The Agitator.

CIRCULATION.....1,900.

P. C. VAN GELDER, Editor and Proprietor.

Wellsborough, Pa.:

Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1871.

John Chinaman does not approve of telegraphs. He has been lifting the cable between Hong Kong and Nagasiki, to the rage and disgust of foreign residents. He says, "Telegraph no good—too muchee talkee—makee bobbery plenty." And he has stolen a long reetion of it, accordingly.

Papal Infallibility finds little favor in Germany. In a debate in the Bavarian *Reichsrath*, the Minister of Public Worship and Instruction announced that the State had at all times the right to make changes in the laws relating to the Church. The government would protect such of its citizens as did not accept the doctrine of Infallibility, and consider them as good Roman Catholics. Also, the King and Council favored an entire separation of Church and State, with the complete independence of each.

Hodge, the defaulter and embezzler, has been sentenced to ten years of hard labor in the penitentiary, a sentence which we, in common with the Republican press throughout the country, heartily endorse. But, for the benefit of our Democratic cotemporaries who have jumped at the conclusion that Hodge was a Republican thief, because he held a lucrative position under a Republican administration, we wish to remark that Hodge was legitimate: of the regular Tammany stripe, a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat.

It is comforting to know that while the world does move, such exclusive countries as Japan move with it. A revolution—peaceful in its character—is announced as having succeeded in changing the form of Japanese government from a feudality to a centralized monarchy. The Mikado is supreme, but the Daimios retain their honors and titles, without the power which enabled them to make war on each other, after the manner of ancient chiefs and barons in Europe.

Japan is probably a few centuries off as a republic; but the centralized form is an advance on feudalism.

Many of our readers will take a lively interest in the yacht race which came off last week for the Queen's Cup, which the old America won in the So-lent in 1851. The late yacht races show that the America's model has not been very much improved on during the last twenty years, and many who saw her on the stocks at the Brooklyn navy yard in June, 1870, think her model leaves small room for improvement.—The possession of the cup depends on the result of a series of races—seven in number—between the *Livonia* and such vessel or vessels as may be selected to represent the yachting interests of America. The first race of the series was won by the *Columbia*, by 27 minutes and 4 seconds. Whole time of the race, 6 hours 46m 46s.

The late Republican victories in Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania, have exceeded all expectations of the most sanguine Republicans. These victories will have a most decided effect on the Presidential contest in 1872, and it cannot be denied that they are a strong endorsement of the conduct of our national affairs and Republican policy, tariff and all.

The New York *Tribune* goes out of its way to explain that these victories are not to be taken as an endorsement of Grant's administration, but we fancy the people will hardly accept the explanation. Right on the heels of a most destructive and exhausting war, we find our nation more prosperous, more actively progressive, than any nation on the face of the earth. In spite of our huge debt and high taxes, we are building more railroads and inaugurating more enterprises than ever before in our history as a nation. Does this mean prosperity? If not, what *does* it mean? And if the nation, just recovering from the effects of a disastrous war, is thus prosperous—socially, financially and politically—it strikes us that another four years of the same might be endurable, and not at all ruinous.

For months the Tammany Democracy has lost no opportunity for making the most of the "infamous force bill," as the Kuklux law was termed by the press of that party, North and South. Abuse of the law, and of the administration under which it was passed, formed a large share of the stock in trade which was relied on to carry the recent elections, and it had the effect of encouraging and strengthening lawless organizations at the South, without by any means adding strength to the party at the North. It made the recent proclamation of President Grant a necessity, which any intelligent man could see, while it disgusted the better class of men in all parts of the country.—The policy of blatant abuse and vituperation has failed everywhere, and a portion of the South is to-day under martial law, with the hearty approval of the better portion of the American people. Had the Democracy North said to the South, "Obey the laws as they are; look for no aid or encouragement from us in any lawless proceeding whatever; drop your weapons and law-breaking organizations, burn your Kuklux disguises, and go honestly to work in retrieving the ruin you have wrought,"—this, instead of the tone of encouragement—the furtive pretense of aid—that aided nothing, but kept the South in a feverish ferment of lawlessness, would have rendered the proclaiming of martial law unnecessary, and would have strengthened instead of weakened the Northern wing of the Democracy. The silly denials of Kuklux outrages which were proved beyond dispute, helped nobody; but served to disgust candid, thinking men. The senseless excuses which were resorted to when denial was no longer possible, only added contempt to disgust;—and, if the recent elections prove anything, they prove that the people North endorse the Kuklux bill.

On the 11th instant the President issued a proclamation commanding all lawless organizations to disband, surrender their arms, and adhere to the laws. Five days' grace were given, and on the 16th, no heed having been paid to the proclamation, measures were being taken to bring the lawless to terms. The *Tribune* of the 17th has the following:

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Advices from South Carolina are looked for here with considerable anxiety to-day, as the last of the five days of grace allowed by the recent proclamation. The Attorney General has gone with Col. Merrill, of the 7th cavalry, to York county, S. C., the center of the proclaimed district. Additional cavalry have arrived there since the publication of the proclamation. According to recent advices, there appears no disposition on the part of the Kuklux to surrender their arms, &c. On the contrary, it is known that most of those who fear arrest are lying out. The United States Marshal and his deputies are busy in the Kuklux country. Among the arms to be surrendered, are 800 Winchester rifles, captured from the State militia several months ago, which have been in possession of the rebel banditti ever since."

The *Tribune* of the 18th says:

"Dispatches from Corinth, Miss., speak of the capture of five of the Kuklux Klan in that vicinity, very much in the strain that would be used in referring to the capturing of so many gorillas in Central Africa. What adds to the special interest of their particular captures, is the fact that the usual grotesque costumes & other awe inspiring paraphernalia were taken with the men; and yet, with these revelations of the interior management of the "dens" which are constantly being made, there are people determined not to believe that the so-called Kuklux are anything but honest, sober and deserving citizens."

The recent calamities by fire in the West are without precedent in the history of the world. Equally beyond all precedent is the liberal generosity with which the sufferers are being supplied with the more immediate necessaries of life. Over 99,000 people were rendered homeless in little more than one day, and many of these lost everything but the clothes in which they escaped, in many cases these being only night clothes. Many were not so fortunate as to escape, but were burned or smothered in the endeavor.

In this fearful extremity, the whole civilized world seems moved to emulation in contributing relief to the suffering; and such a wave of sympathy, bearing such a freight of substantial aid, has not been known in the world's history. We publish elsewhere such extracts as we have room for, that our readers who do not have access to the dailies may get an adequate idea of the calamity. All the leading city papers have column on column of particulars concerning the fire, and the accounts read like romance, though no pen can do justice to the subject.

And there is danger that, in the rush of sympathy and aid which are being lavished on burned Chicago, a series of greater calamities will be partially overlooked. We say greater, because we look on death, and especially death by roasting alive, as a greater calamity than any loss of property or deprivation by the burning of a city. And let it be remembered that, at the time Chicago was burning, thriving villages, small hamlets, and isolated dwellings were being swept by fire, and the dwellers therein burned alive.

In the heavy forests of the Northwest the fire-fiend, driven by a furious gale, was sweeping everything clean to the lake shores of Erie and Michigan, in a way that seems fabulous to those who have only seen forest fires among the Alleghanies. The Northwest has been swept by fire to an unheard of extent, and the loss of property in burned towns and timber will be very likely to exceed the losses in Chicago, reckoned in dollars. But the saddest of all is the fearful loss of life. Accounts are wild and unsettled on this point, but nearly all place the number of lives lost between 1,000 and 1,500.

We quote an account of the burning of Peshtigo from the *Press*, as a sample of the way in which a town may be swept out of existence in an hour:

"From the survivors we glean the following in reference to the scene at the village and in the farming region commonly known as the 'Sugar Bush.' Sunday evening, after church, for about half an hour, a deathlike stillness hung over the doomed town. The smoke from the fires in the region around was so thick as to be stifling, and hung like a funeral pall over everything, and all was enveloped in Egyptian darkness. Soon light puffs of air were felt; the horizon at the south, southeast and southwest began to be faintly illuminated; a perceptible trembling of the earth was felt, and a distant roar broke the awful silence. People began to fear that some awful calamity was impending, but as yet no one even dreamed of the danger.

"The illumination soon became intensified into a fierce, lurid glare; the roar deepened into a howl, as if all the demons from the infernal pit had been let loose, when the advance gusts of wind from the main body of the tornado struck. Chimneys were blown down, houses unroofed, and, amid the confusion, terror, and terrible apprehension of the moment, the fiery element, in tremendous lurolling billows and masses of sheeted flame, enveloped the devoted village. The frenzy of despair seized on all hearts, strong men bowed like reeds before the fiery blast; women and children, like frightened specters flitting through the awful gloom, were swept away like autumn leaves. Crowds rushed for the bridge, but the bridge, like all else, was receiving its baptism of fire. Hundreds crowded into the river, cattle plunged in with them, and being huddled together in the general confusion of the moment, many who had taken to the water to avoid the flames were drowned. A great many were on the blazing bridge when it fell. The debris from the burning town was hurled over and on the heads of those who were in the water, killing many, and maiming others, so that they gave up in despair and sank to a watery grave.

"In less than an hour from the time the tornado struck the town, the village of Peshtigo was annihilated. Full one hundred perished either in the flames or in the water, and all the property was wiped out of existence. In the 'Sugar Bush' the loss of life was even greater in proportion to the number of inhabitants than in the village. Whole families are destroyed, and over a thickly settled region in the heavy hard wood timber, consisting of two or three townships, there is scarcely a family but is now left destitute, and mourns for the loss of some of its loved ones.

"The suffering at Peshtigo has been terrible; in one place no less than fifty persons being burned to death, and in another over thirty.—Hundreds, it is thought, have been drowned in attempting to escape the flames. No pen can describe or exaggerate the horrors of the Peshtigo calamity. Those who escaped have lost everything, and the destitution at this season will be great.

"Hundreds are maimed and helpless, many of them rendered cripples for life. Whole townships are devastated by the fire-fiend, and nearly one thousand human beings have been hurled into eternity by one of the most awful visitations ever known in the history of the world; and the wretched survivors left with nothing to subsist on but such supplies as are and may be contributed by the charities of the people. The whole country is a scene of devastation and ruin that no language can paint or tongue describe."

The fires in Michigan have been only less destructive than those in Wisconsin. Thousands have been reduced to poverty who were lately in comfortable circumstances, and it is fearful to know that very many are actually starving. Chicago is being relieved at railroad speed. A hungry man in that city may telegraph to New York and receive a package of food by express long before he is in danger of starvation; but the suffering unfortunates about Green Bay and the burned towns in Michigan must suffer long before effectual aid can reach them,—let alone that Chicago seems just now to have rather a monopoly of public sympathy. Already the wants of Chicago are substantially relieved, so far as food and clothing can do it.—Five millions of dollars were sent to that city in subscriptions within ten days after the fire, which the Elmira *Advertiser* says will give about two hundred dollars to each destitute family.

It is to be hoped that future donations will look to the relief of sufferers who have been rendered homeless and destitute in the burned towns of Wisconsin and Michigan.

We make room for a few more extracts concerning the fires in those States, mainly from the Elmira *Advertiser*. G. J. Tisdall gives an account of his escape at Peshtigo. He says:

"The roar of the approaching tornado grew more terrible at 10. When the fire struck the town, it seemed to swallow up and literally drown everything. The fire came on swifter than a race horse; and within twenty minutes of the time it struck the outskirts of the town, everything was in flames. What followed beggars all description. I ran into the water, prostrated myself, put my face in the water, and threw water over my back and head. The heat was so intense that I could keep my head out of water but a few seconds at a time for the space of nearly an hour. Saw logs in the river caught fire and burned. A cow came to me and rubbed her neck against me and bawled piteously. I heard men, women and children crying for help, but was utterly powerless to help any one. What was my experience was the experience of others.

"A great many women and children and men were burned in the streets, and in places so far from anything combustible that it would seem impossible they should burn. They were burned to a crisp. Whole families, heads of families, children, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters, were burned, and remnants of families were running hither and thither, wildly calling and looking for their relatives after the fire."

The villages of Rosiere and Messlere are both burned. Twenty-one persons missing. A settlement of six families was burned in the town of Brussels; but one family escaped. Thirty-four dead bodies were found and buried.

These were all Wisconsin calamities. The fires in Michigan were far less destructive of human life, and we have no room for further particulars. But October, 1871, will long be remembered as the Era of Fire, and the press, for weeks to come, will be laden with incidents of the Great Fires.

THE ELECTIONS.

In Cameron county the Republican majority on the State ticket was 52.—Williams's majority for Judge was 145, and Strang's for Senator was 79.

In M'Kean county, the majority for Stanton for Auditor General was 102; Williams for Judge, 156; Strang for Senator, 147.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

The Philadelphia riots have produced a profound sensation at the North, and the murder of Major Catto (colored) has waked up our broad-brimmed friends, who have hitherto taken the clubbing and shooting of colored voters in a spirit of meekness that smacked strongly of pusillanimity.

Two colored men, Chase and Catto, were murdered on election day, and at the present writing, October 20th, the murderer has not been arrested. But the city of Brotherly Love is deeply moved on the subject; the Mayor has offered a large reward for the apprehension of the murderer, and it really seems as though something were to be done *about it*. That murderer, if punished, will have a right to consider himself an ill-used man. Precedent is a strong point; and, according to all precedent, he had a right to infer that colored voters might be clubbed or shot on election day with impunity. Why should *he* be selected for an example, while in the performance of a political duty that has become quite the regular thing in the fourth and fifth wards of Philadelphia? In the investigation which followed the murders, some facts were elicited that ought to make the ears of every Philadelphian tinge with shame. Respectable citizens testified that the approach to the polls was blocked by Democratic policemen on the appearance of any colored voter; that a policeman constantly stood by the polls to block the hole through which votes were delivered with *his elbow*, when a colored man was plucky or lucky enough to get up to the polls; and that when all this failed, the colored voters were hustled, hit on the head with clubs, and driven away by violence and blows, which often left them nearly helpless. This was for intimidation, partly, it appeared.

Every colored voter, no matter how well known, respectable, or wealthy, was challenged; and no one was allowed to vote after being challenged.

When a member of the Board offered to vouch for a colored citizen, a Democratic policeman who was *guarding* the polls, said, savagely, "You ——, ——, if you vouch for a man that *I* challenge, I will drag you out of that by the hair."

The *Tribune* gets after the Philadelphians mildly in an editorial, from which we take a few remarks:

"Now, for the life of us, we cannot see why the aristocratic Philadelphians should make any pother about the matter, hold mass meetings in National Hall, or show their righteous wrath at the murderer by unwonted zeal in funeral services for a martyr whose life they did so little to protect. The poor wretch of a murderer but acted after the habits of his kind. He was a wolf, and he bit. The teeth were his by nature, but the wolfish spirit came to him from his betters—from the very men who hold meetings to denounce him. 'Physician, heal thyself,' would be a suggestive text for the meeting of indignant philanthropists; it will be hardly worth while to begin the cure with the ignorant murderer, though a close consideration of his motives may be profitable. It is not always pleasant to face the animal that we resemble, but the lesson is wholesome.

"The murder of Catto in Philadelphia has apparently produced a stronger revulsion of feeling there than all the other outrages of the riot during the recent election. It has come to be a matter of course in that city, it appears, for the Democratic police to guard the polls and incontinently knock down or shoot colored voters who claim their right to support the Republican ticket. In the fourth and fifth wards, at this and the previous election, negroes were shot down like sheep, and no result followed, either in the punishment of law or the indignation of public sentiment.

"Catto was the Principal of an institute for colored children; a man of culture, and a quiet, inoffensive gentleman, obnoxious to the roughs simply because he had devoted himself to the amelioration and elevation of the condition of his race."

Speaking of the unparalleled fires in the West and Northwest, the *Press* says:

"Minnesota has been the severest loser in a monetary sense. The value of the forests destroyed, and the immense loss by retarding development which must ensue, is incalculable. The fires in this State appear to have started from about the town of Breckenridge, a town in Tooms county, near the line of the Northern Pacific railroad.—From here it appears to have spread to the 'Big Woods,' and thence all through the southern portion of the State. Numbers of villages and cities were swept from the face of the earth, notwithstanding all that foresight and sagacity could do to save them. Men by the hundreds were stationed about their outskirts with the purpose of fighting the irresistible elements, and every precaution that human ingenuity could suggest was used—in some cases with some slight success, but generally in vain. Glencoe, Lesueur, Mankato, New Ulm, and other towns and hamlets were completely swept out of existence in the tremendous war of the elements. At least 350 farms, with all their houses, fences, utensils and live stock, were consumed. More than 200 people were burned alive, and the pecuniary loss is estimated at between two and three millions of dollars. At the present time the fires in this State are reported to have nearly died out, and the path of the storm is marked only by ruined houses and the black remains of what was once the noble forest and prairie land of the State of Minnesota."

Is Father Miller right, after all?—(barring a few mistakes in dates.)

Private letters from Chicago state that many of the women of that city, whose sons, brothers, husbands, and fathers were only a few days ago men of wealth, are sending to New York for sale the remnants of their rich wardrobes and valuable jewelry to raise money to relieve the wants of the sufferers at home. This is sacrifice indeed, and worthy of the noble women of the stricken city.—*Tribune.*

Those who are personally acquainted with Gen. Thomas L. Young, of Cincinnati, will be pleased to hear that he is one of the elect from Hamilton co., Ohio, in the closely contested election which resulted in returning one Republican Senator and two Democratic, with five Republicans and five Democratic Representatives. The Republican Senator is Gen. Young, who has a happy faculty of always alighting on his feet, that *we* never could get the hang of.

The Republicans of New York State, in their late Convention, placed in nomination the following gentlemen: For Secretary of State, G. Hilton Scribner; Controller, Nelson K. Hopkins; Treasurer, Thomas Raines; Attorney General, Francis C. Barlow; State Engineer and Surveyor, William B. Taylor; Canal Commissioner, Alexander Barkley; State Prison Inspector, Thomas Kirkpatrick. The election is held on Tuesday, November 7.

From England comes the following telegram.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Mr. Bradlaugh at an immense meeting here to-night declared the Queen was insane, and demanded a regency, to be entrusted to the judges of law and equity until a republic was established.

We are inclined to think there is something in these bold and repeated assertions of the Queens insanity.

CARD.—"ARE YOU INSURED?"—*To the Editor of the Agitator:*—As many inquiries have been made by our customers relative to the effect of the Chicago fire upon the several companies represented by us, we deem it proper to make the following statement:

The Ætna, of Hartford, had assets amounting to $6,047,378 07, on July 1st. The loss at Chicago, which is being promptly paid, amounts to less than two millions, leaving its capital of three millions intact, and over a million surplus funds still in its treasury.

The Home, of New York, had assets amounting to $4,678,908 02. It lost by the great fire less than two millions, and its Board of Directors, on the 16th of October, resolved to fill up the capital to two and a half millions, which will make its assets four millions, after paying all its losses, at Chicago and elsewhere.

The Insurance Company of North America (sometimes confounded with the North American, which has failed) had, on the 1st of October, assets amounting to $5,262,307 98. After paying all its losses at Chicago, it had $2,700,000 left. This company (the oldest in the United States) has been doing business 77 years, and has paid in that time 35 millions of dollars in losses.

The Franklin, of Philadelphia, had assets amounting to $3,225,000, and lost less than $500,000, thus coming victoriously out of the fire with $2,000,000 to pay future losses with.

The Phenix, of New York and Brooklyn, had $1,858,755 45 on the first of October. Its loss was about $300,000 only, leaving it a million and a half to do business with. This company gets credit from the Chicago *Journal* of the 15th of October, of being the first company to pay a loss at Chicago, being $4,000 to Hart, Asten & Co.

The Enterprise, of Philadelphia, pays its losses promptly.

The Putnam, of Hartford, is the only one of our companies which has staggered under this unexpected and unprecedented fire. Of small capital (only half a million,) and a surplus of only a quarter of a million, its loss takes all its surplus and a part of the capital. It refuses to write any more policies at present, but will carry those it has; and will either permanently suspend or continue business in a few weeks. This company, although small, was exceedingly careful, conservative, and well managed, and we very much regret its misfortune.

The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company lost heavily; the exact sum, though not yet known, is supposed to be nearly half a million dollars. This is now admitted to be the leading mutual company of the United States; and by the excellent management of its officers, it has for 31 years afforded mutual security to its members, at very low rates. Of course a reasonable assessment will now be made upon its premium notes, and the sooner this is paid, the sooner the company will be able to extend prompt aid to the sufferers at Chicago and elsewhere.

In conclusion—We will always be glad to answer—from official sources—all questions relative to the standing of every company. Insurances effected by mail, in any of the above companies, at standard rates.

MERRICK & YOUNG,
Oct 25, '71 3w No. 3, Bowen's Block.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—This is to give notice that on the 14th day of October, 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Justus M. Bailey, of Mansfield, in the county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of F. E. Smith, Esq., in the borough of Tioga, before F. E. Smith, Register, on the 2d day of December, 1871, at ten o'clock A.M.

A. MURDOCH, U. S.
Oct. 25, 1871 4t Marshal, as Messenger.

APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE.—To Permelia Nudd: You are hereby notified that David Nudd 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 27th day of November next for a hearing in the premises, when and where you can attend if, you think proper.

Oct 25, '71 4t E. A. FISH, Sheriff.

PREMIUM LIST.

Tioga County Agricultural Fair.

Horses.—E A Fish, best stallion, E R Burley, 2d best stallion, Erastus Rice, best 3 year old stallion, L L Russell 2d best do, R F Baker best 1 year old stallion, Henry Hillbolt 2d best do, O B Lowell best pair matched mares, Job Locke 2d do, Sol Bunnel best single gelding, D A Stowell 2d best do, D C Bristol best single mare, James Bowen 2d do, E M Johnson best pair matched geldings, H N Fish 2d do, Sam'l Scranton best pair matched stallions, Oliver Bacon jr. 2d do, Delos Fields best pair mated 3 year old geldings, A S Reynolds 2d do, H A Fish best 3 year old gelding, F D Bunnel 2d do, Hiram Brooks best 3 year old mare, G H Hubbard best brood mare and colt, George P Card best pair 2 year old colts, A A Butler best 2 year old mare and colt, N A Elliott best 1 year old gelding, L Shumway best sucking colt.

Jacks and Mules.—Wm B Smith best jack, W B Smith 2d do, John Butler best pair mules, Thos Kelly 2d do.

Cattle.—Wm Francis best native bull, F D Bunnel best Devon bull, O Bacon jr. best Ayrshire bull, L C Bennet best Alderney bull, Jacob Rorapaugh best Durham bull, F D Bunnel best Devon cow, R Moore native cow, Wm Francis best Ayrshire cow, John Dickinson best Durham cow, Joshua Atherton best 2 year old Durham heifer, F D Bunnel best Devon heifer calf, best Devon bull, best Devon 1 year old heifer, and best Devon cow and calf, Wm Francis 2d best Durham cow, R S Marvin 2d best 2 year old Durham bull, Samuel Ludlam 2d best do, R Moore best 2 year old steer, Hiram Kimball 2d best 2 year old Devon bull, Cal in Butler 2d best 2 year old native heifer, C L Miller 2d best Ayreshire bull 1 year old, Jacob Rorapaugh best Devon heifer calf and 2d best Ayreshire cow, Jeremiah Dockstader 2d best native heifer and best Alderney bull calf, Henry Griffin best yearling Durham bull, George English 2d best Durham cow, 2d best Alderney bull and 2d best native cow, T P Wingate best yearling steer and 2d best native bull, Mrs R Jenkins best yearling heifer, N Whitney 2d best Durham bull and 2d best Devon cow, Wm Harrison best native bull calf, B Dumaux 3d do, U G Fisher best 3 year old Devon heifer, Joshua Atherton best yoke working oxen, F D Bunnel best yard cattle, David Hart 2d best pair 2 year old steers, Alex Balfour best pair 2 year old steers, L U Gillett best pair 3 year old steers, Jeremiah Dockstader best yard native calves, T P Wingate best pair yearling steers, John Dickinson 2d best pair 3 year olds, B Dumaux best best cow.

Sheep.—Norman Ashton best coarse wool buck, J Rorapaugh best do ewe.

Hogs.—George English best sow, L C Bennet best sow and pigs and best boar, Jeromiah Klock 2d best boar.

Poultry.—L Stoddard 2 Bramah chickens, C H Card 1 pair geese, best.

Dairy Products, etc.—C F Johnson best sample maple sugar, Wm Francis 2d best factory cheese and 2d best cheddar cheese, Seth Bacon 2d best firkin butter and best pail butter, W P Shumway 2d best pail butter, Joshua Peet 2d best tub butter, J Rorapaugh best firkin butter, Mrs Hiram Brooks best hand-made cheese, Mrs J Klock 2d best, Charles Close best factory and cheddar cheese, P Bockus best maple syrup, Mrs E Brown best box honey.

Garden Vegetables.—M B Prince best carrots, R S Marvin onions, Hiram Brooks ruta bagas, Mrs E Brown celery, David Gorrie water and musk melons, Fulton Smith pumpkins and winter squash, L Shumway potatoes, O F Ellis cabbage, J Klock tomatoes, winter radishes, cauliflowers and turnips, D Willcox beets.

Grain.—Jerh Dockstader best bushel winter wheat, spring wheat, buckwheat and timothy seed; Chauncey Hall best bushel barley, Henry Griffin peas, David Willcox oats, Geo Christenat corn in the ear.

Fruit.—Darwin Thompson best peaches, E T Bentley grapes, M B Prince 2d do, C Hammond best variety apples, Henry Griffin best general display of fruit and variety of pears, C F Johnson 2d best display of fruit, Nelson Whitney best variety pears.

Agricultural Implements.—T H Arnold best horse hay fork, S N Boyden best mower (Kirby) and horse rake, Darwin Thompson best hay tedder, Luke Stevens best washing machine, Isaac Sears best churn power, 2d best medium plough, 2d best Curtis plow, and best side hill plough, C H Evans best plough, L H Robbins second best, John Dickinson best cultivator and best roller, J G Argetsinger 2d best mower (Sprague) and best grain drill, L O Beach best reaper and mower, G Sherman best threshing machine.

Mechanical Department.—W Howland best single harness, J B Potter best platform spring democrat, Ed Wetmore best sample clay brick, B T Van Horn best parlor suit furniture, Henry Wheeler best single buggy, Chas Houghton best farm wagon, R Lounsbury best specimen blacksmithing, L H Potter best single buggy, W A Newcomb best suit double harness.

Household Domestic.—Mrs T D Marsh best jar pickles, Miss L J Spencer best single rag carpet, Miss Della spencer best bedquilt, Mrs W P Shumway best sample catsup, Mrs H Brooks best do, wheat bread and do, corn bread, Mrs L T Gillett best medley quilt, Mrs P Bockus best sample soap, Mrs N Peak best sample soap, Mrs N Peak best sample woolen yarn, Mrs Lucinda Hall best ten yards flannel, Mrs L J Preble best sample apple butter, Mrs W W English best pair woolen stockings, Mrs J Klock best two yards linen.

Flowers, Paintings, and Fancy Work.—Mrs G V Putnam best feather flowers, Miss Polly Catlin best do, Mrs Seth Bacon Best specimen bead work, Mrs L Sears parlor bouquet, Miss Polly Catlin best wax flowers, Mrs I M Bodine best specimen embroidery, and zephyr tidy, Miss Ella Reynolds best sofa pillow, Miss Mary Parker best specimen wax flowers, Miss Addie Tyler best knit underclothing and night clothing, Mrs W W English best bedspread, Mrs R Ackley best knit comforter, Ella Reynolds best chair tidy, Mrs R Van Horn best pin cushion, Mrs G Toles best tidy, (cotton and worsted), Master Sollie Bennet best lamp mat.

Driving Match.—H Lloyd best draft horses, James Mann 2d best draft horses.

Gents Discretionary.—Stansboro & Wood churn thermometer, A. E. Eastman best specimen of mechanical and operative dentistry, Benjamin Austin best lot sash, doors and blinds, S D Forest best specimen penmanship, T H Arnold best hay pitcher and conveyor, D H Naramore best specimen photographic art, B T Doud 2d best cottage Esty Organ, Wm Francis 2d best sample Young American cheese, Ed Wetmore best sample pressed brick, M B Prince best 3 apple trees and coop Seabright bantams, D A Stowell bear skin robe, Charles Claus best sample Young America cheese, Hiram Brooks specimen dried corn, O Bacon jr., strawberry apples, Jas Mann clover thresher and seperator, Andey Foley best display of plated ware, family lamp and chromo pictures, A M Roy best specimen of printing, J C Beeman best patent bee hive, Luther Shumway best sample seed corn, E Dewitt King best clothes wringer, Mrs I M Bodine best quilt, Mrs A Walker best coon skin robe, O F Ellis best sample citrons, Jeremiah Klock best sage cheese, L. U. Gillett best coon skin robe, Nelson Whitney best wood mashine and best sample pumpkins, Tommy Bunnel best pair goats, Seth Wetmore best mortar machine, B T Van Horn best worm wire mattrass and Tucker spring bed, J W McIntosh best family organ, Davis & Kimball best Imperial spring bed, David Karr best inlaid lady's work box, Dr Bacon best sett surgical instruments in case, O F Ellis best sample firkins, J Dockstader best yard native calves, Isaac G Hoyt best George A Georgia piano—no opposition. The committee give honorable mention of this instrument in addition to the premium, and say that they consider it equal, if not superior, to any first class instrument they have ever seen. Andy Foley best Elias Howe sewing machine, A L Bodine 2d best Weed sewing machine, J W Bailey 2d best American sewing machine. The follow is the report, written out and signed by the committee upon the sewing machine question:

"Resolved, That while we consider the Weed and American machines excellent, yet in construction and material, we consider the Elias Howe in some respects superior to either.

"N. L. REYNOLDS,
"CHAS. COPESTICK,
"O. H. THOMPSON."

Ladies' Discretionary.—Mrs Frank Smith best knit hood, Maggie Cowden best single geranium and hanging basket, Mrs D K Belcher best crochet chair tidy, Mrs Prince best bracket of coral, worsted bracket, 2d best 6 pots house plants and best Sarracenia purpania, Mrs J Peak best 3 pair woolen blankets, Mrs Elisha Brown best wreath flowers, best specimen mustard, best sample cucumbers, best sample sweet corn and best jar of peaches, Mrs J E Horton best magazine case, Mrs L U Gillett best medley picture, Mrs D Gorrie best sweet potatoes and best sugar gourd, Mrs Carey best over skirt, Mrs Polly Catlin best wreath flowers, Mrs N Packer best sample house plants, Mrs J Klock best worsted bedquilt, Mrs W W English best sample toweling, Mrs D P Catlin best rug, Mrs R Van Horn best sample worsted work, Mrs R F Barker best worsted tidy.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. POTTER, Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm of 56 acres, pleasantly situated in Catlin Hollow, Charleston, Tioga county, Pa.; within about four miles of Wellsboro and two miles of Niles Valley depot. School house, church, mills, shops, &c., within a mile. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of C. G. CATLIN.

May 17, 1871 tf

For Sale.

A FLOCK of 100 choice Merino Sheep at $2,50 per head. C. B. HOYT.

Osceola, Tioga Co., Pa., Oct. 11, 1871.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county to distribute moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of T. S. Coates, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Wellsboro, on Thursday, the 9th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. JEROME B. NILES,

October 18, 1871 3w Auditor.

AGENTS WANTED

For a Book that will Sell.

FIFTY YEARS IN THE MAGIC CIRCLE

BY THE RENOWNED

Signor Blitz.

This is an original, interesting, and instructive work full of rare fun and humor, being an account of the AUTHOR'S PROFESSIONAL LIFE, his wonderful tricks and feats, with laughable incidents and adventures as a Magician, Necromancer, and Ventriloquist. Illustrated with

16 Full Page Engravings,

besides the Author's Portrait on steel, and numerous small cuts.

The volume is free from any objectionable matter being high-toned and moral in its character, and will be read with deep interest, both by old and young. It gives the most graphic and thrilling accounts of the effects of his wonderful feats and magical tricks, causing the most uncontrollable merriment and laughter. Circulars, Terms, &c., with full information sent free on application to

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Publisher.

Oct. 18, 1871.-m. 711 Sansom St. Phslada.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 110 acres of land known as the Wm. K. Mitchell farm at Mitchell's Creek, Tioga Co., Pa., with three dwelling houses, a steam Saw Mill and Barns and other buildings—one of the best locations for a lumbering or other manufacturing establishment on the Tioga Railroad.

Also, adjoining a lot of about 185 acres, about 30 acres in pasture. Would make a good farm—timber enough on it for fuel, lumber, posts, &c., to pay for it.

Also about 750 acres of timber lands with some improvements, about a mile east of the above described lands—valuable for Hemlock Bark, timber and farming lands.

Also two lots of land of one acre each, situated at Hollidaytown, in the township of Middlebury—on which there is a store, barn, &c.

Those desiring to purchase enquire of Mrs. Jane Mitchell on the premises at Mitchell's Creek. C. H. SEYMOUR,

October 18, 1871.-tf. Tioga, Pa.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE proposed school house will be let at the school house near Babb's creek to the lowest and best bidder, at public outcry, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. Specifications of the house may be seen on that day.

Oct. 18, 1871.—2w* J. E. WEBSTER, Sec'y

New Millinery Goods!

MRS. C. P. SMITH, has just received a large and fashionable assortment of

MILLINERY,

Fancy Goods, Parasols, Gloves,

FANS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.,

which she is selling at very low prices. Drop in and see the new goods.

Oct. 11, 1871-tf. Mrs. C. P. SMITH.

WELLSBORO GRADED SCHOOL.

1871-2.

FACULTY.

A. C. WINTERS, A. M., Principal.
Mrs. S. HART, Preceptress.
T. H. EDWARDS, B. E.
B. C. WHEELER, B. E.
Miss H. I. DARTT, M. E.
" KATE REYNOLDS, M. E.
" IDA STODDARD, B. E.
Miss ANNA GILLETT,
CHAS. O. THOMPSON, Prof. of Drawing.
Miss H. W. TODD, Inst. and Vocal Music.

TUITION.

(Free to all residents of the Borough.)

Common English $5,00. - - - Higher $7,00.

EXTRAS.

French, German, Latin, Each, ... $1,00.
Italian, $2,00, Instrumental Music, ...$10,00.
Drawing in classes, $3,00, private, ...$5,00.
Oil Painting, ...$10,00.

Fall term opens September 11, 1871.

JNO. I. MITCHELL, Sec'y.

Wellsboro Aug. 16, 1871.

Notice.

WELLSBORO SCHOOL TAX.

THE Receiver of Taxes for the Borough of Wellsboro will attend at the store of Hastings & Coles, in Wellsboro, Pa., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 27th, 30th and 31th days of October, 1871, for the purpose of receiving School Taxes for the year ending the first Monday of June 1872. All persons who pay their tax on either of said days will be allowed an abatement of five per cent. The Receiver will hold the Duplicate and is authorized to receive said taxes till the 31 day of November 1871, but no abatement can be allowed except to those who pay on one of the three days first above mentioned. Those who fail to pay the receiver will be charged 5 per cent. additional to the tax. R. B. WEBB, Receiver.

October 11, 1871-2w.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Isaac and Frank Sears is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Wellsboro Foundry will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber, on his personal curve. The books will remain at the counting room of the foundry for thirty days, and all persons indebted are requested to call and settle by cash or imminent note. ISAAC SEARS.

October 4, 1871 4t

HERMAIC SOCIETY.

Lecture Course---1871-'72.

THE following lecturers have been engaged for the Hermaic Lecture Course for the ensuing season:

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB, Nov. 30, 1871.
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS..... Feb. 12. 1872.
ANNA E. DICKINSON..... March 4, 1872.
MRS. LIVERMORE.....
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.....
EDWIN H. CHAPIN.....
HON. WILLIAM PARSONS.....
PETROLEUM V. NASBY.....
GEORGE VANDENHOFF.....
HENRY WARD BEECHER.....

M. F. ELLIOTT, Pres't.
JOHN I. MITCHELL,
HUGH YOUNG,
JEROME B. POTTER,
J. H. BOSARD, Sec'y.

Sept 27, 1871 tf Managers,

Improve your Handwrite.

If your Penmanship is fearfully and wonderfully bad, try a few lessons with Prof. L. MEAD.

October 4, 1871.-tf

Guardian's Sale.

I WILL expose to sale, on the premises, in Blossburg, on the 30th day of September, 1871, the undivided one-fourth of the following described property:

Lots known and designated as Nos. one and two in block number five in the said village of Blossburg, lying on the west side of Williamson street, being 125 feet in front on said street, and about 189 feet in depth, as by the map of J. H. Gulick's addition to the village of