

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: COL. DAVID STANTON, OF DEWEY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, OF SCHUYLKILL.

Editor Agitator—I hereby withdraw my name as a candidate for the office of President Judge of the 4th Judicial District, and to the people of the district for that position, C. H. SEYMOUR, Esq., of Tioga. I may state to you next issue the reason why I have done this course, and some reasons why I advise the election of Mr. Seymour. Yours Truly, C. H. SEYMOUR, July 31, 1871.

I hereby announce myself as a Candidate for the office of President Judge of the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and solicit the support of my friends. Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. July 31, 1871. G. H. SEYMOUR.

All articles published in this paper for the benefit of Candidates before the nomination, will be charged regular rates, according to the established custom.

The public debt statement for the month of July shows that the decrease in the debt for the month is \$8,701,976 91, which is a fair average difference. Since March 1, 1869, the debt has been reduced \$242,134,402. At this rate, we shall pay off \$104,423,723.02 during the current year. And in 1872 nearly \$84,000,000 in debt that might be used to lessen the debt and lower the price of gold. Why is it not?

"THEM KINGS."

It strikes us that the young English princes are in rather humiliating positions just now. The loyalty of English heart-beaters is proverbial; but it happens that a large portion of the Queen's able bodied subjects are heartbeaters by courtesy only, and these have lately taken to thinking—not to a very alarming extent—but in a stolid, dogged way, they seem to comprehend that an English prince is a very expensive luxury, after all, and one that should not be multiplied often than is absolutely necessary to keep up the "succession," this being the only line in which he is of any use whatever. Now, for an Englishman to go short on beef, while he taxes to pay an unnecessary large amount of money for a few hundred head of cattle, annually, is getting the thing done to where patriotism pinches, and consequently John Bull grumbles. He always does that; but on this particular matter he grumbles louder than usual, and even called a meeting of the workmen in Trafalgar square to protest, and to inaugurate measures against the pensioning of these princely youngsters, whom they declared to be utterly useless. The meeting came off July 31, and was a large one. But even as they agitated, the Parliament acted—by granting an annuity to Prince Arthur of 275,000 per annum. We believe the annuity of the Prince of Wales is not more than £1,000,000; and the other princes and princesses are not much less;—and they are all like the middle-aged man on a cart—pretty to look at, but of no earthly use. That a nation should be so taxed to support a lot of able bodied young men and women for—well, for just nothing at all in the way of service or usefulness, while many of those who produce the nation's wealth, and dig out by hard labor the money that pays these annuities, cannot afford meat of often than once a week, is hard, to say the least of it. The princes just now are traveling in Ireland, and here is what the Tribune says of them: "The English princes have taken to speech-making in Ireland already. The Prince of Wales presided at the meeting of the Queen's Council on the 27th inst. He is a most unskilful speaker, and his young brothers, who are charged with the duty of supporting the world with nothing to do. Then poor Prince Arthur got on his legs, and said, and many other things that were not very dramatic, but at this distance it looks like a burlesque on a play."

THE NEWYORK CALAMITY.

The exciting topic in New York is who or what is to blame for the fearful disaster that caused the death of about 100 persons, and the wounding, scalding and maiming of an equal or greater number. It was a horrible calamity; and few have a realizing sense of the terrible agony of the sufferers who lingered hours, and even days, with brains, burned nerves, shrinking and quivering down to a merciful death. Nothing definite can be ascertained as to the cause of the accident, though many theories are plausibly advanced by engineers and experts as to what may have caused the explosion. The cause will never be known; but the excitement of this does not, it will, no doubt, be over-lapped by another grand accident, which, let us hope, will not include scalding. These fearful accidents come on us so thick and fast, that no man can keep track of even a few important ones.—Who remembers the Helen M'Gregor, at the Ben Sherrod? And how many recollect anything of the fenish act on a Southern railroad, by which an entire regiment was demolished?—the trestle work having been converted into a trap for precipitating a thousand men to the hard, stony ground, by the chivalry? And they fell, men, horses and cannon, scarcely a man escaping from a light of one hundred feet.

GOOD FEELING, ETC.

For the benefit of our readers who have been induced to believe that Northern people are welcomed and received with open arms at the South—only promising that they emigrate to that sunny land in good faith and with friendly feelings—we copy a few extracts from the Kingstree Star, a paper that we believe to represent the average Southern sentiment of sectionalism fairly; and will recommend any one contemplating a removal southward to peruse and ponder the same. Under date of July 10 the Star says: "There is between the North and the South a most unaccountable and unprovoked hostility; it need not be complained of by either section; the heart of the South cannot be in sympathy with the North. The Southern man may say that he accepts the situation; what does he mean by the expression? Is it from choice? Is it because he desires the position of a slave? It is because the shackling of the chains is agreeable to his ear? We speak for ourselves, and we think that we know ourselves. It is hardly possible that one man could have done all the shots. One witness said that hearing the report of a gun, he got out of bed, and while going to the window he heard a second shot; and upon opening the window, he saw a man running past; could not say whether he was white or black, but he saw a case rest right there. To be sure we have a proclamation made, and reward offered, but what of that? Men who are in sympathy with the members of a party speak, knowing full well the penalty."

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THE CAMP GRANT MASSACRE.

A friend sends us a paper with an account of the above massacre, heavily marked. Evidently, our friend disapproved of our views on Indian affairs, and thus calls our attention to a massacre that we admit at once was a most barbarous and unprovoked murder—uncalled for, but not unprovoked. The victims were mainly Apaches, and a not numerous band; nor were they unprovokedly path of buffalo range—whereby Apaches, Comanches, Kiowas, and other tribes too numerous for mention, manage to pick up a living. Being weak, the season inclement, and food lacking, they were but too glad when they found protection and food at the hands of United States officers; and being unable to hold their own on the plains, it was an excellent opening for teaching the Indian that peace is better than war; the cultivation of the soil and the raising of cattle more reliable and remunerative than hunting. That these Indians were not protected, and will be, is a lasting reproach to all who were entrusted with responsibility in Indian affairs. But the attack was made by Papagoes—Indians massacring Indians, according to the manner and way of redskins, little out of mind.

POISONERS AND POISONING.

Mrs. Wharton, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Sherman, the Connecticut poisoner, are just now occupying a good deal of space in our contemporaries. We do not doubt the guilt of either; the evidence is too clear; and we shall show the common American sentiment of the case (2) sex. We cannot imagine a case so aggravated that we could see a woman hanged, if by any means we could shun the painful sight. And yet, the most painful and cruel murders have been committed by women; also, the most consummately skillful, calculating and heartless. Do you want the refinement of slow torture? take Lucia Creola Borgias poisonings; or the brutality that murders a child to an agonizing death? take Mrs. Brownrigg, who whipped two female apprentices to death, and hid them in a coal hole. For general cool, off-hand murder, or the revolver, commend us to Laura Fair, or any one of the half dozen girls, who have shot their deceivers.

THE CAMP GRANT MASSACRE.

And now that the guilt of Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Wharton seem beyond dispute, we notice some very able metaphysical articles on the "poisoning mystery." So it seems that poisoning may spring from an uncontrollable desire to poison somebody against whom the poisoner has no spite—no sinister design. Taking this view of the case, it may turn out as unfortunate for Mrs. Wharton that her man's lot has been to poison just those persons who stood in her way. And the same may be said of Mrs. Sherman, who is accused of poisoning three husbands and five innocent children—attending them in their last moments with the soft hand and tender love that is peculiar to the gentler sex; and mourning for them afterward in the latest style of heartbroken resignation.

THE CAMP GRANT MASSACRE.

We cannot commend the taste of either lady in the material she selected. Mrs. Sherman affected arsenic; which is too suggestive of rats—not to mention the minor point that it is rather slow, painful and sickening poison.—And Mrs. Wharton chose tartar emetic, or rather from ignorance of chemistry, than any lack of aesthetic taste in either lady.

THE CAMP GRANT MASSACRE.

And all along the frontier are men who have been bereft of property, children, or wives, and who, so long as they live, will not cease to be Indian killers. That the strife will go on between Indians and whites to the end, we have no doubt; and we think it possible that the tag ends and remnants of the disappearing tribes may, when pushed to the wall by the inevitable march of civilization, try to prolong their existence by force and forced attempts to live after the manner of white men; but not while they are powerful enough to get a subsistence by hunting and plunder.

THE CAMP GRANT MASSACRE.

We can only repeat our regret that the Camp Grant Indians were not more effectually protected. But the attack on them was in accordance with the irredeemable law of compensations.

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Under date of July 10 the Star says: "There is between the North and the South a most unaccountable and unprovoked hostility; it need not be complained of by either section; the heart of the South cannot be in sympathy with the North. The Southern man may say that he accepts the situation; what does he mean by the expression? Is it from choice? Is it because he desires the position of a slave? It is because the shackling of the chains is agreeable to his ear? We speak for ourselves, and we think that we know ourselves. It is hardly possible that one man could have done all the shots. One witness said that hearing the report of a gun, he got out of bed, and while going to the window he heard a second shot; and upon opening the window, he saw a man running past; could not say whether he was white or black, but he saw a case rest right there. To be sure we have a proclamation made, and reward offered, but what of that? Men who are in sympathy with the members of a party speak, knowing full well the penalty."

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A CARD.

My name was announced as a candidate for the office of Representative, for the office of Representative. I am the candidate of no party or faction; I enter the field at the solicitation of many friends in different sections of the county. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability, and with fidelity to the wishes of my constituents.

A CARD.

I did not put myself forward in the matter; but now that I am in the field, of course I desire to succeed. The time is short; I cannot see all; and those who desire my success should see that my friends attend the caucus on the 12th of August. JNO. I. MITCHELL.

A CARD.

POSTSCRIPT.—False reports have been put in circulation against me. I deny them, and I am sorry to see that I never told Mr. Bodine that I would not be a candidate against him, or that I would support him, or that I would be a candidate if I would. I never mentioned the matter to me till after the caucus, and I am sorry to see that I never mentioned the matter to me till after the caucus, and I am sorry to see that I never mentioned the matter to me till after the caucus.

A CARD.

A CARD.—A statement appeared in your paper of last week over the signature of John I. Mitchell, in which he asserted that he had called upon me to run for the office of Representative, and that I had refused to do so. I did not call upon you, and I did not refuse to do so. I did not call upon you, and I did not refuse to do so. I did not call upon you, and I did not refuse to do so.

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A BATTLE ABOUT WORDS.—In the

wordy war about words between Mr. Richard Grant White and Prof. X. of Yale College Courant, Prof. X. has expressed his opinion of Mr. White's book: "Most of our readers are doubtless aware that Mr. Richard Grant White is the author of a book published not long ago under the title of 'Words and their Uses.' The work did not impress us as being an inspired production; and in view of its length, it is not surprising that it did not deviate into accuracy."—Chronicle.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of writs of Fieri Facias, Levied Paolos and Venditioni Expos, issued out of the County of Adams, in the County, and to be directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House in Wellborough, on Monday, the 22d day of August, 1871, at one o'clock P. M., the following described property, bounded on the north by High Town, on the west by Cornelius Still, south by Tom Baxton and Henry Baxton, and east by the highway, containing 22 acres, 20 acres improved, with a frame house, log barn, frame barn, outbuildings, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of William Hall, suit of Joseph B. Cowley for use of C. J. Robinson.

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Meeting of the County Committee.

In pursuance of order made by the Republican County Committee met at the Court House in Wellborough, and appointed the following Committee of Vigilance for the township of Adams, to be composed of the following names, who shall compose the boards of election for the several districts, in which they reside: COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE. Bloose—Stephen Bowen, John Swartz, Jr., James Dismore, Brockland—H. Marlock, Wesley Griffin, William Courtney. Chatham—O. H. Van Dusen, Sydney Beach, S. W. Lowe, Charleston—O. L. Atherton, Wm. R. Jones, O. L. D. Covington—E. F. Richards, Harvis Butler, John Lewis. Covington—E. F. Richards, Harvis Butler, John Lewis. Covington—E. F. Richards, Harvis Butler, John Lewis.

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