THE CITY OF PARIS.—The city of Paris, situated between the confluents of the Marne, the Oise, and the Seine, in the midst of a wide plain, is divided into two unequal parts by the river, from 200 feet to 300 feet in breadth, which runs from east to west, forming an arc of a circle. On the right bank of the Seine, the height of which is about eighty feet above the level of the sea, rise the hills of Montmartre, 394 feet in height; of Belleville, 311 feet in height; of Menilmontant and of Charonne. On the left bank are the heights of Mont Valerien, 485 feet; of St. Cloud, 396 feet; Sevreas, mendon and Issy. The northern portion of Paris is the largest. Twenty-one bridges keep up the communications. The form of the city may be compared to an ellipse, somewhat flattened on the right side, the longer axis of which is about nine miles. According to the census of 1866, Paris has 1,825,274 inhabitants, and about 90,000 houses.

It seems that Mr. Knox's name was not put on the Democratic ticket in Potter county, as a candidate for Assembly. The Democrats made it a rule throughout the State, to sacrifice all local interests, that they might unite all opposition on their candidates for Congress. Knox's name was printed on their tickets in this county, simply because they could not get any disappointed candidate to run upon it. They would have been very glad to put the name of Mr. Elliott on; but Mr. Elliott cannot be induced to sacrifice his political sentiments in the interest of the Democratic party. The Return Judge for this county gives us the following figures on the result in the district:

Strang, in Tioga county,	6,320
" in Potter county.	1,385
Total,	7,705
Mann, in Tioga county,	4,427
" in Potter county,	966
Total,	5,393
Knox, in this county,	1,997

Mr. Strang's name was put upon the Democratic ticket in both counties: this accounts in part for his excess over Mr. Mann. There was a local difficulty in Potter county, which came near defeating the whole Republican ticket. The Republican candidate for Treasurer in that county, was elected by only three majority, and Commissioner by 70. This local contest, however, was the means of getting out a full vote, and gives Potter county the banner in this contest. Mr. Mann's vote was somewhat reduced by the division in his own county.

In Bucks county, a Republican county Commissioner was elected at the late election; and in Wayne, a county Treasurer and Sheriff. The usual Democratic majority in Wayne has been about 1100, and in Bucks from 600 to 800. In Luzerne, the good old Democratic majority of 3,000 has gone to the shades, and the Republicans have carried the county by over 2,000 against Judge Woodward for Judge of that district.

Commenting on the result in the eastern part of the State, the *Press* says:

"The Republicans of eastern Pennsylvania did nobly in the contest on Tuesday last. Formerly, the Democratic majorities came from this section of the State; but the revolution which began in 1869, has kept on increasing, until to-day what but a few years ago was the stronghold of Pennsylvania Democracy, has become decisively Republican. Not to speak of the glorious results in Luzerne and Lehigh, the changes wrought in Wayne, Monroe and other counties in the eleventh district, have been wonderful. The remarkable growth of the Republican party in these counties, is especially gratifying. The seat of the great mining industry, it is an indication that those engaged in developing our mineral wealth, are being educated up to the advantage of protection. They see its material benefits, and appreciate the wise policy of the Republican party which dictates it."

Gen. Robert E. Lee, the old commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, in the late war, is dead. He died last week, at his home in Virginia, of brain fever.

Gen. Lee fought well. He was revered by the people of the South as the greatest leader of their army; and on all occasions showed by his skill and bravery that their confidence was not misplaced. When his army capitulated and he was a prisoner, the rebellion was at an end. There was no man to fill his place, had there been an organized army left in the field to contend against the victorious forces of Grant and his lieutenants. When Gen. Lee gave his parole, men felt that he was a true soldier, though fighting in a bad cause; and he kept it well. The crime of his life was committed when he forgot his oath of allegiance to his country, and placed that to his State above all. It was the crime of the Democratic party, which had so long taught the doctrine of State Sovereignty, under and by influence of which teaching, many a man who would otherwise have been a true patriot, became a traitor to his country. Lying back of it all, is the curse of slavery, for protection of which, against the moral sense of an era about to dawn, the monstrous doctrine of State Sovereignty was invented and advocated. Ideas clashed, the conflict came, the falsehood fell. General Lee fell with it, and acknowledged, with the true manliness of a soldier, the triumph of the Union. With a feeling of sadness that such a man should be false to his country, let us hope that none of our countrymen will follow his example.

The first number of a new paper published at Harrisburg, daily and weekly, appeared on the 3d inst. It is called the *Pennsylvanid State Journal*. In its prospectus it says:

"It will be devoted to independent journalism; will defend and advocate the rights and interests of the people, and will assist every effort to advance the religious, educational, moral and social conditions of humanity. So long as the Republican party continues to be, as it now is, more than any other political organization, the enactor and defender of liberal and impartial laws, the protector of American labor, the promoter of American manufactures, and the leader in all great reforms, the *Journal* will advocate its principles and defend its policies."

It is well printed, and exhibits ability in its editorials. We hope this paper may survive, and become a worthy advocate of the great interests of our State. Daily, $6; weekly, $2. Address *State Journal*, Harrisburg, Pa.

HERMAIC LECTURES.—Hon. Charles Sumner is expected to open the lecture-course of the Hermaic Society of Wellsboro, on Thursday evening, Nov. 10. Subject: "France and Prussia. Positive notice and full list of lectures will be printed next week.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PA.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1870.

The President has issued his proclamation, designating Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of general thanksgiving throughout the U. States.

A shock of earthquake was felt thro'out New York, New England, Ohio and Canada, on the 20th inst. A good many people were frightened, but no serious damage was done. It was also felt at Scranton, in this State, where the walls of several buildings were cracked, and the people considerably alarmed. At Albany it lasted about one minute.

The same shock was felt in Wellsboro, very sensibly, by several persons.—A map in our office visibly trembled on the wall.

The *Warren Mail* has been enlarged to a thirty-six column paper, and presents a really fine appearance. It is one of the best country papers on our list, and we are glad to note this improvement, as an evidence of its prosperity and of the appreciation its patrons have of the effort required to make a good country paper. The editor, Mr. E. Cowan, was formerly connected with the *Jamestown Journal*.

On the 12th instant, the President issued a proclamation to prevent the organization of armed forces in the United States for the purpose of carrying on military operations against friendly powers. He enjoins the duty of prosecuting all offenses, upon the officers of the United States, and gives assurance that no one convicted of such an offense will receive clemency at his hands, to save them from the penalty of the law.

The triumphant Democracy of this county had a good time in Wellsboro over the election of Mr. Sherwood, on Wednesday evening last. There was a bonfire, music, speaking, a supper, and free and easy fun of all sorts.

We did not hear the speeches, but we understand that they were mild and conciliatory. We are informed that Mr. Sherwood does not claim his election as a Democratic victory. He asserts the truth, when he says he owes his election to Republicans; yet we fail to see wherein it is a triumph for the Republican party; and the political complexion of the men who celebrated his good luck, makes it appear to us very like a good, old fashioned Democratic victory. We doubt not that every Democrat in the county who opposed the right of soldiers to vote, who voted in 1864 that the war was a failure, and in 1868 for the reinstatement of rebels to power, and for the repudiation of the nailonal debt, was present to celebrate the victory; and we do not blame them; for Mr. Sherwood was with them all through the dark history of their party, and now declares that his political sentiments remain unchanged.

It is a mere streak of good luck for Mr. Sherwood, that he is elected. We could name more than one man in this district who could beat him 2,000 votes in a new election. We wish Mr. Sherwoode good luck in all things but politics: in this, his good luck is our bad luck, and bad luck to the country;—hence we oppose him and his party, now and ever.

SHERWOOD ELECTED.

The following are the official majorities for Congress in this district:

Center, for Sherwood,		788
Clinton, "		767
Lycoming, "		865
		2,420
Tioga, for Armstrong,	1,691	
Potter, "	702	
		2,393
Sherwood's majority,		27

The majority in Lycoming and Center counties is unexpectedly large. Lycoming was put down by the Democrats at 600, and we did not suppose it could reach those figures. There was opposition to Mr. Armstrong at home, in our own party, which has resulted in his defeat. There can be no justification for the defeat of a great party, in a contest involving principles of so vast importance, on personal grounds. A party should be cautious in making choice of candidates; but there can be no sufficient reason given for the action of any prominent member of the Republican party, who was instrumental in the defeat of Mr. Armstrong. His ability, integrity and fitness are acknowledged by all parties. Scarcely any district in this State is more ably or faithfully represented in Congress, than this by Mr. Armstrong. He has ever stood firmly by the principles of the party which elected him. We have repeatedly expressed all these opinions, and now that he is defeated, we have no occasion to renounce them.

But Mr. Armstrong was not enough of a politician, in the gross sense of that word, to unite all elements in his own behalf. It is the great danger which threatens our system of government, that men, to be successful in party politics, must become politicians pure and simple—that is, they must learn to be subservient to all interests, even at the expense of manhood and the purer qualities which all men in places of power should possess. We see this proposition exemplified on all sides. The result is, that the best men do not get into office. Availability is of more account than fitness. When a great party looks about for a candidate for President, the question is not, Who is the man best qualified by education and experience to fill the place with honor to himself and the country, but rather, Who will unite the most elements of popularity? Who has done the least with which any fault can be found?—Who has no political or public record to stare him in the face? Good men may be selected in this way, by chance; and so very bad and unsuitable men may be chosen.

Of course there are men who are unfortunate in their manner of getting along with other men. The principal difficulty has been, that the party has grown so large, that ten men in its ranks wanted office, where there was an office for only one. When the one man gets the one office, the nine, or most of the nine, with all their uncles and aunts, and brothers and sisters, and cousins and grandfathers and grandmothers, at once set about denouncing the unfortunate who happens to be clothed with "a little brief authority," as the most ungrateful, the most unfit, the most illiberal and despicably mean scalawag that ever drew breath in office. At once he becomes, in their eyes, the most unpopular man in all the country round. He is rich, he is aristocratic, he is penurious; and it will not do to nominate such a man, or he will be beaten. Such is the hue and cry of the disconsolate. The wish is father to the thought in many cases.

So with Mr. Armstrong in this district: offices grew short, and candidates multiplied. The disappointed at once set about their work of detraction.—Such things had been before, but they probably had rarely been so bad at any other time. They were considered comparatively of little account, and the result is that there are many towns in the district, where enough Republicans remained at home to have elected Mr. Armstrong, under the belief that he was as good as elected already. This comes close home;—we should learn a lesson by it. We urged the importance of work and vigilance, before the election, in as strong language as we could command. We now urge every Republican to remember the election of 1870, by which a confirmed Democrat of the most radical stamp is sent to Congress from this district, by a few Republicans who neglected to vote, and a few others who voted for Mr. Sherwood "out of compliment."

Tioga county should have done better. We ought to have made Mr. Armstrong's majority 2000. We never placed it over that amount, for we knew of the causes at work to produce the effects which followed. We cannot have strength without union: we cannot have union without giving place to reason and judgment, instead of passion and prejudice. These latter have produced their legitimate consequences.—Let the good men of the party remember the lessons of '68-9. On all sides, a disposition to do so is manifest. If we have lost by a defeat, we have also gained by it;—and now for the union of all true Republicans on principle, and triumph in the campaign of '72. We can bear misrepresentation for two years: if we suffer it thereafter, we shall be to blame.

Potter county did nobly. All praise to the Land of Leeks. She is not so *leaky* as she might be. Let her take the banner.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

For the first time in many years, the enfranchised colored citizens of Pennsylvania have taken part in a general election. Many of them have grown gray with age, deprived of this privilege. The race so lately slaves now stands not only free before the law, but equal with all others in the scale of civil rights and political privileges. Oppressed and down-trodden, hated, despised and persecuted for no other reason than distinction of race, it is not strange that they have fallen behind, as a class, in the unequal struggle. Born with the same sign of the incomprehensible Creator upon them, it was the law of might only which placed them under ban, and the infamous wickedness of beings created in the likeness of the same Father, which imposed this bondage upon them. For generations multiplied into centuries, they have borne the infliction of so great a wrong patiently, until the glad day came, and they were free as other men. The darkness grew deeper: yesterday, slaves; to-day, freemen, and enfranchised citizens! How great the fact! The nations stood amazed at such a sight!—The Great Law commanded, and it was done! Men trembled at the exhibition of such power; and the common discretion of all who were not blinded by passion or prejudice, led them to seek shelter from the threatening penalty.—The decree went forth in blood—the blood of the oppressors; but when the final consummation was delayed, the oppressed vindicated their claim to manhood on the field of battle. Many a dusky face put on the livery of death in the cause of that country by the laws of which they were enslaved.

The North had her share in the wrong, and she suffered for it: the South had a greater, and she suffered more. In a day, it cannot be fully realized: in the fullness of time it must be.

It remains to be seen how well these newly made citizens will discharge the duties of citizenship. No man is qualified to vote, unless possessed of sufficient intelligence and independence to decide for himself upon the merits of men and measures. Voting by proxy, where the proxy has all to say, and the voter nothing, is the substance of a plural franchise, in which men do not stand upon equal footing, as single units, but upon unequal footing, in ratio with their power and influence.—Thus it is that unprincipled men become dangerous in a republic where universal suffrage prevails, and wherein all are not sufficiently intelligent to act wisely. For a man to induce another to vote as he wants him to, no matter by what means, is equivalent to giving such a man two votes; and herein lies the great danger. Too many men mean nothing when they deposit their ballots, and permit others to give them such expression as they see fit. If a vote be bought with money, this places a price upon the ballot of every other voter: it is not the man but the money that votes. It is capital which reigns. And it does not matter what the inducement may be. If a poor man be in debt to a rich man, and, through threats or fear of persecution, he is induced to vote as another wishes, this destroys the equilibrium, duplicates the power of one, while it abrogates that of the other, and may make the false, appear to be the true result. It is said two heads are wiser than one: the aggregate judgment and common sense of many should be better than that of the few. But this depends: If the few be wise and the many ignorant, the judgment of all united would be more likely to mislead than if all were wise. In a republic, the theory is that all are wise enough to act the part of citizens. The trouble is, that this is not so in fact. Then follows the necessity of education, and the propriety of argument. It is proper to argue and explain theories and party principles. This is one way to educate. But the unscrupulous distort the facts, misapply theories, and mislead the ignorant, by cunning sophistry. With all the multiplied means of corrupting elections put in practice and clearly before our eyes, we are almost led to say, The ballot is a farce, a fraud, a cheat; a snare to catch good men in the toils of the wicked.

Some negroes are intelligent, some ignorant. So with white men. Some are moral and upright, honest and pure; some low, depraved, entirely devoid of moral principle, and unfit to exercise even the most unimportant political privilege. But it will not do to except a class or a race. There is no more reason for excluding the negro than the Irishman, the Frenchman, the Chinaman, on the ground of ignorance or want of moral principle; for there is ignorance and immorality in all races.

Then we are not to condemn all because some offend. If some negroes get drunk and vote the Democratic ticket; or if some white man get them drunk, that they may do so; it is not the negro so much to blame, as the man who sells the whisky in the one case, or gets him drunk in the other. A negro, to vote the Democratic ticket in this age, sho'ld be soundly drunk very soon thereafter, that he might sustain his self respect, when come to his senses, by passing the whole transaction off as a delusion of the brain. This proposition does not admit of argument.

We do not think it desirable that all of any class or race should vote blindly for any party, regardless of principles, no matter what that party may have done for such class or race. No favor should incline a man to vote either one way or the other; and no act should be done merely as an inducement for any race or class to vote for any party. The Republican party gave the ballot to the colored citizen, not as a bribe for his vote, but rather because it is right that all men should be equal before the law. For a negro to vote the Republican ticket because that party secured him the privilege of voting, is no better than for a laborer to vote for his employer because he may have done him a favor.—Gratitude should not influence any man to vote against his principles: manhood will always impel a man to vote for a benefactor, if he can do so without compromise of his principles.

It may be well for the Freedmen, that some of their race have been induced to vote the Democratic ticket. When a party asks a man to vote, it cannot well gainsay his right to vote thereafter. It may be the height of impudence for that party to say to the colored men in one breath, "We are opposed to conferring the right to vote upon you," and in the next, "We want you to vote with us;" but this is one way in which the wrath of man is made to praise God. It is a disgrace, under all the circumstances, for any negro to vote the Democratic ticket; but there are low, drunken and worthless fellows among them, who are not degraded by doing so. For our own part, we prefer such men sho'ld not vote the Republican ticket: we cheerfully surrender all such to the Democracy, inasmuch as we desire to see no war of classes or races. If these negroes can thus gain a place in the Democratic family affections, it will be all the better in the end. There is no distinction of color in the law of affinity. The better class of colored citizens will not vote the Democratic ticket, so long as the Republican party remains true to its principles.

In 1869 the Democratic party of Pennsylvania embodied the following resolution in their platform:

"That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is opposed to conferring upon the negro the right to vote; and we do emphatically deny that there is any right or power in Congress, or elsewhere, to impose negro suffrage upon the people of this State, in opposition to their will."

This was after our Legislature had passed the resolution ratifying the 15th amendment; and in the same platform, the Democracy declared that "the resolution making such ratification should be promptly repealed."

Here, then, is a party which stands pledged in its last declaration of principles, to take away the right of the negro to vote, now asking negroes to vote for its candidates! That party will seize the first opportunity which presents itself, to rescind the amendments and laws intended to secure the freedmen their civil and political rights in the Southern States. Such is its declared intention. But it cannot succeed. The work is done, past their power to undo it. The people do not go backward.

However, a great deal of trouble can be made, a great amount of suffering can be inflicted upon the freedmen of the South, by a repeal of the laws of Congress passed to enforce the amendments and to prevent the substantial re-enslavement of the race. This is the policy of the Democratic party, if we may judge from their past history and the expression of sentiment in the Democratic press of the country. Time will settle it all as it should be. Democracy wants strength: negroes' votes count; and the color does not appear in the result.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, published by S. S. Wood, Newburg, N. Y., $1,00 per annum, single copies 10cts. It is high toned, interesting and thoroughly household in character. Every number of Vols. VII and VIII will contain a $100 prize story complete. Also each number will contain about twenty-five pages of other matter designed to entertain and instruct all classes.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted on the estate of Edsel Mitchell, late of Middlebury, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, will present them to JOHN I. MITCHELL,
Oct 26, 1870 6w Executor.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Sears & Derby, whose accounts are due, are requested to call and settle without delay, or costs will be made. SEARS & DERBY.
October 26, 1870 2m

IN DIVORCE.—To Betsey Ousterhout: You are hereby notified that James T. Ousterhout has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that said Court has appointed Monday, November 28, 1870, at the Court House in Wellsboro, as the time and place of hearing said applicant in the premises; on which occasion you can attend if you think proper.
J. B. POTTER,
Oct 26, 1870 4w Sheriff.

IN DIVORCE.—To Eliza Borden: You are hereby notified that Henry N. Borden has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that said Court has appointed Monday, November 28, 1870, at the Court House in Wellsboro, as the time and place of hearing said applicant in the premises; on which occasion you can attend if you think proper.
Oct 26, 1870 4w J. B. POTTER, Sheriff.

IN DIVORCE.—To Charles H. Webster: You are hereby notified that Ann Elizabeth Webster, by her next friend, John Baker, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that said Court has appointed Monday, November 28, 1870, at the Court House, in Wellsboro, as the time and place for hearing said applicant in the premises; on which occasion you can attend if you think proper. J. B. POTTER,
October 26, 1870 4w Sheriff.

AUCTION.

WE will sell, on Tuesday, the first day of November, at Wellsboro, 100 first class milch cows, from three to seven years old—all selected from first class dairies. Sale to commence at 10 A.M. Ten months time given, with approved security, and a liberal discount for cash in hand. J. W. BAILEY,
D. A. STOWELL.
Wellsboro, Oct 26, 1870 1w

IN DIVORCE.—To Ayers Ames: You are hereby notified that Hannah Ames, by her next friend, Thomas Holliday, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that said Court has appointed Monday, the 28th day of November, 1870, for the hearing of said applicant in the premises; on which occasion you can attend if you think proper.
Oct 26, 1870 4w J. B. POTTER, Sheriff.

In Partition.

ESTATE of F. Welty, deceased. In the Orphans' Court of Tioga county, No. 14, Nov. Term, 1869.

And now, September 7, 1870, on application of the petitioner for inquest in partition, the Court grant a rule on the heirs of said decedent to appear in said Court, on the last Monday of November, 1870, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said decedent at the valuation, or, in case of refusal so to take by all parties interested, to show cause why the same shall not be sold. Notice of this rule to be published in the Tioga Agitator, as provided by statute. By the Court. D. L. DEANE, Clerk.
Oct 5, 1870 6w