with the seventh division of the first and a division of the ninth corps, heretofore in Schleswig Holstein, and two divisions of reserves and landwehr, constituting the (sixth) army lately formed at Homburg, in the Palatinate, is on the way to Paris. Here and elsewhere all the line troops and reserve battalions are gone. Guard and garrison service is performed by the landwehr.—Mustering here and at Torgau, in Saxony, continues. Landwehr officers absolved from military obligations years ago, are notified to hold themselves ready for eventual service.

"Bismarck has said that he will have such a tremendous force in France as will crush resistance, and especially prevent everywhere the organization of new forces. But for the national clamor for Alsace and Lorraine, it is certain that Bismarck would be content with Metz and Strasbourg as national fortresses."

A special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Rheims, on the 6th inst. says:

"The King's headquarters were established here yesterday, to remain till the 9th, so as to give all the troops time to come up and concentrate, including what can be spared from Metz.—Seven North German corps, beside two Bavarian and the Wurtenberg corps, are on the road, unhindered. According to the official report, six full cavalry divisions, and also the main force, may be expected to reach Paris on the 13th or 14th. When the regiments now coming forward arrive, and the reserves also on the way join their regiments, the whole German army will certainly reach and probably exceed 400,000."

POLITICAL.

Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette county, has been nominated for Congress in the 21st Pa. district, by the Republicans. This is Covode's district, and is looked upon as one of the most doubtful in the State. Mr. Stewart is a veteran politician, having served in Congress as early as 1820, and continuing an active politician for many years.

—The election in Maine last week resulted in a Republican victory, by a largely increased majority over last year. Sydney Perham was elected Governor. There is a deep feeling on the question as to who shall be U. S. Senator. The contest is between Governor Chamberlain and Lot M. Morrill.

—Vice President Colfax has written a letter, in which he announces his determination to leave public life on the expiration of his present term of office. We hope he will reconsider this resolution; for, in our opinion, the country never was better or more faithfully served by any man, than by Schuyler Colfax. He made a great political speech at South Bend, Indiana, on the 10th inst. It is exhaustive of all the leading political questions of the day.

—The *Potter Journal*, speaking of the nomination of Hon. William M. Armstrong for Congress, says:

"The Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong was nominated for Congress without a dissenting voice, as we felt assured he would be. He will carry the full strength of the party in Potter, as he justly deserves. He has represented the district faithfully and ably, and we say, as we have often before, that no better, abler or truer man can be found in this district to represent its interests and the interests of the nation."

—Morrow B. Lowrey, an old gentleman out in Erie county, who has had his say in the Pennsylvania Senate, at the people's expense, many years, now aspires to a seat in Congress, it is said. Quite a large number of citizens of Erie have united in a request that he run in that district as an independent candidate. If the old gentleman hasn't too many letters to answer, so that he shall have full opportunity to do his best in the race, we have no doubt he will consent to let his ruffled shirt flutter in the breeze, and go in to win. He has had the Democratic fever some time, and it is about time he should blossom out into the full-grown beauty of his new faith. Hon. G. W. Schofield is the regular Republican candidate. We take it there will not be much left of the ruffles by the time this Democratic-Republican-Abolition-Independent candidate for Congress comes puffing in on the home stretch, a distanced and defeated jade.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1870.

For Congress,
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG,
of Lycoming County.

For Representatives,
B. B. STRANG,
S. B. ELLIOTT,
(subject to choice of Conference.)

For Sheriff,
E. A. FISH.

For Commissioner,
JOB REXFORD.

For Auditor,
D. P. HURLEY.

For Jury Commissioner,
S. L. LOVE.

Rally, Republicans!

Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong and Dr. Wm. C. Doane will address the people of this county, next week, as follows:

AT BLOSSBURG, Monday afternoon, at 2 P. M., September 26.

AT TIOGA, Monday evening, September 26.

AT WELLSBORO, Tuesday evening, Sept. 27.

AT ELKLAND, Wednesday evening, Sept. 28.

We depend upon our friends in each locality to make all needful preparations.

A. L. Ensworth,
Chairman Co. Com.

Still the good work of the reduction of the national debt goes on. For the month of August it was diminished $13,403,325. Besides this, a large amo't was disbursed during the month for the payment of pensions. For the six months ending September 1, the total reduction was $82,497,326! Since March 1, 1869, the debt has been reduced $169,542,109! This is an argument the people appreciate. The party which has brought about this grand result, deserves, as it will receive, the confidence of the people.

We announced last week that Henry Sherwood, of this place, is the Democratic candidate for Congress against Hon. William H. Armstrong, in this district. We are not of those who believe it the duty of partisan journals to attack or malign the social or private character of our political opponents, unless driven to do so by their wanton abuse. We look upon the multiplied and infamous libels and slanders of certain party leaders, through the local press and otherwise, as shameless and unmanly beyond expression. This is the course men take when they seek to triumph in a bad cause. They reason that the end justifies the means. In the end, it will always be found that they who seek to wound others in this manner, are themselves wounded by their own weapons. Retribution is the law—it is reflexive.

Therefore we shall pay no attention to the lies so industriously circulated about the political acts of the Hon. W. H. Armstrong. He is a gentleman of too high social and political standing, and too well known as such in this Congressional district, to need any such defense at our hands. He has ably and faithfully represented the people of this district in Congress. In the House, composed largely of the great men and statesmen of the whole country, Mr. Armstrong took high rank for his ability and usefulness, immediately on his entering Congress. Very few men, in the history of legislation, have made so favorable an impression, with only one year's experience, in the House of Representatives. He has served us well: we have re-nominated him, and why should he not be re-elected? What has he done to merit defeat at the hands of the Republican party? In all his record, during his service in Congress, we know of no act or vote of his with which we are disposed to find fault.—We know we have always found his name on the right side, when the yeas and nays were called on any important political question. He has stood faithfully by the party which carried the country safely through the war of the rebellion, in all the great measures of reconstruction which that party believed to be necessary for the well-being of the country. This is the substantial reason why the Sham Democracy so earnestly wish to defeat him.—He has been too straight-forward a Republican to suit them. They envy the high success of that party, and they hate all men who have contributed to bring about its triumph over their own party, from year to year. Do we not know that they condemn us all together? Have they love for any of us?

It is true that this spurious Democracy has advanced from one position to another, till they have from time to time accepted and advocated doctrines which were Republican a few years ago. They have been driven to all this by the logic of events. They saw there was no hope for them, unless they did so. But the Republican party has not been satisfied with the conquests of a day: it has marched on in the line of liberal progress, to garner the fruits of the war, and guard the land against all possible difficulties in future. It stands out boldly for the rights of man, and favors measures to secure them for the future. To all these great measures, the Republican party stands pledged; and by them it must stand or fall.

The *crime* of William H. Armstrong, is his adhesion to all these benign measures. He has been instrumental in carrying them out to a successful issue. In their advocacy, he has stood beside the war-worn veterans of the Republican party.

To defeat him, and to place the 18th Congressional district on the side of the Seymour and Vallandingham Democracy, they have placed Henry Sherwood in nomination, hoping to elect him by a division of the Republican strength in this county. Who is Henry Sherwood? We know him only as a man who has stood by all the bad measures of the Democratic party from the beginning. He advocated the election of M'Clellan, on a platform which declared the war a failure, in the midst of war. That is the kind of War Democrat he was. He stood with Pendleton, and Vallandingham, who was banished for his treason, and with the party whose nomination for President was received with cheers by the rebel army; when the news was received at Richmond. He stood for Seymour and Blair in 1868, against Grant, when all unrepentant rebels hoped, through their election, to be again placed in power.—That is his record, and he cannot escape it. This is only a skeleton of the indictment. We have not time nor space to amplify. He has made his bed with the enemies of his country, and he must lie in it. Our readers know where he has stood, and they will remember it all at the ballot box.

SHERWOOD'S WAR RECORD.

"As a private citizen, no man in the county *has* done more for the soldiers or their families during the war. He was selected by the men as the one most competent to distribute the monies sent to him to provide for their families; and how *well* he performed the task *every* soldier from this county can and *will* testify. His time and money were freely, gratuitously given. Such is his war record."

The above is an extract from an article in Mr. Sherwood's home organ, of last week, glorifying his services to his country through the five years of her peril. How brief, and yet how comprehensive! He actually distributed certain moneys sent home by certain soldiers to their families, and did not charge anything for doing the business. "Such is his war record!"

This brief summary of this patriot's services, as made by his own organ, naturally invites us to inquire a little further into "his war record," and *remind* the people of Tioga county (for everybody knew it at the time) just what his position toward our country and our government was. We shall then be able to see whether Mr. Sherwood's organ has any right to drag his eminent "war record" into this canvass, and make a boast of his integrity to a few confiding soldiers, who were giving their sweat and blood, and, if need be, their lives, at the front,—while he and his party were fighting them in the rear at home.

Mr. Sherwood's War Record is not an exceptional one; it is the record of every Peace Democrat at the North.—When the Old Flag was fired upon at Sumter, in April, 1861, he, like every other patriotic citizen of the land, at once forgot party for the moment, and urged men to volunteer to defend the country. This much must be said in common justice to him; for we have no desire to treat him unfairly. But, in less than three months from that time, taking advantage of the Union sentiment which pervaded all classes, he organized the so-called Union Movement, to divide and destroy the Republican party of this county; but it met no encouragement from the patriotic people of the county, and its nominees got the usual Democratic vote, and no more. In 1862 this Union dodge was resumed, under his auspices. He was its nominee for Congress, and only withdrew to make way for James T. Hale, the bolting candidate of the government contract speculators at Jersey Shore, who, in this way, succeeded in beating Hon. W. H. Armstrong, who ran that year as the war candidate. In 1863 Mr. Sherwood threw off all disguises of patriotism, and his organ here denounced Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation of Freedom, in the most unmeasured terms, as unconstitutional and subversive of the rights of the Southern people; as if Southern people—the rebels in arms—had any rights which they had not flung away by secession. In that same year, both he and the entire Peace party of this Commonwealth advocated the election to the office of Governor, a man who declared it as his opinion that Pennsylvania should go with the Confederacy—a copperhead of the copperheads—Mr. Woodward, the pet statesman of the Peace Democracy. Mr. Sherwood advocated his election as Governor in place of the gallant Andy Curtin, with all the energy of which he is capable.

In 1864, during the Presidential canvass of that year, Mr. Sherwood made a speech at the Court House—a speech which is well remembered by most of the Republicans present, and which will not soon be forgotten—in which, after accusing the Republicans with having brought on the war, and of accomplishing nothing except the unconstitutional abolition of slavery, he taunted the Republicans with such sneering questions as these: "What has 'this man' Lincoln done to save the country? He sent M'Dowell to take Beauregard prisoner at Bull Run; did he do it? He ordered that gallant soldier, M'Clellan, to New Jersey, and gave the command to Pope; has Pope taken Richmond? He sent Burnside to attack the enemy at Fredericksburg; is the rebellion destroyed? He planned the battle of Chancellorville, and sent Joe Hooker to execute his plan; did the rebellion crumble? Has not 'this man Lincoln' destroyed half a million lives and four thousand million dollars, to put down the rebellion; and is it any nearer put down than it was three years ago?" By such speeches as the above, Mr. Sherwood, in 1864, made a "war record" which the people of this county will long remember.

Now let us glance from Mr. Sherwood's speeches in 1864 to the editorial in his organ of Nov. 2 in that year.—The Tioga *Banner*, owned by Mr. Sherwood, but edited by one Marinus Allen, contained this paragraph in its editorial columns:

"Abolitionists flurry considerable over certain warnings given by Democrats. We suggest that our dearly beloved friends of the African faith keep cool. Nobody hurt as yet. A cold bath in the middle of November may bring you to your senses. Dismiss your fears. Canada is not so far distant but what you can escape hither if a civil war should be brought on in the North."

In such language as the above, did the Peace Democracy of 1864, in this county, try to terrify people into voting that the war was a failure. Mr. Sherwood nor his organ will scarcely have the hardihood to deny that these were the sentiments of the party at that time. Are Republicans prepared to vote for "this man" on his "war record," now?

Passing over the year 1865, which closed the war, and proved all these Democrats as false prophets—passing over his sympathy with Johnson, whose Convention Mr. Sherwood attended at Philadelphia, and where was inaugurated that national farce of "swinging round the circle",—passing over his sympathy with *Andy* when the Democratic leaders advised that recalcitrant patriot to turn out the Congress at the point of the bayonet, let us come down to the year 1868, and see where Mr. Sherwood stood then. This is only two years ago. It is not hard to remember that time, and no one can forget the speeches of Mr. Sherwood in favor of the Pendleton method of repudiation by flooding the country with irredeemable paper money, and the prophetic visions of bankruptcy and financial ruin which were certain to overtake everybody if Seymour was not elected; nor can any one forget that the burden of his speeches was a glorification of that gallant soldier, Frank P. Blair, who was in favor of dispersing the loyal Legislatures at the South, and of carrying out Democratic doctrines generally, by the use of the bayonet, as set forth in his letter to Brodhead, thus inaugurating another civil war.

To sum up Mr. Sherwood's "war record" in one sentence: He was—as these acts and speeches show—always, except about a month at the beginning of the war, in favor of the Democratic party and its policy—war or no war. For this he deserves and will receive the entire vote of the Democracy; but ought he also to receive the vote of any Republican who loved country more than party? We think not.

The Democratic Convention met at Wellsboro last Saturday. No nomination for Sheriff was made. A resolution was passed that it was *inexpedient* to make any such nomination. Mr. Sherwood was present and made a few remarks, saying that it was not necessary he should define his political sentiments. He said they were well known, and that was why he was nominated. He assured his fellow Democrats that his political sentiments *remained unchanged*.

Mr. Elliott claimed that they *had assurances* which, if true, would surely make Henry Sherwood the next Congressman. Sherwood could get more votes in this county than any other Democrat in the district.

Fellow Republicans: *Their only hope is in a division of Republican strength. They will go for any man for Sheriff who can bring votes for Sherwood.* It is a part of the plan. But they will fail. Every Republican knows that there can be no fault found with our Convention this fall. There is no excuse for a vote against the party. It is now Republican or Democrat. We have faith in the principles of the Republican party. They have not changed; and the vote for Governor last fall shows that a large number of those who voted against the regular ticket for county officers, still believe in Republican principles. We believe most of them were honest in this, and we know most of them will stand by the party which put down the rebellion, and against the party which declared the war a failure.

REPUBLICAN CO. CONVENTION.

The Convention met at Mansfield, Friday, Sept. 16, in pursuance of the call of the County Committee. In the absence of the Chairman of that committee, the Convention was called to order by John I. Mitchell, when C. H. Seymour, Esq., was elected President, and Charles Tubbs and Augustus Alba, Secretaries.

The following were delegates:

Bloss—C. H. Goldsmith, Jerome H. Putnam
Brookfield—Wm. Simmons, D. W. Nobles.
Charleston—Julius Bailey, W. R. Jones.
Clymer—Samuel Rowland, Adriel King.
Chatham—C. H. Van Dusen, George Ferris.
Covington—L. R. Walker, E. Klock.
Delmar—John Karr, John M. Butler.
Deerfield—W. W. Gilbert, E. Horton.
Covington Boro—E. B. Decker, Miles Lee.
Elk—George Maynard, Charles West.
Elkland—F. G. Loveland, C. C. Ward.
Farmington—Wm. Van Dusen, Wm. Price.
Fall Brook—Marlin Stratton, Noah Marvin.
Gaines—H. C. Vermilyea, J. D. Strait.
Jackson—M. K. Retan, D. H. M'Intyre.
Knoxville—A. Alba, S. L. Love.
Liberty—F. M. Sheffer, J. E. Ault.
Lawrenceville—James Stewart, John Potter.
Lawrence—H. B. Colgrove, Lafayette Smith.
Mainsburg—Henry Clark, E. R. Maine.
Mansfield—W. E. Adams, W. D. Taylor.
Middlebury—Richard M. Keeney, Calvin Hammond.
Morris—A. S. Husselton, Jacob E. Webster.
Nelson—W. R. Knapp, E. Warren.
Osceola—Charles Tubbs, John O'Connor.
Rutland—A. Wood, J. G. Argetsinger.
Richmond—A. M. Spencer, D. M. Rose.
Shippen—John Schoonover, A. Brimiger.
Sullivan—L. L. Smith, L. Doud.
Tioga—C. H. Seymour, D. L. Aiken.
Tioga Boro—Philo Tuller, Geo. W. Hazlett.
Union—J. E. Cleveland, C. S. Randall.
Ward—T. O. Hollis, David Sparks.
Wellsboro—S. F. Wilson, Charles Simmons.
Westfield—J. L. Calkins, J. E. Dodge.
Westfield Boro—N. W. M'Naughton, E. B. Bulkley.

It was resolved that a majority of all votes cast should be required to nominate.

Hon. William H. Armstrong was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

Charles Simmons, Charles Tubbs and Augustus Alba were elected Congressional Conferees.

The Convention determined, by a vote of 42 to 20, to nominate two Representatives in this county.

B. B. Strang, Henry Hollands, S. B. Elliott and John W. Guernsey were nominated for members of Assembly.

One ballot was taken, each delegate voting for two candidates, with the following result: Strang, 65; Hollands, 15; Elliott, 29; Guernsey, 28; J. S. Mann, 3.

Two ballots were then taken, with the following result:

	1st ballot.	2nd ballot.
Hollands,	8	5
Elliott,	35	37
Guernsey,	26	29
Scattering,	2	0

The nomination of Messrs. Strang and Elliott was then made unanimous, and they were authorized to choose their own Conferees.

The following gentlemen were then named for Sheriff: E. A. Fish, Joseph S. Ingham and T. L. Baldwin. Mr. Phelps's name was withdrawn by Hon. S. F. Wilson, who said he was instructed to do so by Mr. Phelps.

Mr. Fish was then nominated on the first ballot, which was as follows: Fish, 39; Ingham, 21; Baldwin, 8. The nomination was made unanimous.

Job Rexford was then nominated for Commissioner, by ballot, as follows: Rexford, 49; George W. Barker, 2; Moses Lee, 10; Daniel Dewey, 7. The nomination was then made unanimous.

A nomination for Auditor was then made on the second ballot, as follows:

	1st ballot.	2nd ballot.
D. K. Marsh,	11	with'n.
E. H. Stebbins,	13	7
D. P. Hurley,	19	33
M. K. Retan,	14	17

The nomination of D. P. Hurley was then made unanimous.

For Jury Commissioner, S. L. Love was nominated, by 39 votes to 13 for J. Emery, Esq.*

The following committee on resolutions was then appointed: S. F. Wilson, D. L. Aiken, J. E. Cleaveland.—After a short absence, Hon. S. F. Wilson, Chairman, made report as follows:

Resolved, 1. That we point with pride to the record of the last session of Congress. Under its legislation the taxes have been reduced $60,000,000 annually, and the tariff imposts $30,000,000, including a reduction in the taxes on tea and coffee, the necessities of the poor. The appropriations for the year have been cut down $12,000,000; a funding bill has been passed by which an annual saving of $20,000,000 may be realized; banking facilities have been extended and equalized; the work of reconstruction has been completed; the army and navy have been reduced; the purity of elections has been provided for, and punishment established for naturalization frauds.

2. That the payment of over $160,000,000 of the national debt since President Grant's inauguration, is an evidence at once of the vigor with which the laws are enforced, the honesty with which the revenue is collected, and the economy with which the affairs of the government are administered.

3. That the thanks of the country are due to Gen. Grant's administration for the firmness displayed in its foreign policy, for the humanity shown in the course pursued toward the Indians, for the success of its financial measures, and for the respect it has excited for the government at home and abroad.

4. That we remain, as heretofore, heartily in favor of Protection of American Industry, and of the policy of so imposing duties on the importation of foreign products, as will best serve to build up home manufactures and establish them upon a permanent footing.

5. That the war in Europe having been begun by France without good and sufficient cause, our sympathies naturally go out to the Germans, who are struggling to maintain intact the boundaries of their fatherland, and all the more readily that the German people gave us their sympathy in our struggle against the slaveholders' rebellion, while France gave its active aid to the rebels.

6. That the strictest economy should be exercised in the administration of national, State and local affairs, that the people may be relieved as quickly as possible from the burdens of debt and taxation; and we call upon our Representatives in Congress and the State Legislature, as well as upon our officers at home, to retrench and curtail all expenditures wherever it is practicable, and reduce taxation as rapidly as is consistent with the proper maintenance of the public credit.

7. That all legislation, as far as possible, sho'd be general laws; that no special legislation sho'd be allowed, except in matters strictly local, and where the courts have not jurisdiction.

8. That the present convention system be abolished, and the Crawford County System be substituted.

9. That in all our Conferences we claim a number of Conferees in proportion to our Republican vote.

The resolutions were adopted.

The place for holding the next Convention was fixed at Wellsboro.

The President was authorized to appoint the County Committee. The names will be published soon.

The Convention then adjourned.

C. H. SEYMOUR, Pres't.

Charles Tubbs, Augustus Alba, } Secretaries.

*Mr. Emory had no knowledge that his name would be proposed.

We place our ticket at the head of the column this week. The candidates are generally well known, and we have no space this week for any extended notice.

In our candidate for Congress, the Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, we have the most implicit confidence. He is a Representative of whom the people have reason to be proud—a man of eminent ability and untarnished character.

Hon. B. B. Strang has filled high and responsible positions with great credit, and has won his way to the championship of the party in the Legislature.—His ability is acknowledged by all, and the people have shown their high appreciation of his political course, by again placing him in nomination for a position of trust and honor, without solicitation from him.

Hon. S. B. Elliott has already represented the county at Harrisburg, where he gained golden opinions for his earnestness and integrity as a legislator.—He is ever true to the principles of the party, and is always found on the side of progress and reform in our community. He is a self-made man—a man of unimpeachable integrity; able to fill the office for which he is named, with credit to himself and his constituents.

E. A. Fish, our candidate for Sheriff, is a man who has stood high among his neighbors as a business man and a good citizen, for many years. He is a plain, straight-forward, upright man, against whose fitness for the office no word can truthfully be said. The result of the caucus shows him to be a strong man with the people. They like such men. He has been a Justice of the Peace for many years, and will make one of the best Sheriffs Tioga county ever had.—He will be fair to all; yet he will never swerve from his duty. He resides at Mainsburg.

Job Rexford, the nominee for Commissioner, is now serving his second term. His re-nomination is a deserved recognition of his faithful services in the past. His experience will be of great use to the county in the adjustment of the triennial assessment of the coming year.

D. P. Hurley, candidate for Auditor, is a resident of Blossburg. He is a gentleman of fine education, and every way well qualified, as an experienced accountant, for the responsible office for which he is named.

S. L. Love, the candidate for Jury Commissioner, has been a resident of Knoxville for years. He is a young man of most exemplary character, who will fill this office with credit.

Of course there are disappointed candidates: there always will be, so long as the system of electioneering prevails; but the canvass was conducted so quietly, and so entirely by the people themselves, that there can be no reason to find fault; and, so far as we know, all Republicans are satisfied with the manner in which the Convention was conducted.

The time is short to election. Close up the ranks. Organize at once. No time is to be lost. *Every voter must be registered immediately.* Active Republicans in each township should go to work at once. The election is very important. It involves everything for the party, and the country.

Republican Duty

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: Republicans should be up and doing, for the fall canvass will involve the highest interests of the State and nation. It is of the first consequence to select the ablest and best men for nominations in all cases, and leave no room for chances. The party, strong in its record and its principles, will be stronger by selecting none but its best and most trustworthy men. It is no time for divisions on mere local questions. We have to meet an enemy full of devices, and little tricks, and never slow to avail itself of any element of division, however small in itself, to work mischief to the general cause. The canvass will be an important one in every sense, and Republicans should take early steps to organize thoroughly for victory. It is the full and complete vote that tells the story.

TRUMAN BROTHERS,

Do not propose to be

UNDERSOLD!

CALL IN AND SEE

before

Purchasing Elsewhere,

and we will

CONVINCE YOU

that we live up to

OUR MOTTO:

Small Profits

and

Quick Sales.

We keep

Everything Usually Kept

in a First-Class

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE!

L. F. TRUMAN,
A. A. TRUMAN.

July 27, 1870.

DR. FISHBLATT,

Office 319 Second Avenue,

Between 18th and 19th Streets,

NEW YORK CITY,

Where he can be Consulted.

DR. FISHBLATT, has discovered the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedy in the world for weakness in the back or limbs, strictures, affections of the kidneys or bladder, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, dyspepsia, languor, low spirits, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness, of sight, giddiness, disease of the head, throat or skin, affections of the lungs, liver, stomach, or bowels, those terrible disorders arising from solitary habits of youth—secret and solitary practices, more fatal to victims than the songs of sirens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes and anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN,

especially, who have become the victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunderings of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or young men and ladies contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, especially cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Fishblatt, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely on his skill as a physician.

Organic Weakness

immediately cured, and full vigor restored.

This distressing affliction, which renders life miserable and marriage impossible, is the penalty paid by the victim of improper indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is not sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the parents? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body & mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental functions weakened, loss of procreative power, nervous irritability, dyadopsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, and wasting of the frame, cough, consumption, decay, and early death.

Dr. Fishblatt graduated from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States; has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. Fishblatt addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the and and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the breast, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, nervous irritability, symptoms of consumption, derangement of the digestive functions, &c.

MENTALLY.—The effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forbodings, aversion to society, self distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance, about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of consumption.

Young Men,

who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both body and mind, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of the country, the pride of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospects hourly darken to the view, the mind becomes shadowed with dispair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from respectability, can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of designing pretenders, who, incapable of curing, rich his pecuniary substance, keep him trifling month after month, years—long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in dispair leave him with ruined health, to sigh over his galling disappointment; or, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, hasten the constitutional symptoms of this terrible disease, such as affections of the heart, head, throat, nose, skin, &c., progressing with a frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to this dreadful suffering by sending him to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

P. S.—Those who reside at a distance and cannot call, will receive prompt attention by writing, stating symptoms, &c. E. FISHBLATT, M. D.,

Aug. 24, 1870.—1y. 319 Second Ave., New York.

The Atlantic Cable!

THOUGH transmitting its freight with very great rapidity, bidding defiance to time, distance, Horse Power and Steam, is nevertheless decidedly a

WET LINE!!

and in that Line most GROCERIES are to be found, (sooner or later,) The

PUBLIC

will therefore take notice that

L. A. GARDINER

continues to received and transmit to his customers

DISPATCHES

of every thing under the heavens, in the line of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

with the most incredible dispatch. What is the need of mentioning articles when the public is assured that EVERYTHING that ever ought to be kept in a

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE

is kept here and for sale. The only thing the subscriber promises to do as an attraction to customers besides keeping the best assortment of Goods in the town, is to try to give every man his money's worth.

June, 8, 1870. L. A. GARDINER.

Arnold B. Heine's

FANCY STORE,

AND

Hoop Skirt

MANUFACTORY,

No. 4 Arcade Block, Corning, N. Y.

Bargains for Everybody.

A rare chance for close Buyers!

WE shall sell from this date until Sept. 20, our entire stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Hoop Skirts,

Corsets, Kid Gloves, White Goods, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Trimmings and Laces, Hosiery, Gloves,

and a large assortment of

FANCY JEWELRY,

AT ENTIRELY REDUCED PRICES,

to make room for our large arrivals of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Aug. 31, 1870. ARNOLD B. HEINE, Corning, N. Y.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,

just received at

May 4, 1870. THOS. HARDEN.

Farm for Sale.

WITHIN one mile of Wellsboro, containing fifty acres, about forty improved, with a good frame house and barn, an apple orchard, containing about one hundred bearing trees, and other fruit trees thereon. Is well watered. For further particulars, enquire of

WM. H. SMITH,
Aug 10, '70 tf Of Wellsboro, Pa.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Wilson & Van Valkenburg was dissolved on the 1st of Sept. inst. by mutual consent. Persons owing the late firm, are hereby notified that prompt payment must be made. WILLIAM WILSON,
HENRY VAN VALKENBURG.

The above business will hereafter be conducted by Mr. William Wilson strictly on the cash system. Goods will be sold at the very lowest prices, and satisfaction guaranteed to all.

April 14, 1870—3w. WILLIAM WILSON.

Guardian's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, Guardian of Effa A. Millard a minor child of William Millard, late of Jackson township deceased, will in pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Tioga county, on the 6th day of October, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, expose to public sale all of the interest of said minor in the following described tract of land in Jackson township, Tioga county, Pa., bounded north by lands of W. J. Hazen and Henry F. Wells, east by lands of James Friends, south by lands of Jas. W. Tubbs and Henry F. Wells, and west by lands of George Westlake and Darius Inscho, containing eighty-seven and one-half acres of land, be the same more or less, and being lot No. 12 of lands deeded by H. H. Dent to H. C. Spalding. Terms, one half cash on confirmation of the deed, and the balance in one year with interest secured by judgment on the property. P. C. VAN GELDER,
Sept. 7, 1870.—4t Guardian, &c.

READ THIS!

TO MAKE MONEY IS TO SAVE IT!

BARKER

HAS FILES OF

New Goods

on sale, fresh from the city.

Step in and see Them!

We keep all kinds and qualities to please.

FRESH GROCERIES!

In any quantity and of the best kinds

Remember the place,

J. R. BARKER.

Wellsboro, Sept. 21, 1870 tf

$25—THE FOLSOM IMPROVED Twenty-Five Dollar Family Sewing Machine. The cheapest First Class Machine in the Market. *Agents wanted in every Town.* Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular, address, A. S. HAMILTON, Gen. Agent No. 700 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HARNESS SHOP.

THE UNDERSIGNED would say to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity that he has a

Harness Shop

In full operation on Crafton Street, between Main and Water sts., where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Double & Single Harnesses,

In the best style, and of the best material.

REPAIRING DONE

On short notice and good. I employ the best workmen, and use none but the best material, and am therefore prepared to please all who want anything in my line.

July 20, 1870. W. A. NEWCOMB.

Cleanse the Blood.

℞ WITH corrupt or tainted Blood you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing, but you cannot have good health while your blood is impure.—Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities; it expels disease and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, also Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart Disease. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla, for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative ingredient whatever. Hence, bit