BUSINESS NOTICES

The publishers of this paper offer for sale cheap for eash 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 i dienty of it to print an eight-column paper. Address Van Gelder & Barnes, Wellshoro, Pa. - Jan. 3. 6t.

The Agitator.

and the state of t WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 31, 1872.

Mational Union Republican Convention.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committed designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1883, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of Philadelphia, on Mediagaday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. Each State is authorised to be represented in the Englistate is authorised to be represented in the Cohvention by delegates equal to twico the number of Schators and Representatives to which is will be entitled in the nort national Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this Convention, the Committee reminds the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States are religible in religible in paye been restored to their corner. Convention of 1898 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government. The laws of the country issue been fathfully executed, public faith has been preceived, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation; and the finding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been recovered. tower rate of therest has been successfully, mangura-ted. The rights of naturalized citizens have been pro-tected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by lib-eral provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and in-terests of labor recognised. Laws have been canced, and are being enforced, for the protection of pursons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become and immunities of American citizenship have becomand immunities of American citzensing have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion.—
Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, oftenders punished, reaponsibility enforced, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all charges and carry out all charges tore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to main-tain the purity and efficiency of the public service.— To continue and firmly establish its fundamental prin-ciples, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States. WITHIAM CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, Chairman. WILLIAM Hampshire

John A. Perers, Maine. | THOS. W. OSBORN, Florida L. C. CARPENTER, S. C.
L. INGRAMEZE, R. I.
JAMES UOPSILL, N. J.
JAMES UOPSILL, N. J.
JAMES UOPSILL, N. J. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Fa. A. C. FISH, Mississippi. HOWARD M. JENKINS, Del. S. C. POMERCY, KARSES. Iowand M. Jennia.
3. R. Cowen, Ohio. B. F. RICE, Arkansas. JOHN B. CLARK, Missouri JOHN COBURN, Indiana. C. B. FARWELL, Illinois. A. A. BURTON, Kentucky. A. A. BURTON, KORTHERY, HORACE MAYNARD, TCHIL. F. B. TAYLOR, Nebraska. JAMES W. NYE, Novada. H. W. CORBETT, Oregon. GEORGE C. GORHAM. Cal. ZACH. CHANDLER, Mich.
J. T. AVERILL, Minnesota
DAVID ATWOOD, Wisconsi GEO. W. McCary, Iowa. C. C. Fulton, Maryland. Filanklin Steanns, Va. John B. Chapper, Colored Johns R. Hubbard, W. Va. W. A. Bublesoh, Dakota. WILLIAM SLOAN, N. C. S. J. BOWEN, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

Henublican State Convention. HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL

COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA. In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAL STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg Jan. 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENburg Jan. 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENT TON, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District, in the number to which such Districtis entitled in the Legislatury, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg at 12 of clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of Apr. 1, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should be Legislature provide for the choice, of the by the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the pear 'a) and do Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Sen pen (5) and an Electoral Ticket; and they to elect seem that the nit and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION to be held at Philadelphia Juno 5, 1872.

D. F. HOUSTON, Chairman. Secrétaries Eapa Lukens. P. M. Lytlu

Gold closed in New York last Saturday a

Nebraska seems emuleus of Louisiana, having a thrifty legislative squabble on hand Members of a Legislature locked out of their own chambers by the Governnor, and upon breaking in finding themselues without a quorum, and Sergeant-at Arms in hot pursuit of the skulkers, are interesting but hardly edifying spectacles.

The death of Hon. Henry S. Evans, of West Chester, Senator from the Fifth ditrist, leaves the Senate again tied between the two political parties. The result is seen in the dead-lock of last week on the M'Clure-Gray case. For over thirty-five years Mr. Evans had been editor of the Village Record, one of the ablest country newspapers in the

The Clinton Republican indorses Judge Williams's claims in the following thorough

going paragraph: "Judge H. W. Williams, of Tioga coun ty, has been named for the seat on the Su preme Bench of this State, to be filled in October next. Judge Williams is a sound, clear-headed, scholarly gentleman, an astute awver, and a learned and impartial jurist We should be glad to see him nominated by the Harrisburg Convention."

Late news from Mexico indicates that the Juarez Government is about to "peg out." It has already lasted longer than the average in that land of pronunciamentoes.-There is a foolish rumor that Juarez has applied to President Grant for assistance, and means that the editor of the Press is preparthat the latter has promised his support as ling to oppose Grant's re-nomination: otha last alternative. This we judge to be one ers, that he is intending to support him with of those half truths which make the largest | better effect, because more independently;

Mr James Terwilliger, late Clerk of the New York' Senate, has at last resigned that position, being thereto incited by conclusive proof that he has heretofore used the office as a means of making money. He received several thousand dollars from the State printers for "proof reading," they say, as a gratuity, he says; but both agree that it was paid to one who never earned it, and who had it in his power to increase or diminish the profits of the parties paying. Every reader can draw his own conclusion of the the statute book of New York rendering But it is only fair to assume that the true both parties to the transaction liable to punit's white and we hope they will speedily be print peration, more especialty as the cut where he says that he goes back to his jour- that each party in the Senate should select print or all Republicans and some of them in it with an earnest purpose to serve the three gentlemen for the committee to try

Are projects marketable commodities? -- can party." We welcome him heartily to That as a question which has just come up that work in Harvland It seems a Roman Catholic gentleman left a bandsome beauest to : price who is to say masses for the testator's him. But the clergyman refuses, contend-one in fivor of an international copyright to Li—the Republicans voting one way and high. Elevators of course are a necessity to Secretary Boutwell for solution.

ence by the fact that he is not only in error In his conclusions but is especially lame in his conclusions but is especially lame in his assumed facts. For instance, it is not the Government the use of the same for postive, as he says, that our 'legislative agents' to the State are elected only once in two place printing materials on the free list; also a bill to prevent the bribery and corruption of the members of the lower liouse are elected and in many others, and a very little study of the policical system of the country would have be heard by the House in support of their taught "C. M." that fact, and perhaps saved is the infliction of his high-flown notions on "the great science of government for and the rules and adopt a resource of government for and the rules and adopt a resource of the late was a poor, become in the same of posting points assumed facts. For it was an "old saying" when I was a boy. Ewonder if it is not extend the free list; also of the public lands for the education of the people; Procided, that the cat shall not import in the power of Congress over the public lands of the public lands for the education of the popping the distribution of the popping the form of Congress over the public lands for the education of the power of Congress over the public lands of the power of Congress over the public lands of the public lands of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the cat many manner the existing laws when I was a boy. Ewonder if it is not extend the free list is not extend the power of Congress over the public lands of the public lands of the public lands of the public lands of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the cat many cane the adjustment of the late war, it the power of Congress over the public lands of the late war, it is not extend the public lands of the public lands of the public lands of the late war, it is not extend the public lands of the public lands of the late war, it is not extend the public lands of the late w

is only a question of expediency" whether and coffee, which was adopted by a vote of special laws are enacted by the State or Na- 140 to 27. A bill was introduced for the re- States, to be known as the national educa-Every bright school-boy knows better. And serious refutation. We only ask our read-

Friday, the 9th, was an unlucky day in the in spite of the strong opposition of Mr. Gar- and ten per cent. for any subsequent year Senate at Washington, witnessing the defeat field, who stated that this was a test case and to the maintenance of one or more schools of the general amnesty bill. This unfortu- would lead to appropriations for buildings in nate result was doubtless occasioned by at. other places costing in all about \$20,000, appropriated; wholly to the payment of teataching Mr. Sumner's amendment to the 000. The remainder of the session was chers of such schools. bill, and we regret to see that during the spent in the debate of the Naval Appropripast week that Senator avowed his intention ation bill. The amount appropriated by the to repeat the same manetiver with the bill bill is nearly \$18,000,000.

sent up from the House, whenever it shall be taken from the table of the Senate for acion. The amendment for which the Senator is so tenacious is intended to scoure the civil rights of all citizens of whatever condition or race in every part of the country. is provisions are eminently proper, and it should be passed. And it is proper enough, nated portion of our citizens should be sceured by the same act which grants forgiveness and complete amnesty to the most guilty of their late oppressors. But unfortuchampions. We trust the Senate will at | debate of the Naval Appropriation bill. once pass the amnesty bill sent up by the House, and then let-both houses pass a wellconsidered civil rights bill, and we shall be happily rid of this question of caste, whether white or black, so far as the statute book can rid us. Time and education will soon complete the good work.

Mr. Henry C. Carey, the eminent political economist, has written a pamphlet against the principle of international copyright .-His position would seem, at first blush, to of the United States against Great Britain. be inconsistent with Mr. Carey's well known | The consideration of the resolution to inviews in favor of protection of home industry-if, indeed, he would admit authorship to be an industry. But he places his opposition to the copyright entirely upon the ground of policy and expediency He argues that Americans profit largely by their present opportunity of buying cheap reprints of foreign publications, while only a few of our authors are; injured by, it. He also thinks our publishers gain by the prevention of monopoly in the republication of foreign books. He seems to ignore entirely the question of the right thus to appropriate the product of another's labor without compensation. If literary productions are property-and we admit they are by establishing a national copyright—it is difficult to see why they are not entitled to as much protection as any other kind of property. As to giving foreign publishers a monopoly of our market, we are as strongly opposed to that as any one can be. Let Mr. Carey place as high an impost duty on foreign books as he pleases; but we do insist

that not only justice but common decency requires that we should pay foreign authors a fair compensation for the fruits of their genius and labors which we so largely enjoy. We should do this, too, in the true interest of our own authors. Mr. Carey's ethics seem to be purely of the commercial sort: but after all, honesty is the best policy with nations as well as individuals. The most interesting recent event in the field of national politics is the resignation by

Col. Forney of his position as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. He writes to the President that he accepted the office most reluctantly, because he apprehended it would scriously interfere with his business, and especially with his independence as a journalist. His letter goes on to say, "Ten months' experience has so entirely confirmed this impression, that F find myself constrained to send you this, my resignation of that office, shall then return to my profession as a far more congenial field of usefulness, and devote all my efforts to my newspaper, and to the energetic support of the principles of the great Republican party." The peculiar among those politicians who think they can "read between the lines." Some think it others, that he wishes to heal the breach between the President's friends and the old anti-slavery leaders, Sumner, Greeley, and Schurz; others, still, that he is getting himself in position to fill Cameron's shoes in the Senate. This last hypothesis receives some support from the Washington telegram in the Press announcing the resignation. It says an independent journalist should hold no office except one of high honor, or one conferred by the people, and that a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives is very different from the Collectorship, and 14th in the discussion of the vexed M'Clureleaves an editor measurably independent. reason for his resignation is the one given in the forencon, was taken up, when Mr. in his letter and in a subsequent editorial, Billingfelt moved to amend it by providing public and to co operate in the great work the case, and that a seventh should be cho-

soul Heroupon the revenue assessor de titions signed by leading citizens were preing that the saying of masses is a valuable law. Mr Wilson introduced a bill to place the Democrats the other. In the House a consideration, and that the land willed him colored soldiers on an equal footing with long debate took place on the proposition to for that purpose was left not as an actual white, as to bounties and pensions. Mr. remove the quarantine station at Philadelbequest, but 4s a remuneration for labor to Summer introduced a resolution for the ap- phia further down the river, and the project be performed on his part for the benefit of indintment of a select committee of seven to was finally defeated by a vote of 37 year to the testator. If this novel position can be investigate sales of ordnance stores alleged 41 nays. The M'Clure-Gray contest bill was maintained, it may logically involve some to have been made by our Government to taken up, and the Senate's amendments legal consequences more unpleasant to his France during the wer between the latter were not concurred in, and a conference reverence than the payment of an inheri- power and Germany in 1870. The resolu- committee was appointed on the part of the safest executive officers in Washington; an tauce tax. The question has been referred tion, which went over under the rule until House. A bill was passed regulating ap example that good men can both obtain and It is hardly necessary to say that we differ | was carried by a vote of 25 to 22. In the | that the appeal was not taken for delay. radically from many of the views held by House a bill was introduced and referred to

our Washingana correspondent; but we are provide for the construction of ten first class compelled this week to indicate our differ- iron steamships, of not less than 3,000 tons of Representatives at Washington conseeach, to connect the ports of the United crates and forever sets apart the net proceeds in his conclusions but is especially lame in States with foreign ports, and to secure to of the public lands for the education of the I am, at least, for it was an "old saying" honor has been maintained, and the Amerievernment for made to suspend the rules and

our future." His sage conclusion that "it lution in favor of repealing all duties on teal shall be invested in United States five per tional Legislature is the sheerest nonsense, organization of the Treasury Department, itional fund. That one half the net proceeds his brilliant argument that because Congress ble the President to retire U.S. Judges on the several States and Territories in propor has power under the Constitution to coin full salary whenever they are permanently tion to their population between the ages of money, it therefore has the right to estab. Hisabled for the performance of their duties four and, twenty-one years: Provided, that for the first ten years the distribution shall lish a telegraph monopoly, is not worthy of was debated; also the Legislative Appropriation bill. No action was taken in either ers to remember always that these letters case. In the House a bill for the erection embody "C. M.'s" conclusions and not ours. of a public building in Albany at an ex- ding census of the United States; that any

was passed in debate on Mr. Sumner's resolution introduced on the 12th in relation to the sale of ordnance stores to France. Mr. Summer disclaimed any intention of making a political point against the Administration; he only wished to vindicate our good name Many other Schators, including oo, that the civil rights of the despised and | Conkling, Sherman, Wilson, and Carpenter, thought it had been introduced for political effect merely, but were in favor of the fullest discussion of it. The Senate adjourned without action upon it. In the a two-thirds vote to pass an amnesty bill, on tea and coffee was reported and referred while a civil rights bill can be passed by a to the Committee of the Whole. Bills to simple majority. That Mr. Sumner's amend- erect public buildings at Indianapolis, Cinment is genuine democracy every candid cinnati, Quincy, and Hartford were reported man must admit; but the Democracy that and debated. The Army Appropriation appears in Congress under that name, isn't bill, calling for \$29,548,000, was reported. the genuine kind, and so this amnesty bill A resolution of inquiry as to the sales of with the civil rights attachment suffered de | naval materiel since June, 1865, was adoptfeat at the hands of the late rebels' special ed. The rest of the session was passed in

Most of the Senate's time on the 15th was spent in debating Mr. Sumner's resolution. Messrs. Hamlin and Conkling attacking, and Sumner and Schurz sustaining it. In the House the bill for the erection of a govern ment building at Quincy, Ill., was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up and considered until the adjourn

A resolution was adopted by the Senate last Friday to print 25,000 copies of the case vestigate the sales of arms by the War Department to France during the Franco-Prussian war was resumed. Messrs. Morton and Conkling denounced the resolution, and Sumner, Schurz, and Tipton argued in favor of it. Without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned until Monday: The House passed a number of private bills, but did no business of general importance.

The State Legislature. A statement was made on the 9th in the Senate that a bill had recently been passed by both houses of the Legislature containing a proviso, but it had been sent to the Governor from the House, and signed, with out the proviso. A resolution was adopted directing an investigation of the matter.-Two more Senators were added to the committee on the M'Clure-Gray contest, making in all-five Republicans and four Democrats. tion day. A report was presented disapproto open the judgment in the case of Paul again. Scheeppe, convicted of murder in the first General or Surveyor General between the and the protocol of proceedings. date of their election and assuming office, a new officer shall be chosen at the next election. Both houses adjourned to the 12th

instant. The Senate held three sessions on the 12th, and almost the whole time was devoted to the M'Clure-Gray contest. The comsented a majority report signed by the five Senate within ten days after its organiza. take the consequences. to take effect on the first of March next. I tion, cannot as the law now is be acted on a bill providing for the present and all future cases of the same kind. The Democratic minority reported in favor of the power of the Senate to try the contest under tone of this has excited no little comment the present law. A long debate followed on the subject, consuming the whole after- are three fold: First, for the actual destrucnoon and evening sessions. At its close the tion of the ships and property captured by party vote-15 to 15. The minority resolut the damages caused to our commerce by tion was then rejected by the same vote. | the rise of the rates of insurance, which | general importance was transacted in the

A joint resolution was passed in the Sente on the 13th for the examination of the

The Senate spent almost the whole of the same subject, which had passed the House of reform within the lines of the Republi- sen by lot. This proposition was debated the remainder of the day, but no vote was reached on it until the next morning, when t was defeated by a tie vote, every Demo-

crat voting against it. Most of the session of the Senate on the 15th was spent in discussion of the case of ficent modern structure in the world. Few the next day, excited great interest. The peals from judgments of Justices of the hold office without a competitive examinamotion to reconsider the Chicago relief bill Peace, requiring the appellant to make outh tion.

Education for the People

2 570" 6 3 4 4 4 6

In the Senate, on the 18th, the bill to cha- of said sales and the whole income of the educational fund shall be apportioned among be made according to the ratio of the illiteracy of their respective populations, as shown from time to time by the last precepense of \$350,000 was reported and passed of its share of said fund for the first year, for the instruction of teachers of common

Each State and Territory shall, before receiving its proportion of said fund, engage that it will provide by law for the free edu cation of all its children between the ages The whole time of the Senate, on the 14th; of six and sixteen years, and will apply all moneys which it shall receive under this act n accordance with its conditions; Provided, that no moneys shall be withheld from any State or Territory for the reason that the laws thereof provide for separate schools for white children and black children, or refuse to organize a system of mixed schools That one or more free schools for all chiliren between the ages of six and sixteer ears shall be kept open in every school disrict in the States and Territories receiving the benefits, of this act, for at least three

months in each year. The bill further enacts penalties for mis applying said fund, and gives the Circuit Courts of the United States exclusive juris nately in this case the Constitution requires | House the bill to repeal the existing duties | diction of all offenses committed against the provisions of this act.

> OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1872.

CENTRALIZATION, WHAT DOES IT MEAN? Whenever some great and beneficent measure is pending like that which sets apart forever the proceeds of the public domain and the survival of the best, in the great for the promotion of public schools, or a race of life must be true Perhaps so; perlaw for the protection of immigrants in haps not. How is it? Are the rich the despotism." No greater absurdity has ever

been formed into a partisan watchword. The people have two sets of legislative changed equally often and are equally dependent upon the will of the majority, it is only a question of expediency whether the if indeed the quotation is from Solomon. law shall be enacted by the one or the other | So has it always been; so will it always be. egislative body.

Uniformity of laws is essential to the uniy of a nation. The national banks have done not only much to consolidate us as a union between the States.

Uniformity and skill of administration constitute the great science of government fame to get rich, we are far ahead of those for our future; and if we expect to hold this great continent together, with the ever most inexhaustible sums given for charitavarying interests, we must teach the people ble purposes; count them by billions. to look to Congress for a correct solution of Righteous—yes, righteous notwithstanding policy, instead of fostering sectional pecu- all our courts and all our litigation; the jarities under the specious form of State great mass of our people love to deal right-

THE WASHINGTON TREATY QUESTION. The petulant remarks of Mr. Gladstone England seems to be capable of manufacturing ready-made opinions for the entire islegood men and women living in it. It is a and, have taken the official public by sur- better world than any we have been acquainprise. Thus far it has been regarded as a ted with-a good deal arate earnings was favorably reported; also political dodge to regain lost popularity and thropes are in the habit of giving it credit to stem the growing tide of republicanism. for being. a bill preventing the sale of liquors on elec- If England's old hostility can be revived, ving the Civil Code recently revised by the odium of the Republic; but this is a dan- is concerned. We have had quite a number Commissioners. A bill was introduced au gerous game, for the dogs of discord and of cases and a few deaths, and circumstanthorizing the Court of Cumberland county war are more easily let loose than chained ces render it probable that the disease may

Let us state the case as briefly as possible. degree, and to grant a new trial. In the The Board! of Arbitrators (Great Britain. House a bill was favorably reported providithe United States, and Switzerland) have ding that in case of the death of an Auditor | before it as their chart the text of the treaty

If then the United States, the plaintiff in this case, has claimed damages beyond the letter of the treaty, England, who is the defendant, can demur and ask that the Board strike so much from the case; or it can plead the general issue, traversing that consequential damages. If then, notwithmittee to which the matter was referred pre- standing this, demurrer, the Board should award damages not sanctioned by the trea-Republican members, in substance that the ty, England would be in a position to repupetition not having been presented to the diate said treaty for misconstruction, and

by the Senate. The majority also reported to hold in advance that the Board agreed upon will not do justice in the case. If she has not lawyers of sufficient ability to meet she can procure them on the continent, or even in the United States.

The damages claimed by the United States majority resolution was rejected by a strict | the Alabama and other cruisers. Secondly,

"The last class of damages however is only grievance is, and not for the purpose of get- month, and the credit of the Government. crease the pay of the Commissioners of the srgument, is in proper place. It is for Eng. fully inaugurated. counties of M'Kean, Clinton, and Elk was land to show that under the treaty and the general construction of laws no notice can be taken of damages of so remote a degree. It seems to us that a request from the defenargue his case in accordance with his views, credit, and with a debased and worthless must fight it out, there can never be a case where the right is so completely on our side.

> York city upon the battery grounds. post office building will be the most magnito convey persons to the upper stories, 24 and 22 feet high respectively, and they have tions. been amply provided.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. The prompt confirmation of Mr. Hurlburd to be Comptroller of the Currency for | would have been to-day, under Democratic the next five years is a well-deserved compliment to an able, honest, and discreet officer. Mr. Hurlburd is one of the best and C. M.

OUR WILLIAMSPORT LETTER.

Puritan State and the lofty hills, the rapid their Government; they are running it by streams, and the pathless woods of old Ti-

and people with whom I have had a life-long dence that the great body of the people are association, but it seems to me that in point dissatisfied with the party. It would be a of enchanting scenery and intelligent humanically almost, if some objections were not of enchanting scenery and intelligent humanity few regions excel the Northern Tier: of course from the Democrats; "Is their few counties are ahead of yours, and few towns are more beautiful than Wellsboro.

Though never much of a hunter, it seems to me that a camp in the woods of Tloga, even now, with a jolly set of hunters,-the Colonel, and Bacchus, and those "mighty hunters" of Charleston, especially since the two former, it is said, have joined the Templars,—would be a great relief from the monotony of city life and the loneliness of a place where every man is attending to his own business and intent, soul and body, upon making money.

Why should it be so, that money making has become the main business of life? We call it getting a living and laying up something for old age. Is it necessary for that purpose to direct all our energies into that channel? Is it necessary to fret and fume and calculate and contrive, night and day, year in and year out, in order to fence out poverty and furnish ourselves with meats and drinks and clothing, a quiet fire to sit by, and a comfortable bed to lie on? Who says that it is not? They that find themselves in old age in quiet possession of quiet neglect, with the undisputed privilege of looking with quiet envy upon their rich neighbors, and of taking the lower seats in the synagogue, while they who, by restless activity, untiring vigilance, and calculating management have secured "the great reward," go up higher to receive the adulatory deference of their fellow laborers, who

their present exalted position. Darwin's doctrine about natural selection tronsitu, or a provision for a postal telegraph | happiest? Do riches consolidated in masses system, the cry is raised of "centralized remain consolidated? Look at the rich men of the country; poor once, rich in old age. Cast your eye along to the end of another generation; where are their riches? Scatagents whom they elect every two years.— tered to the four winds of heaven, to be One set they send to Congress and the other gathered up by that other generation who to the State Legislatures; and as both are began life poor also. "One generation gathereth and another generation scattereth."-Solomon understood the matter in his day, It is God's ordinance. So is the world to be improved; so are generations to be made

have quietly toiled that they might occupy

better, both physically and mentally. Shall we say made better morally? Yes, nation, but they are both economical and morally. The world is improving. Morconvenient. Suppose Congress never had ally, physically, and mentally are men betthe power of creating a uniform coin or ter now than they were in those early ages currency—how loose would be the bonds of which the lovers of the ancient so fondly denominate "the good old times." With all our restlessness and fuss and

good old times. Benevolent-see the aleously by their neighbors. Kind and courteous—let the man or woman come forward who would wantonly injure the feelings of and the sudden, causeless, and ill considered those by whom they are surrounded. Well, agitation of the London press, which in well, this, on the whole, is a very good world, and there are a great many very

The small pox, however, seems to have republicanism will to some extent share the depreciated its value as far as Williamsport increase. We hope not, however. Though small pox prevails here, yet there is not the tenth part as much as we have credit for.-When you hear of a hundred cases, sit down and write ten. Yours, truly, J. E.

Republican Promises Redcemed.

There is not a promise made by the Republican party to the people of the United States which has not been redeemed. It was under Republican auspices and by Republican measures that the insurrectionary States were restored to the Union. But portion of the complaint which relates to for these measures, wisely conceived and judiciously executed, those States would still be under military governments and practically severed as States from their relations to the common government. The Democernment. The Republicans met the insurgents, conquered them, and saved the Gov. As the case stands, England has no right | ernment. Having done this as a party, as a party they were forced to reconstruct the shattered Southern fabric. The Democrats would give them no aid in this work. It devolved therefore on the Republican party Evarts, it is her misfortune; but perhaps first, to save Southern society from destruc

tion, to beat back the foes who were assailing the very citadel of the Union, and then restore order and government in the South. This achievement was equal to that of founding new States.

The heavy debt necessarily incurred to with consummate ability and skill. If the finances of the nation had been mismanaged

and had failed during the rebellion, the Con-The Senate adjourned leaving the bill in drove our ships from the sea; and, lastly, federates would, probably, have triumphed the committee reporting it. No business of the damages caused by the prolongation of The war currency is a pesse currency.—
There has been no repudiation, no scaling no compromise with creditors, but the in urged as collateral, to show how great our is reduced at the rate of eight millions per ting an equivalent, because no human pow- at home and abroad is as good as it would Harrisburg water works. The M'Clure- er can adjust the amount. The last class of have been if there had been no rebellion. Gray contest was debated, but no conclusion remote damages was properly presented in duced, and the funding of the national deb was reached. In the House a bill to in aid of the two former, and, as a lawyer's at a lower rate of interest has been success What party in the whole history of the

country has so well managed the finances? Can any fair-minded man find fault with a party which has achieved such results? The 14th in the discussion of the vexed M'Clure. It seems to us that a request from the defenction of a nation is everything to it. Its Gray case. In the afternoon a bill on the dant to the plaintiff in this case to plead and currency is its life-blood. A nation without is both impudent and ridiculous. If we currency, exists only in name. It can have neither vitality nor respectability.
Under Republican auspices, and as there

where the right is so completely on our side. sult of Republican measures, every human A NEW CUSTOM HOUSE FOR NEW YORK. - being in this country is free. This is the Influential men of both political parties freest land the sun ever shone upon. Equal are agitating the question of the erection of trights has been secured and made per suitable custom house buildings in New did the Democrats contribute to this benign result? None whatever. On the contrary Now since the exterior wait of the post they have opposed every measure of the office edifice has been raised to the second kind. True to their old notions of class and story, the public begins to realize that the caste, they have obstructed every effort which has been made to elevate and improve the condition of the masses. Pre ended advocates of Democracy, they have mands that the priest shall pay a cellateral sented in favor of reforming the manner of the M'Clure-Gray contest, but nothing was persons can realize the overpowering effect denied its first principles whenever the Reinheritance tax on the amount bequeathed appointing to and removing from office, also reflected, every vote resulting in a tie of 14 of a structure whose first story is thirty feet publicans have sought to apply them for the benefit of the people.

The laws have been enforced for the protection of persons and property in all sections. The Republican party is in this respect eminently conservative. Laws have been enacted to suppress violence in the south, and but for these laws and their rigid enforcement large portions of that section auspices, given over to anarchy and the rule of the strong hand. This new rebellion, instigated and conducted for political purposes, would have assumed the most alarming proportions but for the prompt action of the Republican party. It would be useless to inquire what aid had been given by the Democrats to suppress this violence and restore order to that section, for they were the prime instigators of the disorders, and even now seek to screen and excuse the

عُلِّى وَالْمُونِينَ مِنْ مُنْ اللَّهُ مِنْ مُنْ مُنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مِنْ مُن مِنْ مُن

their own agents. Their agents have made good returns for the confidence reposed in Objections raised by a few men inraised. Opposition is looked for as a matter vocation, Hal." But all the reasons are with the Republicans. There is no reason why the people should trust the Democrats. Even if their affairs had been badly man-

vast and precious interests, to the party of Buchanan and Breckenridge and Toombs. We can judge of the future only by the The Republican party has been faithful to its pledges; it has been tried, and not found wanting. Its principles, more than any others that could be conceived, are in consonance with the feelings, the impulses, the judgment, the hopes and aims of the American people. We believe the people guided by the experience of the past, will still confide in this party. We do not believe they will abandon it to defeat as long as it adheres to its great cardinal principles, and redeems its pledges as faithfully us i has done since the administration of public affairs was confided to its hands in 1860.— Washington Chronicle.

aged, they would hesitate long before they

would commit this Government, with it

HERMAIC SOCIETY. Lecture Course---1871-72.

THE following lecturers have been engaged for the Hormaic Lecture Course for the ensuing season: ANNA E DIORINSON..... March 4, 1872 HENRY WARD BEECHER..... OHARLES "CARLETON" COFFIN.

M. F. ELLIOTT, Pres't.
JOHN I. MITCHELL,
HUGH YOUNG,
JEROME B. POTTER,
J. H. BOJARD, Soc't.
Managers. Jan. 1.1872-4f

For Sale or Rent. THE Shoe Shop and Fixtures on Crafton Street, op posite Wagner's Tailor Shop. This is a good chance for any one desiring to engage in the business. For particulars, inquire at C. W. Sears' Shoe Shop on Main street, 1st door east of Van Horn's Cabinet Shop. Feb. 7, 1872-Sw.

L. SEARS.

Farm for Sale. THE subscriber for the first time, offers his farm for sale, located on the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville failroad in Middlebury township, Tioga Co., Pa., nine miles from Tioga, eight from Wellsboro, and one-fourth mile from Middlebury Depot and junction of the Elkmila from Middlebury Depot and junction of the Elk-land, Osceola and Knoxville roads, containing 156 acres. well adapted to dairying purposes, three hundred bearing apple trees, choice varieties; large peach or chard, frame house and barn thereon. For further information, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Jan. 31, 1872-tf. Crooked Creek, Tioga Co., Pa

House and Lot for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his house and lot on Lincoln Street, opposite Jacob Sticklin, in Wellsboro, on reasonable terms. Said house is in good condition, and a choice lot of fruit trees on the premises. For particulars inquire of GEO. F. BERWART, Jan. 31, 1872-3t.

> TO THE FARMERS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

AM now building at my manufactory, in Lawrence FANNING MILL,

which possesses the following advantages over all other 1. It separates rye, oats, rat litter, and foul seed, and hess, and cookle, from wheat. 2. If cleans flax seed, takes out vellow seed, and all 3. It cleans timothy seed. i. It does all other separating required of a mill.

This mill is built of the best and most durable tim er, in good style, and is sold cheep for cash, or pro I will fit a patent sieve, for separating cats from wheat, to other mills, on reasonable terms.

Lawrenceville, Jan. 1, 1872.

J. H. MATHER.

STATEMENT Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Treasury of Tio ga County for the Year 1871. \$173 48 \$42 22 30 16 6,909 01 6,970 87 941 52 2,831 02 " 1869, bounty tax for 1869, bounty tax for 1870, county tax for 1870, State tax for 1870, county poor tax for 1870, township poor for 1870, bounty tax for 1871, county tax for 1871, State tax for 1871, 4,304 99 10,743 15 20,698 15 258 89 1.026 71 1,277 20 state tax for 1871, county poor fax for 1871, township poor fax for 1871, militis tax for 1871, of Commonw'th costs, paid by on county loans of 1871, 273 8 of A. S. Brewster for rent, of William Benson, of M. D. Wilhelm.

on county bonds, on scated lands returned, \$80,227 49 EXPENDITURES. Commissioners' Wages mount paid M. W. Wetherbee, \$278:12 Job Rexford, T. O. Hollis, Commissioners' Clerk mount paid Thomas Allen \$1,000 0 Auditors. P. Hurley and al., \$159 5 Arche

S. D. Phillips and al., A. F. Packard, 24 24 19 44 Traverse Jurors mount raid George M'Lean and al., \$2,516 2 Grand Jurors. \$623 86 \$108.00 mount paid L. H. Brewster and al., Justices. Amount paid J. C. Strang and al., 827 25 Amount paid E. Kinner and al., \$1,854 00 Printing. ount paid P. C. Van Gelder and al. \$488 00 mount paid F. K. Wright and al., ount paid John Bailey and al., \$2,435 8 District Attorney Amount paid John I. Mitchell and al... \$499 00

\$223 75

8723 12

9742

\$270 91

\$446 70

\$15 9

\$830 7

\$223 4

2 tubs of butter, 100 lbs. tallow,

100 lbs. tallow, 10 00: 150 gallons vinegar, 37 50; 4 bbls. flour, 40 00 1 bbl. apples, 2 50. 200 lbs. grease, 8 00: 1 bbl. bolled cider, 20 00

10 lbs. maple sugar, 2 00 800 lbs. corn meal, 7 00

1 gal. maple syrup, 1 00 160 lps. dried apples, 18 75 13 cans of fruit, 6 50 8 bush. pess, 12 00

d bars soap,

2 lbs. pepper, 1 lb. coffee, 7 lbs. yarn,

veying paupers there

mount paid A. Lovelov and al.. Viewing Bridges and Bridge Views. Amount paid H. Baker and al., Repairing Bridges W. Westbrook and al., mount paid Silas Allis in Gaines,

Hiram Costley in Knoxville,

Silas Allis in Richmond,

Silas Allis in Rutland,

Charles Ryon in Elkland,

Metcalf and Gilbert in Brook

Damages to Improvements paid M. S. Baldwin's estate, Thomas Pride, William Stevens and al., Newton Bulkley, Sampson, Seamane James Lewis, ob Lloyd, Briggs,
J. Berry,
J. Brion,
William B. Emmick,
S. B. Russell,
William Frick,
S. V. Bumah,
N. West,
Amariah Hazlett,
Archibald Hazlett,
4 H. Hugles, Briggs, A. H. Ingles. Road Views.

ount naid David Heise and al. Amount paid F. D. Hutton and al. Clerk of Quarter Services Amount paid John F. Donaldson. Prothonotary's Fees. Amount paid John F. Donaldson. Repairing Jail. Amount naid J. J. Brady and al. mount paid E. A. Fish and al., Eastern Penitentiaru Sheriff's Fees Amount paid E. A. Fish, Money Refunded 7. White and al., Postage.

DAN EL MY TON

WILLIAMSPORT, Feb. 14, 1872.

Editors of Agitator:—"Once a man and twice a child" is an old saying—older than criminals engaged in them, Difficult foreign questions have been adjusted, and the nation is at peace with all the world. At the same time the national

\$127. 8 Wood and Coal. mount paid T. P. Wingate and al. Jury Commissioners John B. Bailey and al., Teachers' Institutes Anount paid E. A. Horton and al., Inquests. Amount paid A. S. Brewster and al. Court House and Offices. Amount paid John F. Donaldson and al. \$162 12 Township Appeals.

Amount paid Job Rexford ank al., Amount paid M. Bullard for express, &c.,
E. Kinner for land returned,
Charles Moore, going to Liberty,
E. H. Hastings, lamps, &c.,
A. Foley, lamp trimmings, &c.,
P. R. Williams, paint brush,

" John Linket. al., int't on bonds, 7.875'3' The following is an account of the expenses at the The following is an account of the expenses at the County House and farm and for keeping paupers ontside the County House, including those at the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg:

Feb. 9, '71. William Roberts, hardware,

W. T. Mathers, groceries,

A. Husted, for Bloss paupers.

199 35

A. Husted, for Bloss paupers.

8 56 Jane Jones, W. L. Warriner, for Delmar pauper, William C. Kress, drugs, J. R. Barker, dry goods, Mathers & Holliday, groceries, Ephraim Hart, flour, Trunau & Bowen, sawing lumber, saac Plank, planter and sower, Isaac Plauk, planter and sower, Truman Brothers, provisions, D. C. Holden, cows, John Gray, blacksmithing, Joh Willcox, butter, andid Folcy, sewing machine, L. A. Gardner, groceries, G. W. Navel, repairing harness, G. S. Cook, cow, D. G. Edwards, seed peas, W. W. Wetherhee row.

F. K. Wright, interest on money, M. Bullard, express charges, H. S. Hashings & Co., oth, &c., M. Bullard, express charges, A. M. Roy, printing, P. Damon, use of room, Lames Bondidsh, usill express.

J. F. Ripley:
Ingham;
Dickinson for Mary M. Jackson, 100

Ingham;
J. Dickinson for Mary M. Jackson, 1
J. C. Clark, taking depositions,
William C. Kress, goods, &c.,
T. A. Robinson, interest on money,
Merrick & Young, insurance,
T. O. Hollis, going to Ward,
D. L. Deane, Recorder's fees, &c.,
John Bühr, work in Prot'y's office,
R. C. Cox, interest, costs, &c.,

II D. Hackley, newspaper,

Commissioners' Counsel.

Distributing Duplicates, de.

Reference of Civil Actions.

County Treasurer.

" a Biato Treasurer, R. W. Mackey, 632 40

. Parkhurst and al. co. bonds, 37,142 0

3212 9

\$30 0

\$1,305

nount paid M. W. Wetherbee mid al ..

Amount paid Robert C. Cox,

M. W. Wetherbee cow. Truman Brothers, provisions, William Roberts, hardware, yilliam Roberts, mardware, . 2. C. Bailey, hardware, . Thomas Hardin, blankets, . 1. S. Hastings, drugs, &c., . 2. C. Mathers, salt, . Hastings & Coles, drugs, Dr. W. W. Webb, half of salary,

or. W. W. Good, that of salary,
C. Stratton, for Delinar pauper,
Iano Jones, for Bloss pauper,
F. E. Cleveland, for Union pauper,
D. S. Randall, for Union pauper,
A. Griswold, removing Union pauper,
J. A. Shoff, for Middlebury pauper,
J. A. Shoff, for Middlebury pauper,
J. A. Shoff, for Middlebury pauper, George Hebe, removing pauper, Nathan Lester, for Charleston pauper, Asa Morrell, for Rutland pauper, William Moyer, for Wellsboro pauper, John A. Weir, Fa. Lunatic Hogpital, 8 H. H. Elliott, for Delmar pauper, S. W. Sherman, for Rutland pauper, C. C. Mathers, dry goods, Jane Jones, for Bloss pauper, John Harris, for Nelson pauper, Houghton, Orr & Co., Delmar pauper, W. L. Warriner, for Delmar pauper, Abel Warriner, for Delmar pauper, Abel Warriner, for Delmar pauper. Asa Morrell, for Rutland pauper,

bel Warriner, for Delmar pauper, Abel Warriner, for Delinar pauper,
E. Stratton, for Delinar pauper,
A. H. Elliott. for Delinar pauper,
James S. Robb, for Farmington pauper,
L. H. Brewster, taking pauper to C. H.,
L. B. Sheives, taking pauper to C. H.,
Ts. Keeney, Justice's costs in Midd'ry,
Theremy, Institute across in Midd'ry, Ts. Keeney, Justice's costs in Midd'rr, 1 00
T. Keeney, Justice's costs in Chatham, 60
Morgan Seeley, taking pauper to C. H., 6 88
J. M. Barden, for Rutland pauper, 10 00
C. S. Strout, for Rutland pauper, 4 50
S. A. Hayes, taking pauper to C. House, 4 10
Jane Jones, for Bloss pauper, 7 50
J. H. Everett, taking pauper to c. ho'e, 13 42
William Densmore, for Bloss pauper, 23 00
Brooks & Austin, threshing grain, 92 86
C. C. Mathers dry goods. 9 66

Brook & Austin, threshing gr C. C. Mathers, dry goods, L. A. Gardner, groceries, B. T. Van Horn, cabinet work, Houghton, Orr & Co., wagon, Hastings & Coles, drugs, Mathers & Holliday, groceries, William Roberts, hardware, J. R. Barker, dry Goods. . R. Barker, dry goods, John Van Order, whisky, Villiam C. Kress, drugs,. William C. Kress, drugs.

R. C. Balley, hardware,
E. R. Himball, groceries,
Lewis M'Connell, shingles,
H. Young & Co., paper, &c.,
M. W. Wetherbee, sheep.
Joseph Mitchell, coal,
Dr. C. K. Thompson, 'A year's calary, 22
John A. Weir, Pa. L. Hospital,
William C. Kress, drugs, 34
William C. Kress, drugs, 35
William C. Kress, 35
William C. William

William Wingate, moving buildings, M. W. Wetherbee, cattle. Benjamin Austin, sash, windows, &c., Hastings & Coles, drugs, Mathers & Holliday, groceries, 2. R. Kimball, groceries, 3. T. Van Horn, cabinet work,

C. C. Mathers, dry goods, William Reberts, hardware, Derby & Fisbler, shoemaking, L. F. Rockwell, shingles, iam C. Kréss, drugs, John H. Van Dusen, for Middlebury pa'r, John Dusen, for Delmar pauper, W. L. Warriner, for Delmar pauper, Jane Jones, for Bloss pauper, J. H. Van Dusen, for Middlebury pa'r, John H. Shaff, for Middlebury pa'r, John H. Shaff, for Middlebury pauper, S. A. Hays, taking pauper to c. house. E. Stratton, for Delmar pauper, J. L. Sazton, for Fall Brook pauper, Charles Marrell

J. L. Saxion, for Fall Brook pauper, Charles Morrell, for Jackson pauper, Dr. C. K. Thompson, 'y year's salary, Truman & Bowen, lumber, H. G. Martin, for Liberty pauper, Jane Jones, for Bloss pauper, T. Reèney, Justice's costs, Middl'ry, E. Stratton, for Delmar pauper, M. D. Wilhelm; removing pauper, J. R. Bayker, dry Roods. Ond A. Weir, Pa. L. Hospital, D. W. Hubbard, for Sullivan pauper, R. C. Bailey, hardware, William Roberts, hardware, J. Navel, repairing harness, B. T. Van Horn, cabinet work, Wheeler, repairing, &c.

C. J. Wheeler, repairing, &c.,
L. A. Gardner, groceries,
Derby & Fishler, shoes,
C. C. Mathers, groceries,
Hastings & Coles, drugs, &c.,
C. W. Sears, shoes,
E. R. Kimball, groceries,
Benjamin Austin, doors, &c.,
W. J. Horton, goods, &c.,
Lage Sears, repairing, &c. W. J. Horton, goods, &c.,
Isaac Sears, repairing, &c.,
William C. Kress, drugs, &c.,
J. R. Barker, dry goods,
Merrick & Young, insurance,
John Harris, for Nelson pauper,
E. Stratton, for Delmar pauper,
M. D. Wilhelm, removing pauper,
T. A. Robinson, bill for help, &c.,
T. A. Robinson, daughter's work,
John Miller, for Charleston pauper
W. Lester, for Charleston pauper,
E. Stratton, for Delmar pauper,
E. Stratton, for Delmar pauper,
R. Lownsbury, blacksmithing,
John A. Weir, Pa. L. Hospital,

R. Lownsbury, blacksmithing, John A. Weir, Pa. L. Hospital, Pritchard & Sales, stoves, John Gray, blacksmithing, W. D. Turbell, drugs, Total amount of expenditures. \$77.818 36

The fellowing property was on hand at the County Poor House and farm on the 1st day of January, 1872, By 600 miles' travel..... 50 lbs. tobacc. 10 lbs. sugar, 10 tos. Sugar,
20 gals syrup,
1 plough point,
3 tons of coal,
leather, &c.,
4 women's skirts
9 men's shirts,
3 pair drawers,
11 coats,
6 yests 8 pair pants, 7 pair socks, Tioga County, cs. We the Commissionars of Tioga county, do certify that the foregoing is a correct state ment of the receipts and expenditures therein set forth. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals of office this 29th day of January, 1872.

P. V. VAN NESS, LOR REYFORD. 2 boys' shirts, 6 pillow ticks, 6 bed ticks, 12 tons of straw 3 pair men's boots, 3 p'r men's shoes,

Attest: Tuos. Allen, Clerk. Robert C. Cox, Treasurer of Tioga County, in Account with said County from Jan. 19, 1871, to Jan. 19, 1872 DR. CR. CR. CR. CR. CR. Sea'd land tax ref'd. \$98 68 County tax, 1868, Outs'g co. tax 1809, 209.59 County, 1869, "1869, 465 79 Bounty, 1869, Bounty tax, 1869, 181 64 County poor, 1869, "1870, 10,457 46 Township do, 1869, County, 1870, 1,322 99 County, 1870, 1,322 99 County, 1870, 1,70 County poor, 1870, 5,742 46 State, 1870, Township of, 1870, 5,743 46 State, 1870, 5,743 46 S 10% yds. cot'n cloth, 1 11% yds. denims 1 doz. sh's wadding, 70 8 hanks lin'n thread, 90 1 boy's suit clothes, 3 00

County poor, 1870, 3,742 46 State, 1870, 223 04
Township p'r, 1870, 5,933 03 County poor, 1870, 573 51
Bounty, 1871, 23,183 93 Township do, 1870, 573 50
County, 1871, 31,719 44 Com'n on bo'ty, '70, 361 26
State, 1871, 1,895 89 County, 1870, 1,331 13
County, poor, 1871, 5,780 51 State, 1870, 23 57
Township do, 1871, 8,844 13 County poor, 1870, 23 67
Militia, 1871, 1,520 00 Township do, 1870, 400 75
Common'ith costs, 353 85 Abat'ts bou'ty, '70, 2,933 45
County loans, '71, 22,010 88 do county, '70, 2,933 45
County loans, '71, 22,010 88 do county, '70, 2,933 45
County loans, '71, 22,010 88 do county, '70, 2,933 45
County loans, '71, 27, 77, 81 do county, '70, 2,933 45
County loans, '71, 27, 77, 81 do county, '70, 2,933 45
County loans, '71, 27, 77, 81 do county, '70, 2,933 45
County loans, '71, 27, 77, 81 do county, '70, 2,933 45
County loans, '71, 22, 10 88 do county, '70, 2,933 45
County loans, '71, 22, 10 88 do county, '70, 2,933 45
County loans, '71, 22, 10 88 do county, '70, 2,933 45
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County loans, '71, 22, 10 88 do county, '70, 2,933 45
County loans, '71, 22, 10 88 do county, '70, 2,933 45
County loans, '71, 2 1 box buttons, 7: 9 yds. white flannel, 6 56

The Superintendent of the County House and Farm and the County Commissioners make the following report of the account of Tioga county with the several townships, and boroughs for keeping paupers at the County House, including board, clothing, medicine, &c., from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 1st day of January, 1872; also the following bills of temporary relief and for bringing paupers to the County House; and also including the expense at the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg and the cost of conveying naupers there. | Produce sold, | 273 53 | do | State, | (9 76 | Rent of C. House, | 60 00 | do | co. poor, | 310 56 | do | tow'p do | 283 76 | do | tow'p do | BLOSS-5 paupers, females; ages, 70, 61, 29, 31, and paid expense of taking paupers to C. H.... \$13 4 Temporary renef. 94 vo Taking paupers to Harrisburg 23 76 Paid Pa. L. Hospital fer keeping A. Jones 114 37 78 weeks' board at County House 158 64 £404 88 BROOKFIELD-3 paupers; 2 males, 1 female; ages

\$255 60 OHATHAM 4 paupers; 2 males, 2 females; ages, 91 50, 21, 4. \$448 97 CHARLESTON 7 pumpers; 2 males, 5 females; ages, 1871

COVINGTON (borough)—
To paid Pa. L. Hospital for keeping S, Cleveland, \$47.75 COVINGION (township)—3 paupers; 1 male, 2 females; ages, 75, 26, 75.

To paid Pa. L. Hospital for keeping S. Cleveland, \$47.75
COVINGION (township)—3 paupers; 1 male, 2 females; ages, 1, 56, 81.

To 108 weeks' board. \$219.74
CLYMER—3 paupers; 1 male, 2 females; ages, 1, 56, 81.

To paid Pa. L. Hospital for keeping J. Gun. \$169.83
104 weeks' board. \$211.60
\$311.60
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DELAIAR—4 paupeis; 2 males, 2 females; 69, 86, 77,

do county, "
do State, "
do co. poor, "
do tow'p poor, "

\$6 00-\$363 00

Com'n on co. orders, 716 97 Com'n on poor do, 137 94

\$211 14

of January, 1871.

Deduct difference in value of same Less the rise in value of hay

Balance in favorof inventory of 1872...

Co. Donds rede d. 37,142 % Int't on co. loans, 7,875 57 Expense of militis, 460 80 Co. orders rede d. 23,895 t4 Poor do redeem'd. 9,195 92 Com'n on bonds p'd. 381 57 Com'n on int'st p'd. 68 80 Com'n militia paid. 12 60 Com'n on co. orders 716 87

Temporary relief. . 129 63

NELSON-3 paupers; 2 males, 1 female; ages, 81,

Expense of taking pauper to County House, 69 3-7 weeks' board.

RICHMOND-4 paupers; 1 male, 8 females; ages 11, 35, 4, 2.

Dexpense of taking pauper to County House, \$3 00 Paid Pa. L. Hospital for keeping F. R. Waters, 165 00

o 196-7 weens boats...

TIOGA (borough)—I pauper, male, aged 14.

fo naid Pa. I. Hoapital keeping H. Hotchkiss, \$164 48

105 79

WELLSBORG—9 paupers; 7 males, 2 females; ages, 80, 71, 63, 8, 39, 67, 38, 75, not known.

Fo expense of taking pappers home. \$9 25

Temporary relief. A. 6 00

Paid Pa. I. Hospital for keeping E. Fellows, 156 00

Amount of inventory of personal property 1st

The 'Commissioners conclude that as the improve-nents during the year 1872 amount to over eleven hun-

county poor.

The price charged the townships, &c., for board at

Tioga county for the year 1871:
To county orders.

\$353 40
By 109 days' service at \$3 per day, \$327 00
By 440 miles' travel.

28 40-\$333 40

o. bonds rede'd. 37.142 06

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Tiega county, having audited, adjusted, and settled the accounts of R. C. Cox, Treasurer of said county, from January 11, 1871, to January 19, 1872, do find as above. Witness our hands this 16th day of January, 1872.
ISRAEL STONE,
A. F. PACKARD,
Auditors.

3198 20 , 200 . 140 90

8501 95

. . \$105 14

JACKSON-4 paupers; 2 maics, 2 females; ages, 66.

LAWRENCEVILLE-6 paupers; 3 maies, 3 females

LAWRENCE-4 paupors; 1 male, 8 females; age-

62, 64, 28, 6. Fo 161 5-7 weeks' board......\$329 by

LIBERTY-3 paupers; 2 males, 1 female; ages, 78,

MIDDLEBURY-6 paupers; 2 males, 3 females; ages,

To expense of taking pauper to County House, \$9 82

o temporary relief..... Paid Pa. L. Hospital for keeping M. Farr.

MORRIS—I pauper, male, aged 78. To 52 weeks' board.....

63 2.7 weeks' board

To 93 5-7 weeks' board.......

995 43 By expense of keeping paupers at C.
House and charged to townships. \$4,400 74
By temporary relief to paupers outside of County House, and removal, 606 83

kind of property between '71 and '72, \$600 00 Inventory of 1872 of property at farm. \$3,710 99

Solution of 1872 of property at farm. \$3,816 17

Deduct balance of inventory after taking out difference in value. 8,716 69 9159 18

P. V. VAN NESS, Commissioner, in account with

CR. By 109 days' service............ \$327 00

£178 0 \$26 €4

RUTLAND-4 paupers; 1 male, 3 females; ages, 11,

SULLIVAN-3 paupers; 2 males, 1 female; ages, 78,

RECAPITULATION. Total amount expended, as per bills given

deducted from the account (\$995 43) to be paid by the county poor.

The price charged the townships, &c., for board at the County House, upon the estimate of the cost per week for each pauper, is a small fraction over two dollars and three cents per week. This includes everything expended upon the paupers—food, clothing, medicine, schooling, &c. There have been at the County House during the year \$4 paupers, and an average of over 43 during the whole year. 25 of them are over 70 years of age, and 10 of these over 80 years of age. Nearly all of them are sickly and need a great deal of waiting upon. The balance are nearly all diotic and insane. The Commissioners were compelled this year to build an extra building in which to keep the insane, so they could be kept from doing injury to themselves, to others, and to property. The Superintendent is compelled to hire all the help to carry or the farm and to do the work in the house, not 'getting but little help from the paupers. The cost of decroring and keeping the insane at the Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg is \$3 per week. This does not include clothing or any other expenses. The Commissioners in allowing temporary relief outside the County House, have generally consulted with the township Supervisors before granting it, and would urge the passage of a law authorizing a county poor tax instead of a township tax. The Superintendent, Mr. Robinson, still meets the approbation of the Commissioners and the immates of the County House, and he deserves much credit for his management. The county is fortunate in having such a man to manage the county property. And his humanity to the paupers is worthy of praise.

\$411 87 Amount of county bounty loans, as per statement of county Auditors published January, 1871, \$92,713 63
Amount loaned by Commissioners in 1871, 22,010 83

Ab'ts on bounty "

\$184 21