

LANDS FOR SOLDIERS.

The land law of July 15, 1870, passed by Congress at its last session, which grants lands along railroads to soldiers and sailors, reads as follows:

That every private soldier and officer who has served in the Army of the United States, during the late war, for the ninety days, and been loyal to the government; and every seaman, marine and officer, or other person, who has served in the navy of the U. States, or in marine corps or revenue marine, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and remained loyal to the government; shall, on payment of the fee or commission to any register or receiver of any public lands, be entitled to enter one quarter section of land, not mineral, of the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the lines of any one of the railroads or other public works in the United States, wherever public lands have been or may be granted by acts of Congress; and to receive a patent therefor, under and by virtue of the provisions of the act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and the acts amendatory thereof, and on the terms and conditions therein prescribed; and all the provisions of said acts, except as herein modified, shall extend and be applicable to entries under this act; and the Commissioner of the general land office is hereby authorized to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry into effect the intent and determination of all the facts necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

lines in the South as long as no rebel armies or raiders appeared near them.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PA. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1870.

FOR CONGRESS, WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, of Lycoming County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, JOHN B. STANG, of Lycoming County.

FOR CONGRESS, JOB REXFORD.

FOR ATTORNEY, D. P. HURLEY.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, S. J. LOVE.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

The friends of Mr. Sherwood urge his election because he is in favor of building the Pine Creek Railroad. If there any Republicans who can be elected in this way, we pity them. What, pray, has Congress to do with the Pine Creek Railroad? We had always supposed that our State Legislature had jurisdiction of this matter.

We are sending Mr. Strang back, and he is known to be an ardent supporter of the measure: we have nominated Mr. Mann, and he is put forward as the especial champion of the railroad in Potter county.

If Mr. Sherwood is a candidate for the Legislature, we have all along been mistaken—we understood him to be a candidate for Congress.

Passion is not argument; abuse and misrepresentation always react upon the perpetrators; libel and slander fall harmless at the feet of the libeled and slandered. Retribution is the law.

The penalty of wrong-doing is self-inflicted, and as certain as conscious execution. Truth watches by her side: Error may rise; rising but to fall beneath them.

There have been many columns and falsehoods set afloat against the Republican candidates during the contest just closed; and in this state of affairs we have seen nothing new. It is the old story. We have not deemed it necessary to refute them; for most of them are so absurd, that they carry the refutation upon the surface.

Such a party should take counsel of defeat, and upon some foundation in the solid rock of principle to build for the future. Defeat must follow all parties. In the end, the elements of which are incongruous and antagonistic. So we advise the Democratic party to begin anew, and stand upon some platform. Any success without this, is final defeat.

The little story published on the first page, contains a lesson which we faintly hope every parent would remember. How very many men go through long lives without accomplishing anything great or good, simply because they never find their proper calling, or find it only when the opportunity has passed.

There are other sections in the law intended to prevent fraudulent registration and voting in the large cities, more particularly, and we hope our friends in New York will see that the high-handed frauds enacted in that city should not be repeated in the election soon to take place.

Mr. Swoope is a very active, efficient officer, much more competent and better qualified to fill the office than his predecessor.

The surrender of Fort, was an important victory for the Germans. Twenty-seven hundred prisoners, one hundred and ninety-seven cannon, five hundred and odd thousand rations—these were the material advantages gained. But there were the loss of the benefits arising from the capture. By this capitulation the Germans became possessed of an unobstructed line of railway communication between their frontier and the City of Paris.

There is a movement on foot in the British colonies of Australia to form a confederation, something after the type of that in Canada. It seems to be well under way, and quite likely to be accomplished without formidable opposition from the mother country.

At any other time than the present, when all eyes are turned to the events transpiring on the European continent, this event would be looked upon as an epoch of importance in the world's history.

Great Britain seems inclined to wrap herself up in her insular security and

domestic grudges. Her widely separated colonies are too heterogeneous to adhere to a common interest, and she has found by actual experience that it is too expensive to insist upon absolute sovereignty, where the desire for greater independence is general and ardent. She has made concessions to her American Provinces, until the power of the home government is scarcely felt in the empire of the New Dominion, and her subjects there enjoy almost as large a liberty as the citizens of our own republic do here.

With all this tendency to independence, the majesty and grandeur of the British empire begin to wane, and in fact dwindled so much that England no longer stands foremost among the Great Powers.

Yellow fever has made its appearance in the city of New York, for the first time in some 48 years. It has been prevalent on Governor's Island for the last two months, where there have been 100 cases, 25 of which have proved fatal. It is thought that the disease will not become epidemic, at so late a season of the year.

TRUE TO HIS PLEDGES. "Economy, Retrenchment, Faithful Collection of the Revenue and Payment of the Public Debt."

This said President Grant, on assuming the responsibility of his high office. How faithfully he has kept his pledges, the people know.

In the 18 months of his administration ending Sept. 1, 1870, the government, under Republican policy, has collected \$87,213,765 60 more revenue than was collected the last 18 months of President Johnson's administration; and during the same time, the expenditures have been diminished \$82,853,607 87; making a total difference of \$10,000,000, 826, 371. During the same time the public debt has been reduced \$169,000, 109 60.

At this rate, the total debt would be paid in less than fifteen years. Yet, with this flattering result, taxes have been reduced to the extent of many millions annually, till there now remain no special taxes, except as follows:

- 1. Tax on liquors.
2. Tax on cigars.
3. Incomes.
4. National banks.
5. Gas.

The reduction of expenses in "Economy, Retrenchment," the increased revenue under reduced taxes, and the reduction of the debt, speak volumes for the "faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt."

Jules Favre's Second Circular. In his second circular to the French diplomatic representatives, dated September 17, M. Jules Favre says:

"I will sum up our entire policy. In accepting the perilous task which was imposed upon us by the fall of the Imperial Government, we had but one idea—namely, to defend our territory, to save our honor, and to give back to the nation the power emanating from itself, and which it alone could exercise. We should have wished that this great act might have been completed without transition, but the first necessity was to face the enemy. We have not the pretension to ask distinction in our line of conduct, but we are proud of the feelings to which the great victory has given rise. These feelings explain the violence of the Press, which we are far from confounding with the inspirations of statesmen. The latter will hesitate to continue an insurrection, in which more than 200,000 men have already fallen. To force conditions upon France which she could not accept would only be to compel a continuance of the war. It is objected that the Government is without regular power to be represented. It is for this reason that we immediately summoned a freely-elected Assembly. We do not attribute to ourselves any other power, than that of giving our soul and our blood to our country, and we abide by its sovereign judgment. It is, therefore, not authority reposed in us for a day. It is immortal France uprising before Prussia—France divested of the shroud of the Empire, free, generous, and ready to immolate herself for right and liberty, disavowing all political conquest, and all violent vengeance, having no other ambition than to remain mistress of herself, and to develop her moral and material forces, and to work fraternally with her neighbors for the progress of civilization. It is this France which, left to her free action, immediately asks the cessation of the war; but prefers its disasters a thousand times to dishonor. Vainly those who set loose a terrible scourge try to escape the crushing responsibility by falsely alleging that they yielded to the wish of the country. This calamity may delude people abroad, but there is no one among us who does not refute it as a work of revolting bad faith. The motto in the elections of 1869 was peace and liberty, and the plebiscitum itself adopted it as its programme. It is true that the majority of the Legislative Body elected the warlike declarations of the Duke of Gramont, but a few weeks previously had also cheered the peaceful declarations of M. Ollivier. A majority emancipating from personal power believed itself obliged to follow docilely and voted trustfully; but there is not a sincere person in Europe who could draw the conclusion from this that we are not responsible. We have been wrong, and are cruelly expiating our having tolerated a Government which led us to ruin. Now we admit the obligation to repair by a measure of justice the ill it has done; but if the Power with which it has so seriously compromised us takes advantage of our misfortune to overwhelm us, we shall oppose the least resistance, and it will remain well understood that it is the nation, properly represented in a freely elected Assembly, that this Power wishes to destroy. This being the question raised, each one will do his duty. Fortune has been hard upon us, but she is capable of unlooked-for revolutions which our determination will call forth. Europe begins to be moved, and sympathy for us is being awakened. The sympathies of foreign cabinets console us and do us honor. They will be deeply struck by the noble attitude of Paris in the midst of so many terrible causes for excitement. Serious, confident, ready for the utmost sacrifices the nation in arms descends into the arena before its eyes this simple but great duty, the duty of its honor and independence. I request you, Sir, to enlarge upon these truths to the representative of the Government to which you are accredited. He will see their importance, and will thus obtain just ideas of our disposition."

A large number of arms and munitions of war have been shipped from this country to the French government at Paris, since the establishment of the Provisional Government of France. They are the best quality of American manufacture, breach-loading rifles. The orders are unlimited. The Prussian government objects to the making or furnishing articles contraband of war to the French by neutral powers; but it is strictly within the law, as promulgated in President Grant's proclamation of neutrality, and the same right is claimed and exercised in England.

John L. Dawson, ex-member of Congress, died on Sunday, Sept. 18th, at his residence, Friendship Hill, near New Geneva, the old home of Albert Gallatin. Mr. Dawson was born in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., Feb. 7, 1813. He was educated at Washington College, and became a lawyer. In 1845 President Polk appointed him U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and he was subsequently elected a representative from the State to the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congress, serving during the last term as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-third Congress, and was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was the author of the Homestead bill which passed in 1854, and a delegate to the Baltimore Conventions of 1844, 1848, and 1860, and to the Cincinnati Convention, of 1859, when, on the part of Pennsylvania, he delivered the speech acknowledging the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. He was an ardent supporter of Kansas by President Pierce in 1855, but declined the position.

Plato, having been informed that he had many enemies who spoke ill of him, replied: "It is no matter; I shall live so that no one will believe them."

PUBLIC DEBT. The statement of the public debt for the month of September exhibits the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Public debt in current account, Total debt and interest to date, etc.

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Editor Agitator: I have always felt a deep interest in our Common Schools, and have been much interested in the "Common School Law," lately held in your place, that I cannot forget, bearing a few of my thoughts to be preserved in ink. It was there only a part of the time, but heard and saw enough to amply repay me for my trouble. I was surprised to find a large attendance at the meeting, and that the Fair, neat and theatrical were in season; so many anxious faces straining to catch every word that fell from the lips of those who were older and more experienced. I was present when Mr. Wickham gave his lecture. If the Directors and school officers treated you with respect, Mr. Wickham said, and put it in practice, it will be of infinite benefit to our schools. I was gratified to hear Mr. Wickham speak so highly of our Representatives. And let me say here that the report of the Institute does both Mr. Wickham and Mr. G. credit, and is not intentional on the part of the reporter; for cannot be expected to catch every word that falls from a speaker's lips, or make each sentence read as it was uttered.

Mr. Wickham, after speaking of the hearty support he had always received from the members from this county, said very near the following words: "I see that one of your members of the Legislature, who resides at this place, is not present this evening, and I can say to you, what out of the mouth of a friend comes, that I am sure, I am sure I have always found an ardent supporter of any measures intended to promote the cause of education. I feel myself greatly indebted to him for his efforts to obtain proper legislation for our department."

He then goes on with his compliments to Mr. Strang, about the same as the reporter has them. All of the above concerning Mr. Niles the reporter has in common with the reporter. The remarks of Mr. Wickham did not put in his report. This is a matter of no much account, (that is the words), but coming from the lips of Mr. Wickham, one who is familiar with the conduct of our Representatives, it is no more than fair that the exact words should be given. For many years Wellsboro has not had such an educational revival. It is to be hoped that in the future they may be more plenty.

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FOR SALE.—A fine lot of pure Chester county white pigs, now four weeks old, for sale by J. C. BENNETT, Wellsboro, Oct. 5, 1870 3m.

The Fall Term OF THE TIOGA HIGH SCHOOL. COMMENCED Sept. 26, 1870, and closes December 23, 1870. Winter term will commence Jan. 22, 1871, and close April 7, 1871. Spring Term will commence April 24, 1871, and close July 28, 1871. TUITION—Common English, \$3.00. Higher course, \$4.00. Mathematics, \$1.00. Any of the languages, \$1.00. Oct. 12, 1870-4w.

Wellsboro Hotel, COR. MAIN ST. & THE AVENUE, WELLSBORO, PA. SOL. BUNNELL, Prop'r.

Notice. FOUND on or about the 25th of September, a Pocket Book, containing money near Hilltown, in Middlebury. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges. Call at Redington's hotel. H. SANSON, Oct. 12, 1870-2w.

Mutual GUARANTY Life Association, No. 93 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Life Insurance Policies Under the Improved and Original System. The payment of TEN DOLLARS Will secure a Policy of Two Thousand Dollars.

IRON IN THE BLOOD. PERUVIAN IRON SYRUP.

HARNESS SHOP. THE UNDERSIGNED would say to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity that he has a full operation on Crafts Street, between Main and Water streets, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Double & Single Harnesses.

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.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED TO TRUMAN BROTHERS MUST SETTLE AT ONCE, Sept. 28, 1870.

TRUMAN BROTHERS, Do not propose to be UNDERSOLD!

CALL IN AND SEE before Purchasing Elsewhere, and we will CONVINCED YOU that we live up to OUR MOTTO: Small Profits Quick Sales.

Everything Usually Kept in a First-Class STORE.

C. F. & O. Moore, Wellsboro, Pa. Office and Stables on Water Street, in rear of Court House. They will furnish any kind of single or double harness, saddles, at short notice. Long experience in the business enables the proprietors to announce with confidence that they can meet any reasonable demand in their line. Drivers furnished, if desired and passengers carried to any part of the country, at reasonable rates. Terms cashable. Nov. 24, 1869-1y.

Farm for Sale. IN Farmington, near the Lime Kill, 3 miles from Nelson, containing 65 acres, 80 miles for \$1,800. J. W. TUBBS, Sept. 28, 1870-3m.

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FANCY POULTRY. TO reduce my stock, I will sell at very low prices for the next thirty days, a few choice birds of the following breeds. Brahma, Black Spanish, Game, and Golden Seabright Bantams, also 1 pair Pea Fow. M. B. PRINCE, Wellsboro Sept. 17, 1870-1w.

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