BUSINESS NOTICES.

The publishers of this paper offer for sale cheap for cash the type (Brevier and Minion) on which the AGITATOR has been printed up to this year. The type has been in use but a short time, and is in good order. There is plenty of it to print an eight-column paper. Address Van Gelder & Barnes, Wellsboro, Pa.—Jan. 3, 6t.

A new Cutter, Buggy and Harness for sale cheap for cash. Apply to this office.—Jan. 1, 1872, 4t.

The Agitator.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1872.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Gold closed in New York last Saturday at 109.

Full diplomatic relations have been restored between Germany and France.

The Pope is about to take in hand those Bishops who do not subscribe to the new dogma of infallibility; so the cable says.

John Sherman, present U. S. Senator from Ohio, has been elected for another term by the Legislature of that State—a good choice.

A bill has passed the Utah Legislature providing for the election of delegates to frame a Constitution for the admission of Utah as a State

The Republican National Committee met at Washington last Thursday, and determined to call the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the fifth of June next.

Wall street did not mourn over the death of James Fisk, Jr., nor did the Erie stockholders, we imagine. The day after his death Erie stock advanced about two per cent.

Iowa proposes to send Hon. William P. Allison to the U. S. Senate to succeed her present Senator, James Harlan. This is a good exchange, though we think Wilson's name would have made it still better.

Another of those terrible colliery explosions—a lurid illustration of an article on the first page of this sheet—took place in Wales a few days since by which twelve men lost their lives by the ignition of fire-damp.

The new Governor of Georgia—one Smith by name—was inaugurated last Friday. He proposes to pay the State debt, and to faithfully enforce the Constitution and laws; so we congratulate Georgia on her Governor's good resolutions.

Our member of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, Hon. John I. Mitchell, has been appointed a member of both Judiciary committees, of the Committee on Counties and Townships, that on Estates and Escheats, and that on Federal Relations.

All the criminal cases before the United States District Court in Utah have been continued until March, because there is no money for the payment of witnesses and other court expenses, unless Congress provide it. So Brigham has a respite

Postmasters will soon be instructed by the Department to receive mutilated currency in payment for postage stamps, and stamped envelopes, and to forward it to the Treasury for redemption. This will prove a great convenience to the people everywhere.

Hayes hit the nail right on the head day when he remarked that the Republican party sent its thieves to the penitentiary, while the Democratic party sent *its* thieves to the Legislature Witness Tom Fields. Boss Tweed. *et al*

The Governor of New Jersey makes a very sensible recommendation in regard to discharged convicts He advises that the State provide labor for them as a means of temporary subsistence. It is no doubt true that many of these unfortunates are forced back into crime by their inability to obtain work in the usual market.

All the London journals have articles on the assassination of Fisk. They cite the cases of Richardson and Crittenden, and attribute the frequency of such deeds to the "peculiar civilization" of America. How, *then, do they account for the recent deeds* of Governor Eyre in Jamaica and of the English officers in India? Is there anything "peculiar" about the "civilization" of England?

Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, in his inaugural message to the Legislature takes strong ground in favor of prohibitory liquor legislation. He says he would like to see the prohibitory law which was repealed four years ago re-enacted and rigidly enforced over every foot of soil of the State. This is excellent, especially as coming from a Governor who was not at all pledged to prohibition before his election

On recommending [illegible] to the soldiers' orphans as a [illegible] report of Superintendent [illegible] the whole work is [illegible] have insinuated [illegible] destitute children [illegible] five million dollars. The superintendent may well say that the work will benefit and forever endear good mammon to both the [illegible] land of Penn

Victor Hugo has been elected [illegible] candidate for a seat in the French National Assembly. His address however, from the legislative hall will be [illegible] a ranter and a [illegible] and his vanity and ignorance of parliamentary rules make him a nuisance in any deliberative assembly. Although a good hater of Napoleon III., he ran on the monarchical ticket, and his defeat is a straw showing how the political wind blows in France

The new Governor of Massachusetts is in the same state, in regard to the woman suffrage question, as thousands of other men—a state of suspended opinion—one which no true woman can ever appreciate He says he regards the subject with many misgivings, and proposes, as a practical test, that women be allowed to vote on the question of the sale of ale or beer within the town of their residence. As he says, this would give the advocates and opponents of woman suffrage an opportunity to judge of its practical workings.

That wheel-horse of Democracy, Mr. Petroleum V. Vasby, has been making a tour of the North in the interest of the "passive policy," to see just how much strength the Democracy could draw from the Republicans in the next election. Mr. Vasby is not sanguine. He did find a few Republicans who wanted a change in the Administration, but he says of them: "They are alluz men of that pecoolyer character who hev to be karried, when what we want is men capable uv karrying us. I am fearful that the experiment won't win, and that after all we will hev to settle back into our old party lines and be whaled again ez usual.

John Tarr, the proprietor of the famous "Tarr Farm," died recently at Meadville, in this State, at an advanced age. Up to 1861 Mr. Tarr's earthly possessions could have been purchased for the munificent sum of $1,500. But in June of that year he "struck ile," and in 1864 was offered $2,000,000 cash for the fee simple of his farm, which he refused. The product of the property up to 1865 was 650,000 barrels. Yet John Tarr got nothing out of all this, materially, but his board and clothes.

A great sensation has recently been created in ecclesiastical circles by Rev. George H. Hepworth, the pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah in New York. It has been rumored for some weeks that Mr. Hepworth was about to renounce the doctrines of the sect of which he was an eloquent leader, and on Sunday, the 7th inst., he preached a sermon in which he withdrew from his pastoral charge, and professed a firm belief in the divinity of Christ. His sermon, which is reported in full in the N. York dailies, is remarkable for more reasons than one. He states that Unitarians are fast drifting from their former position and leaders, and are generally accepting Theodore Parker as an exponent of the true faith.

Our State Superintendent of Common Schools does not think very highly of the system of compulsory education proposed in many quarters. On this subject he says:

"A compulsory law, even if fully enforced, cannot bring into the schools children suffering for want of food, clothing or shelter, children who must work or steal in order to live, children who have no parents or friends to care for them, and a large proportion of those growing up in ignorance are of this class. The county home is just the place for them, and tens of thousands might by its means be plucked like brands from the burning, and made good members of society. I have almost unbounded faith in the effect of good influences upon the character of the young. I believe most firmly that if all the ignorant, vicious boys and girls in Pennsylvania could be at once brought into properly managed homes of the kind just spoken of, *nineteen out of every twenty* could be made good men and good women—good members of society. If society is ever reformed, it will be done in this way."

Every day the conviction grows upon us that Mr. Greeley is a *very* remarkable man. As an editor he is admirable; as a politician he is simply ridiculous. He is an instinctive judge of principles; but of men and their motives he knows no more than a child. Here we have what he calls an "old private letter" of his—although it is dated so late as October 18, 1871—written to a Missouri Democrat, wherein he tells what in his opinion the Democratic party should have done in 1868 to win the Presidency, and what they must do this year for the same object. As to the advice, if accepted, we don't think it would hurt the Republican party much. But the funny thing of the whole matter is Mr. Greeley's clumsy coquetry with the Democratic nomination.—He writes,—"I am not the man you need. Your party is mostly Free Trade, and I am a ferocious Protectionist. I have no doubt that I might be nominated and elected by your help, but it would place us all in a false position." He tells them they "must take some man like Gratz Brown, or Trumbull, or Gen. Cox, late Secretary of the Interior." One thing is certain: they had'nt better take Mr. Greeley, though we wish they would, "ferocious" as he is in more ways than one.

General [illegible] of the United States Army, died at Louisville, Ky., on the 9th inst. He was a graduate of West Point, and at one time Assistant Professor of Engineering there.—He was always a studious man, and wrote several works on military science and one on international law, which are looked upon as respectable authorities. His life, although that of a student rather than an active one, was quite eventful, and certainly useful to the country. Making an honorable record in the Mexican war; participating in the organization of California as a State; winning wealth by mining operations there; practicing law in San Francisco; re-entering the military service in 1861 as Major General; succeeding Fremont in the command of the Department of the West; projecting and carrying through the Fort Donaldson and Shiloh campaigns; made Commander-in-Chief on M'Clellan's failure, and afterward Grant's Chief of Staff; after the war placed in command of the Division of the Pacific, and finally of the Southwest, where he died, his life has been crowded full of important services faithfully performed. He was never a popular officer, his manners being reserved and austere, but he was always highly respected for probity and ability. His peculiar *physique*, together with his acknowledged learning, won for him from the soldiers the title, "Old Brains." Take him for all in all, he was a man who deserved well of his country, and on the whole he received his deserts.

The message of Governor Hoffman, of New York, is a queer document for a man calling himself Democratic to put forth.—[illegible] proposes to change about everything that can be changed in the political machinery of the State government, and nearly all his proposed changes are in the direction of centralization and one-man power. It would seem that since the political earthquake of November His Excellency has lost all confidence in the capacity of the people to take care of their own affairs and elect their own officers. He recommends the *appointment*—not election—of a select little coterie of eminent citizens to revise the present State Constitution, although he admits his plan is clearly unconstitutional. He wants the Secretary of State and Attorney General appointed by the Governor without the intervention of the Senate. He wants to abolish the Canal Commissioners and State Prison Inspectors, and substitute for them single superintendents to be appointed by the Governor He thinks perhaps the State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction had better be appointed by joint ballot of the Legislature; "but all other administrative officers should, in my judgment, be appointed by the Governor, with or without the consent of the Senate," says this jaunty statesman. District Attorneys should be appointed by the Attorney General *or by the Governor*. And, to crown the edifice, the Governor should hold office three years.—We assure you, puzzled reader, that this is no burlesque, but is a plain, sober statement of a few of the wonderful recommendations of the "Great Democratic Statesman" (with a big S) who at present afflicts the good people of the State of New York. But he'll never write another annual message, unless, indeed, he gets his term extended *by the Governor without the consent of the Senate.*

Some of our Democratic cotemporaries are still trying to persuade their readers, or themselves, that the Kuklux of South Carolina is an imaginary organization, invented for political purposes. But the recent trials of some of the conspirators before the United States Court in that State have established judicially the fact that the alleged outrages were terrible realities. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished lawyer of Baltimore, and Mr. Stanbery were employed to defend them; but despite their ablest efforts most of their clients were convicted. But we desire now to call attention to some of Mr. Johnson's remarks in summing up the defense for one of the leading prisoners. He said: "Neither my distinguished friend, Mr. Stanbery, nor myself is here to defend or justify or palliate any outrages that may have been perpetrated in your State by the association of Kuklux. I have listened with horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. *The outrages proved have been shocking to humanity; they admit neither of justification nor excuse; they violate every obligation which law and nature impose upon men.*" This is the testimony of an unwilling witness whom no Democrat dare impeach; of a late Democratic Senator from Maryland—a late Democratic Minister to England—above all, of a Democrat who, a few short weeks ago, presided over a meeting to protest against the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* in South Carolina. Verily, out of the mouths of its enemies is the Administration justified. But we haven't noticed any Democratic papers publishing the above. Perhaps they have all overlooked it!

We undertook, last week, to inform our readers of the organization of the State Legislature at Harrisburg, but by some blunder in making up our columns, the article, already in type, was omitted. The House of Representatives was promptly organized on the 2d by the election of William Elliott, of Philadelphia, as Speaker, Gen. James L. Selfridge as Chief Clerk, Capt. Hugh Morrison Assistant Clerk, and John A. Small Resident Clerk. The Senate did not succeed in electing a Speaker until the 4th instant, when James Rutan, Republican, of Beaver county, was chosen on the eighth ballot by Mr. Buckalew, Democrat, voting for him. Previous to that ballot the vote had been a tie—16 to 16. No other business of importance was transacted until the 10th, when the two houses met in joint convention to ballot for State Treasurer.—R. W. Mackey, Republican, of Alleghany, was elected over William E. Dougherty, of Dauphin, by a vote of 75 to 47. The same day the Senate succeeded in electing Geo. W. Hammersly Chief Clerk. In the House a petition of certain electors of Warren county was presented, stating that Luther Green was duly elected Representative from that county, while William H. Shortt had been admitted in his place, and praying an examination of the case. A resolution appointing a committee of seven on Labor and Co-operation was adopted. In the Senate, on the 11th, the Speaker announced the standing committees, and by unanimous resolution most of the old officers were retained, so the Senate was fully organized. A joint resolution was offered proposing to amend the Constitution so that the State Treasurer shall be hereafter elected by the people. In the House the Chair announced the standing committees, and a committee to try the contested election case from Warren county was drawn, when the House adjourned to the 16th.

With the close of the old year the Woman Suffrage party met a severe check in Pennsylvania. At the last October election Miss Carrie Burnham offered to vote in Philadelphia, but the election officers refused to receive her ballot. Thereupon Miss Carrie brought suit against the officers, averring that she was a duly qualified elector [illegible] Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. To this declaration the defendants demurred, and assigned among other causes that the plaintiff was not a freeman in the sense in which that word is used in the Constitution. The case was argued before Judge Sharswood, who held the Nisi Prius branch of the Supreme Court, and on the last Saturday of the year he delivered his opinion, which was adverse to Miss Burnham's claim. The Judge sets out by saying that it is clear that a woman born in this country or duly naturalized is a citizen as fully entitled to the protection of the Government as a man, and with a right fully to enjoy the privileges which properly belong to citizens. But he denies that the elective franchise is one of those privileges. He denies, also, that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States have any bearing upon the question. He says the Constitution of the State "does not, in this respect at least, abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, for the elective franchise is not one of them, nor is the right of the plaintiff to vote denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." He then takes up the question whether the word "freeman" in Article third, Section first of our State Constitution was intended to confine the right of voting to male citizens, and from a short review of the several Constitutions of the State—the present one, that of 1790, and that of 1776—concludes that it was. Near the close of his opinion he makes one remark which is very significant. "It is clear that the Constitution contemplates that the same class of persons who do the voting shall also do the fighting." This decision seems to settle the matter in Pennsylvania so far as the constitutional argument is concerned.

Congress met after the holiday recess on the 8th. In the Senate Mr. Fenton called up the bill previously reported from the Finance Committee to re-organize the customs service, and supported it in a long and able speech. Mr. Schurz replied to certain charges against him by the New York *Times*.—In the House a bill was introduced and referred to preserve the independence of the several departments, and to regulate appointments to and removals from office.—Mr. Cox introduced a bill to recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba. Mr. Upson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on civil service reform to inquire as to the propriety of providing for appointments from the States in proportion to their population, and that preference be given to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. A joint resolution to amend the Constitution so that foreign-born citizens could hold the offices of President and Vice President, was offered. In the Senate, on the 9th, the most important business was the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the charge against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, that he did when Governor of that State make a bargain to give a Democratic candidate for Representative a certificate of election, although his Republican opponent was really elected, in consideration that the Democrats should vote for him for U. S. Senator. In the House a report was made impeaching the character of Mr. Edwards, a member from Arkansas, for the same transaction, which was referred to the Committee on Elections. In the Senate, on the 10th, a bill was introduced to admit six Japanese youths to the Military Academy at West Point, at the request of the Japanese Government. Mr. Carpenter gave notice of a joint resolution declaring the civil service reform unconstitutional, and announced that he intended at an early day to discuss that "latest political delusion which proposes to transfer the patronage of the Government from the officers upon whom the Constitution confers it to a board of schoolmasters sitting in Washington." The House spent the day in debating a bill relating to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the country. It also decided a contested seat case from Texas by the admission of Mr. Clarke. In the Senate, on the 11th, a House bill appropriating $37,845 additional for the expenses of the Kuklux Committee was passed. Mr. Conkling opposed the one-term amendment to the Constitution in a long speech, and Mr. Sumner replied to him. In the House a bill was introduced for the sale of useless vessels and other materiel in the navy, and for the construction of twenty additional vessels. A long and interesting discussion of the character of the Puritan Fathers of New England followed, provoked by the presentation to Congress of a statue of Roger Williams by the authorities of Rhode Island.

HERMAIC SOCIETY.

Lecture Course---1871-'72.

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

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.....Feb. 12, 1872
ANNA E. DICKINSON.....March 4, 1872
GEORGE VANDENHOFF.....Jan. 16, 1872.
HON. WILLIAM PARSONS.....Jan. 24, 1872.
PETROLEUM V. NASBY.....Jan. 30, 1872.
EDWIN H. CHAPIN.....March 12, 1872
HENRY WARD BEECHER.....
CHARLES "CARLETON" COFFIN.....

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

Jan. 1, 1872-tf

NEW GOODS!

Two pieces Black Alpaca just received at HARDEN'S.

4000 yds. new and desirable styles of Prints just received at HARDEN'S.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings in all widths for sale cheap at HARDEN'S.

Ginghams, Delanes, Merinoes, Satins, Empress Cloths, Black Silk in great variety, cheap at HARDEN'S

Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Ladies' and Gents' Furs, for sale cheap at HARDEN'S.

Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Undergarments for sale cheap at HARDING'S.

Wellsboro, Jan. 15, 1872.

All persons indebted to Thos. Harden are requested to make immediate payment and save costs. T. H.

New Jewelry Store.

THE Undersigned would respectfully say to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he has opened a

Jewelry Store

in the building recently occupied by C. L. Wilcox. His stock comprises a full assortment of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware.

S. D. WARRINER, one of the best workmen in Northern Pennsylvania, will attend to the

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, &c. &c.

[illegible] which his seventeen years practical experience is sufficient guarantee.

S. D. WARRINER.

Wellsboro, Aug. 23, 1871-tf.

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For *Ten Dollars*, THE LIVING AGE, weekly, containing the cream of Foreign Periodical Literature, and either one of the leading Magazines of Home Literature named below, will be sent to one address for one year: viz.,—

Harper's Monthly (or Weekly, or Bazar), The Atlantic Monthly, Lippincott's Monthly, The Galaxy, Old and New, Scribner's Monthly, or Appleton's Journal (weekly); or, for $8.50, The Living Age and our Young Folks. Address as above.

Plaster! Plaster!

THE undersigned, having purchased the Plaster Mill one mile south of Mansfield, and started another at the mouth of Mill Creek, near Holliday's, is prepared to furnish ground

Cayuga Plaster

from either point, at the lowest market price for Cash. The Mansfield Mineral Paint will also be found for sale at both places. JOHN H. PUTNAM.

Jan. 17, 1872-4t. Mansfield, Pa.

Cards! Cards! Gold! Gold!

WRITTEN Visiting Cards, plain or Ornamental, executed in the highest style of the art, and Golden Ink for Ornamental writing sent to any address on receipt of price. Cards per doz. from 40 cents to $3.00. Golden Ink superior to any in the market. 75 cents per bottle. Address. S. D. FORREST,

Jan. 17, 1872-tf. Covington, Pa.

Valuable farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owing to ill-health, offers his farm for sale, situated in Charleston, on the Mansfield road, about one mile from the old Fellows' hotel. Said farm can be divided into farms as the public road passes through the center, leaving two orchards on either side, containing about 90 acres, 30 acres improved, a frame house and two frame barns thereon. Said farm is in a good state of cultivation, and will be sold cheap. A portion of the purchase money can remain against the farm. For further information, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Jan. 17, 1872-tf. NOAH HAMMOND.

APPLICATION to amend charter. Notice is hereby given that the Wellsboro Water Company have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County to amend their charter, and that said application will be presented to said court, on Monday, the 29th day of January inst. J. F. DONALDSON,

Jan. 3d, 1872-3w. Prothonotary.

Application for License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following named persons have made application for Tavern Licenses, and Eating House Licenses, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions the 29th day of Jan. inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., when all interested may attend if they think proper.

HOTEL.

Edward Sealey, Lawrenceville.
C. B. Whited, Blossburg.
John A. Martin, "
H. C. Vermilyea, Gaines.
Clinton Guild, Chatham.
Peleg Bond, Wellsboro.
Sol. Bunndll, "
Charles B. Goodrich, Nelson.
J. O. Price, Covington.*
S. H. Thompson, Blossburg.*
E. M. Smith, Tioga.*
Lewis Daggett, Lawrenceville.*
Geo. Close, Westfield.*
Miles O'Connor, Wellsboro.*
Thos. Graves, Covington.*
David Irvin, Union.

J. F. DONALDSON, Clerk.

Jan. 10, 1872-3w.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House in Wellsboro, on Monday the 29th day of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, viz:

A lot of land in Middlebury, bounded on the north by public highway, on the west by lands of Snyder Chamberlain and S. A. Cady, on the south and east by lands of S. A. Cady, containing about twenty-two acres—15 acres improved, a log and frame house, frame barn, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of L. L. Andrews, suit of Geo. W. Foster.

ALSO—A lot of land in Elk township, bounded on the north by Warrant No. 4422, on the East by Warrant No. 4416, on the south by Warrant No. 4420, and on the west by Warrant No, 4444, it being land surveyed in pursuance of Warrant No. 4421, containing nine hundred and ninety acres more or less, about five acres improved, with two frame 1½ story houses, frame 30 and 40 ft. barn, a water power saw mill, and out buildings thereon. To be sold as the property of M. D. Field, N. F. Wheox & Delos Field, suit of C. & J. L. Robinson.

ALSO—A lot of land in Liberty township, bounded north by lands of C. F. Veil, and on the west by lands of the estate of Leonard Shonbacker and the public highway, on the south by Jacob Knittle and John Shonbacker, and east by lands of John Young, containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less, one hundred and fifty acres improved, frame house, out buildings, three apple orchards, and other fruit trees thereon;

ALSO—Another lot of land in Liberty, bounded on the north by the Williamson Road, on the west by the public Alley and B. F. Wetline, on the south by public Alley and Adam Cappis and Lewis Edwards, on the east by Ferdinand Thomas, containing fifty-two feet in front, and two hundred and eight feet deep, one frame three story hotel, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon;

ALSO—Another lot in Liberty, bounded on the north by public Alley and Albert Keiser, on the west by land of Wm. Narber, on the south by public highway and Wm. Narber, on the east by public Alley, containing one-fourth of an acre, with frame house and barn thereon. To be sold as the property of O. D. Parry, suit of Gurden Felter, for use of E. Pomeroy.

ALSO—A lot of land in Westfield Borough, bounded on the north and east by lands of B. B. Strang, on the south by public highway, and on the west by lands of Butler, containing one-half acre, all improved, with two brewers' cellars and fruit trees thereon:

ALSO—Another lot of land in said Borough of Westfield, bounded on the north by lands of Richard Kruesen, on the west by the public highway, on the south by lands of School Directors of said Borough, on the east by lands of B. B. Strang, being four rods on the public highway and seven rods deep, frame house and outbuildings thereon. To be sold as the property of John Swartzenbach & R. Kruesen, suit of Joel Parkhurst.

ALSO—A lot of land in Liberty township, bounded on the north by lands of George Kiefer, on the east by the public Highway, on the south and west by lands of Washington Newbury. Containing about three acres all improved; frame barn, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Andrew Teeter suit of Sebring & Miller.

ALSO—A lot of land in Wellsboro bounded as follows: southeast by Pearl Street, southwest by Lincoln Street, northwest by lot in possession of *Jacob Sticklin*, and northeast by John Etner, being 160 by 190 feet, all improved:

ALSO—Also another lot bounded on the southeast by the above described lot, southwest by Lincoln Street, northwest by Main street, and northeast by John Etner, being 160 feet on Main street, and 60 feet on Lincoln street, with a two story frame dwelling house, a three story frame cabinet and chair manufactory, operated by steam power, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon, all improved.

ALSO—One lot bounded on the north by a private alley and Samuel Herzog and others, east by the public highway, south by Ann Strait and others, and west by John Buehler; containing 1½ acres, all improved, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings and apple and other fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—One lot bounded on the north by David Peak, Jno Fishler and John Dengel, east by Ann Strait, south by Robert Kelsey, and west by John Dengel; containing 2½ acres, more or less, all improved, with apple and other fruit trees thereon:

ALSO—One lot bounded on the north by a private alley and Samuel Herzog, east by Simon Flaitz, south by Ann Strait, and west by David Peak; containing half an acre, more or less, with a frame house and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of J. J. Sticklin, John Bigler & Simon Flaitz, suit of Wright & Baily.

ALSO—A lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the south-east by Pearl Street, south-west by Lincoln Street north-west by lot in possession of Jacob Sticklin and north-east by Jno Etner, being 100 by 190 feet all improved:

ALSO—One bounded on the south-east by the above described lot, south-west by Lincoln street, north-west by Main St. north-east by John Etner; being 160 feet on Main street and 60 feet on Lincoln street, with a two story frame dwelling House, a three story frame cabinet and chair Manufactory operated by steam power, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon all improved. To be sold as the property of J. J. Sticklin suit of Wright & Bailey.

ALSO—A lot of land in Middlebury, John Roe & Sandwood Brown, west by lands of Samuel A. Cady, south by Milo Goodwin & son, east by lands of John Roe, containing sixteen acres, eleven acres improved, frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon:

ALSO—A another lot of land in the said township of Middlebury bounded north by Milo Goodwin & Son, west by lands of Orlando Brown & Ralph Button, south by the Bingham Lands, east by lands of John Roe, containing ten acres, six acres improved. To be sold as the property of John Doan & Elizabeth Doan, suit of Henry Button for the use of Seymour Guild.

ALSO—A lot of land in Rutland township, bounded north by lands of Erastus Rose, west by lands of Daniel James, south by lands of Louise R. Knapp, east by the public Highway, containing about two acres, frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Benjamin P. Sherman, suit of Jane Wilson.

ALSO—A lot of land in Westfield Borough, bounded on the north by Main street, on the west by lands of Isaac Plank and Charles Bliss, on the south and east by the Cowanesque river, containing about one-fourth of an acre, with a blacksmith shop thereon:

ALSO—One other lot of land in Westfield Boro, bounded on the south by Main street, on the west by Victoria Buck, on the north by Victoria Buck, and on the east by Cowanesque River, containing one eighth of an acre, one frame barn and out buildings thereon. To be sold as the property of Frank Buck, suit of Nelson Doty for use of J. Parkhurst & Co.

ALSO—A lot of land in Westfield township, beginning at the southwest corner of lot No. 260 in Westfield township, conveyed to John Little, thence south 88¾ degrees east 80 2-10 perches, and N. 2 deg. east 54 perches, thence along the west line of lot No. 290, south 1¼ deg. west 95 8-10 perches, thence along north line of lot No. 292 north 88¾ deg. west 83 7-10 perches, thence along line of lot No. 294, conveyed to S. F. Emburg, north 1 deg. east 13 perches, north 88 deg. west 122 6-10 perches, and south 2 deg. west 40 perches, and thence along the north line of lot No. 293, north 88¾ deg. west 82 5-10 perches; thence along the line between Tioga and Potter, north 2¼ deg. east 68 8-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 123 410 acres, be the same more or less, 14 acres improved, log house apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Nathaniel Butler, suit of Wm. Bingham's Trustees.

ALSO—A lot of land in Brookfield township, bounded north by lands conveyed to the Adlum estate and lot No, 148 conveyed to Joel Parkhurst, east by Adlum lands, south by lot No. 146 conveyed to Park & Henderson, and west by Adlum lands; it being lot No. 143, Brookfield, and part of warrant No. 1856. Containing sixty-five acres and five-tenths of an acre. To be sold as the property of Enos S. Culver & Samuel Tubbs, suit of Joseph Reed, Ingersoll, et al Trustees of Wm. Bingham's Estate.

ALSO—A lot of land in Liberty township, bounded north by lot No. 81; conveyed to Thomas Focht; east by lot No. 29, conveyed to Mathew Lover; south by the south line of warrant No. 1177; west by lot No. 61, conveyed to Thomas Focht. Containing eighty-four and nine-tenths acres. It being lot No. 20, Liberty, and part of warrant No. 1177. Eighty acres improved; frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Squire Brooks, suit of the Trustees of the Bingham Estate.

ALSO—A lot of land in the Boro of Wellsboro, bounded south-east by Pearl street, south-west by Lincoln street, north-west by lot in possession of Jacob Sticklin, and north-east by John Etner, being 160 feet by 190 feet all improved:

ALSO—One bounded south-east by the above described lot, south-west by Lincoln street, north-west by Main street and north-east by John Etner, being 160 feet on Main street and 60 feet on Lincoln street, with a two story frame dwelling house a three story frame cabinet and chair Manufactory operated by Steam Power, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon all improved:

ALSO—One bounded north by a private alley and Samuel Harsog; east by Simon Flaitz, south by Ann Strait and west by Daniel Peak. Containing half an acre more or less, with a frame house and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of J. J. Sticklin & John Benhior suit of L. A. Gardner.

ALSO—A lot of land in Rutland township, bounded as follows: Beginning in the line between S. S. and J. C. Johns and William Brace at the west end of the county bridge across Mill creek; thence in a westerly course along the Mill creek road, 15 rods and two feet to a stake and stones; thence northerly along lands of William Brace 16 rods to a crevice in the rocks and a pile of stones on the north side of Mill creek; thence easterly along said rocks along the north side of Mill creek up to the said line of S. S. and J. C. Johns and William Brace; thence south along the said division line between S. S. and J. C. Johns and William Brace to the place of beginning; containing about two acres of land, be the same more or less, it being the lot known as the Brace and Goodwin saw mill and lot, together with a frame saw mill situated thereon.

ALSO—Another lot of land in the township of Rutland; beginning at a hemlock stump, (formerly a hemlock tree,) running thence west 160 perches 2 2 to a post, the corner of William Brace's lot; thence along lands of the said William Brace 159 perches to a post, the corner of William Brace and Joseph Andrus lot, so called, now S. S. and J. C. Johns's; thence east along the line of said Andrus lot, now owned by S. S. and J. C. Johns, 106.2 perches to a post, the corner of the said Andrus lot, now owned by S. S. and J. C. Johns, and the Bentley lot; thence south 159 perches along line of the William Hutchinson farm, so called, to the place of beginning; containing 99 acres and two rods, with the usual allowance, &c., about 60 acres improved, with one small house, frame barn and fruit trees thereon, being the same premises conveyed by Lymon Benson to H. C. Johns and by said Johns to S. S. and J. C. Johns.

ALSO—Another lot of land in the township of Rutland; beginning at the northwest corner, at Dennis T. Smith's land; thence along said Smith south, 3 degrees east, 85.1 rods to lands of Aaron Squires; thence by the same north, 89¾ degrees east, 109.7 rods to lands of William Lawrence; thence by the same north, 28¼ degrees west, 42.1 rods to a post, the east side of a large rock; thence north, 88 degrees west, 40.8 rods to a post; thence north; three degrees east, 84.3 rods to a post; thence by lands late of Isaac Bentley north, 88 degrees west, 96.6 to a post; thence by land lately owned by Lymon Benson south, two degrees west, 82.8 rods to a post; thence north, 88 degrees west, 50.5 rods to a post; thence by Bingham lands south, three degrees west, 108.6 perches to a post; thence north, 61½ degrees east, 119.3 rods to the place of beginning; containing 169.55 acres, about 125 acres improved, with a frame house, two frame barns, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of S. S. and J. C. Johns, suit of A. M. Morehouse.

Jan, 10, 1872. E. A. FIRH, Sheriff.

BALDWIN'S SHANTY

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That's whats the Matter.

We are anxious to sell these goods before we leave the Shanty. T. L. BALDWIN & CO.

Nov. 1, 1871.

New Store

AT TIOGA, PA.,

and an entire new Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. E. SMITH & SON, having just completed their new Brick Store on Main street, which is one of the best arranged and most inviting stores in the county, are now offering to their old customers and the public generally a better selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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Tioga, Jan. 1, 1872.-1y.

For Sale, Cheap.

ONE elegant, new, leather top buggy; one nice open buggy, nearly new; one two horse lumber wagon; a good single harness. WRIGHT & BAILEY.

June 21, 1871-tf.

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FOR CASH, or good paper on short time, BUGGY, CUTTER, HARNESS, BUFFALO, &c. all entirely new. Inquire at this office

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