A. F. BARNES, EDITOR. TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1878.

The "Liberal" Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, has been shelved, and Gov. Oglesby elected to the United States Senate in his place.

Last Wednesday the U. S. Senate passed a bill abolishing the franking privilege on the 1st of July next. This is a good move, and we hope to see the bill pass the House; but we have small faith that it will do so,-Congress has got in the way of passing the tmeasure in one branch only to kill it, in the dodge, which deceives nobody, was played

The yellow handbill put forth in favor of the removal of the county seat to Tioga talks, in a very lofty-way, of the "little village" of Wellsboro. This is particularly rich when you look at the statistics Last year the assessed valuation of improved real estate in Wellsboro was \$256,741; of Tiogs, \$55,824. The total valuation of Wellsboro NB9 \$275,641; of Tioga, \$63,156. The number of taxables in the "little village" of Wellsboro was 450, while in the "com- of Court, report in favor of building new mercial center" of Tioga there were just county buildings at Wellsboro for any 121. "The thistle that was in Lebanon cont to the cedar that was in Lebanon, saying. Give thy daughter to my son to wife and there passed by a wild beast that was way.' in Lebanon, and trode down the thistle."

## Arguments for Division.

We have received several letters favoring the proposed division of the county; but as we have not space to print them all we have concluded to state the points made by the most pertinent and forcible of them, with such comments as may seem just. We certainly have no desire to suppress or blink any fair argument that can be adduced in considered in all its bearings the more cer. more." in it is to be condemned by the people of he county.

James V. Leach, Esq., of Westfield, sends us a letter in favor of division, which is noteworthy as being in strong contrast to ble ?' most of the arguments put forth by the promoters of that project. Indeed, it is in such strong contrast to the colored literature pen, Gaines, Elk, and parts of Delmar and Morris, say about the matter of dividing of the day furnished us by the Elmira Ad Old Tioga? certiser press in the interest of a little hamlet near the New York line, that we should their citizens say they don't want Old Tioga take pleasure in publishing it if we had the divided. room to spare.

Mr. Leach sets out by admitting that the originators of the scheme are prompted by selfish motives, but thinks we were not war- home ?" handful of needy and greely local politic you shall have your answer. Don't let us clana." Possibly not; but the fact that the talk at random. principal promoters of the scheme are men largely interested in real estate at the proposed new county towns, would seem to indicate that we were not far from the mark in our statement. Why does Mr. Leach in favor of a new county with a county seat | their inclination, Wellsboro would speedily at Gaines? Mr.: Billings owns over twenty | be blotted from off the face of the earth:-Leach and our readers can put that and that together as well as we can. As for the local whiticians, it is whispered in no very low tones that if certain Tioga candidates had been successful in securing the offices they desired last fall, the present cry for the removal of the county seat would not have been raised. On reflection, we are inclined to think we hit the nail pretty squarely on the head in our former article.

'a long-felt necessity on the part of towntherefore, the only remedy left the people is a division, provided it can be accomplished satisfactorily to the voters." We do not the county seat is removed, no man need

Mr. Leach thinks the county is too large, and contains too many inhabitants. This of course, is matter of opinion, and every man in the county can estimate the value of The fact is that there are several counties in the State with a larger area, and many with more inhabitants. While counties still larger than this, and with five or six times the number of inhabitans, find no difficulty in transapting the public business, we don't quite see why there should be any trouble in that line here. We didn't suppose that ther away by the same road, "news" to the the citizens of Tioga county were so numerquass to be in each other's way. Mr. Leach from Wellsboro, when Troy, in Bradford makes the completion of the Wellsboro county, is only 28, and the road to Troy Railroad an argument in favor of division, Secause it makes the people of the western | might go through the entire list; but, to corpart of the county feel worse than ever "by rect the whole, I add the measured distances comparison with our more favored neighbors." We confess this is an argument which we are not capable of meeting. Perhaps II our western friends shall ever succounty in setting themselves off into a county share there is not the ghost of a railroad they will feel better.

The advocate of "Highland county"the unborn infant is already named, it settles-is of the opinion that the people of his region would be able to support a new county organization without trouble. He assumes that the authorities are determined to put up new public buildings at Wellsboro; and he seems to think that in such an event it will cost the taxpayers of the western towns as much to pay their share of visits of many teamsters hauling lumber to the expense of such new buildings as it and merchandise from their depot. Some would to erect buildings at their sole expense of them also thrived upon the receipts from in "Highland county." This is the argument, or there is no argument about it .-But every man must see the fallacy of it, even admitting the premise stated. When it can be shown that one-sixth is equal to the whole, it will do to talk such nonsense. We are happy to see that Mr. Leach says nothing about the supposed promise of somebody to put up the buildings for "Highland county." Being a lawyer, he is un- restore the equanimity of the people and of Allegheny. doubtedly well aware that such promises are the prosperity of their nice little town. It act worth the paper on which they may be is a sad pity, but it cannot be helped.

Now Wellsboro is a "lively corpse," and election, when the oath required by the hearty support of the Executive. ware by this time that his assumption that quite likely to remain so, in spite of Tiothew buildings are to be erected at this place ga; and as for the new county seat—"when Anderson to the Governor elect. The oath 1s unfounded. "The report made by a re. the sky falls, --- "Wellsboro wil Isurvivo,

on that point." Mr. Leach makes the point that all the county officers except the Associate Judges 'are paid fees instead of salaries for their services, and would add nothing to the expense of a new county, and we give him the benefit of it; but when he asserts that "the that the present telegraph monopoly comexpense of holding courts would probably mutes its enormous rates only to Press As- ing:

· propresentation

umns last week, must have undeceived him

amount to no more than our proportion of such expenses at the present time," most people will find it impossible to respect his udgment or his sincerity. Will any man seriously maintain that the courts could be held in the new county for one fifth of the sum necessary for that purpose in the old one? Such a statement refutes itself, and it is useless to waste words upon it.

But, finally, the gentleman is forced to admit that there would be a small increase the favored. Thus, with few exceptions, in our taxes, yet with a railroad from Rochester to Westfield, he thinks the increased taxation should not "weigh for a moment against the many conveniences of having an accessible county seat." We certainly hope the proposed railroad may be speedily built, even at the risk of exciting the envy cother. It is about time that transparent of some less favored neighbors; but wheth-

little village in the northeast corner of the county out of the fire, at the expense of a perpetual blister of increased taxation. A Short Catechism,

Our friend "Erastus," of Millertown, asks us several questions which we answer in short meter as follows: O. "Did the Grand Jury at the last term

A. No, sir. Q. "And did not the Grand Jury of the term before the last, report in the same

A. Not that we can discover. Q. "If they did, what for? If they did not, what did they do in relation to the mat-

A. See last week's AGITATOR for a full

Q. "Was the matter ever brought before them? If so, who did it? and what for? A. We are informed the President Judge asked them to consider the necessity of making the building in which the public records are kept fire-proof, for the purpose fayor of the scheme, being well satisfied of protecting the interests of the perile of that the more the project is discussed and the whole county. "Only this, an exothing

> Q. "Assuming that they did so report-A. But you shouldn't assume what isn't

Q. "Does not Wellsboro like to have the county seat as near their own door as possi-

A. Yes, sir. Q. "What do Brookfield, Westfield, Ship-

A. We understand a large proportion of Q. "Why was our candidate for Comissioner last fall so badly slaughtered, if

selfish ends in view in electing one nearer ranted in saying they are working "for the | A. Erastus, who some your candidate for "benefit of a few wealthy landowners and a Commissioner last fall? Tell us that, and

Wellsboro, Delmar and Charleston had no

A Few Specimen Lies.

"These lies are like the father that begets them If misrepresentation were as powerful as nitro-glycerine, or if the capacity for missuppose that Mr. S. X. Billings is so strongly chief of a few people were at all equal to clumsy as to carry its own refutation. The Elmira Advertiser was, it seems, hired

Advertiser, "upon request, as a matter of news," publishes the handbill in its edito- reduced distance and necessarily reduced alike, earnest and thoughtful consideration. rial columns. It thus adopts and assists to cost of transportation to all the most prom circulate statements the gross, falsity of many of which a single look at a map would Mr. Leach goes on to argue that there is have made apparent to every examiner. | pletion of the water line from tide water on Moreover, a gentleman connected with the the James river across the two ranges of ships remote from Wellsboro for a more Advertiser lived for a long time in Wellsboro, mountains, following the channels of the sal commendation as that which is embraced convenient and accessible county seat; yet and must know that many of these stateas Wellsboro is located in the geographical ments are false, and deliberately intended center of the county; a removal of the to deceive. The Advertisor of course mancounty seat would convenience one half the ages its own business in its own way; this county at the expense of the other half; right is freely conceded. But the good taste therefore, the only remedy left the people is of its own State is a fair subject of comment. And when it volunteers to circulate in its editorial columns such filmsy falsehoods as know the gentleman's nationality, but it its article contains, to the prejudice of a seems to us that in this passage he writes neighboring town, it becomes a party to the like a native of the Emerald Isle; he has attempted wrong, and must suffer not only rather got the cart before the horse. It is in the estimation of all decent people, but not proposed to divide the county because the in the self-respect of its own conductors. county seat is to be removed, but to remove | Such service is cheaply secured at the cost the county seat because the county is to be of a little jobbing patronage. In the long divided. If the county is not divided until | run, however, the newspaper which does to others as it would in like circumstances worry himself with hopes or fears of divi- have others do to it, will better preserve the confidence and support of an intelligent

community. The misstatements and deceptive reasoning of the article are too extensive for present notice, but I present a "specimen brick" as a sample of the whole:

It will be news to the people of Liberty to learn that they are 60 miles from Wellsboro, when Williamsport is less than that distance, although more than 80 miles farpeople of Mainsburg that they are 32 miles passes through Mainsburg. And so one to Wellsboro from points named in the Advertiser's handbill, as given on a map published in 1862 by Way, Palmer & Co., New

From Liberty to Wellsboro is 22.8 miles. Fall Brook Union is 25.6 · " Rutl'd or Rosev'e "

Rutland or Roseville do. From Daggetts Mills, near county line, to Wellsboro is 26.2 miles.

The article is full of other misstatements

just as wide of the truth as these, but time does not permit a notice of them now. To the active movers in this matter, at Tioga, much is to be pardoned. Formerly they derived much profit from the daily stage passengers and others going to and coming from Wellsboro. The railroad has dried up these sources of supply entirely.-Then, some of their chief men, "men of mark, presented and urged their claims for official position. The people quietly ignored those claims. Hence they are sore, very sore. Nothing but a new county seat, or at least the satisfaction of "killing Wellsboro," as some of them loudly threaten, can

cent Grand Jury," as detailed in our col- no thanks to those who take such a pitiful way of attacking her interests, nor to their low-priced assistant, the Elmira Advertiser.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1878. TELEGRAPHY. It is a fact well known to newspaper men

sociations of newspapers who agree not to oppose their interests. Thus in 1870 the Petersburg Index criticised the telegraph news, and in pursuance of a notice given to several Southern papers was cut off for a fixing up news, and yet they are so intimidated that they dare not attack so glaring an evil lest they be cut off from the list of even now when the subject is fairly at issue before the country, papers of the Associate. Press are used to oppose the postal telegraph, while the independent and country press

generally support it. Under the Hubbard bill the rate fixed for the first 500 words from Washington to Boston is \$3 75. Under the monopoly it is \$15. For 1,500 words the charge under the er it is or not, we think the taxpayers of the bill is \$11 25; present rate, \$31 25; and so western townships will, on sober second on, with an average reduction by the bill of thought, decline to be used as catspaws to two-thirds the present cost, or the payment pull the roasted chestnuts of some uneasy of only one-third of the present extortions, The existing rates are designed for the special benefit of the large papers, while the bill fixes equal rates for each circuit of 500 miles. The rates to the press of the South are higher than to that of the East. Thus the Southern Press Association pay more than five times as much for the same number of words delivered monthly to twenty different offices on two lines of wire as the New England Associate Press pay for news sent to seven different offices on two lines of wire-the distance South being considerably greater, but the expense of transmission very little more.

Only thirty-seven working days remain of this session, and it is to be hoped that this promptly taken up and passed, both being measures of progress and reform that belong to the intelligence and true civilization of the day.

ONE OFFICE CNLY. The order of the President, just published, restricting Federal officers from holding State offices, or more than one Federal office, is universally popular except perhaps with those at whom it strikes. These doublebarreled officers are always in the way of the reasonable ambition of other men who, if not better in all respects, are at least less persistent in the grasping propensity which seldom insures honesty in an individual.-If two Federal offices can be as well filled by one person, the sooner they are merged into one the better it will be for all concerned. The holding of State offices in the South by persons sent from other sections of the country may have been excusable in the past, but there can be no necessity for continuing the practice.

LOUISIANA. It is now thought that a decision of the Louisiana troubles, so far as the law is concerned, will be reached by the Supreme Court of Louisiana before reports can be heard from the Congressional committee of investigation. Whether the apparent haste in pushing the case before the Court means the forcing of a legal question through popular clamor manufactured without stint by the committee of two hundred after the old method of firing the Southern heart, remains to be seen; but if the Court presume to justify Warmouth in the rascally course he has taken from the beginning, it will behoove Congress to protect Louisiana from a selfappointed king.

GRAND SLACKWATER LINE. on the subject, the interest which the entire misstatement always reacts upon its perpe- country has in the completion of the James trators, especially when the falsehood is so River and Ohio sizekwater line. He compaid for it. This was all right. But the make New York the grand commercial center. He shows by tabular statements the inent points of commercial shipments which would be afforded by the widening and com-Greenbrier, New, and Kanawha rivers to Point Pleasant on the Ohio river.

Mr. Hughes makes an authoritative offer of all the improvements now made on the line, free of charge, to the General Government, conditioned upon specific terms of the widening and early completion of the line in accordance with the present and future requirements of business. The offer of Virginia seems to be a reasonable one, made in good faith and without jobbery or speculation, except such legitimate profit as must inure alike to Virginia, West Virginia, and all the States of the country except those of the Pacific coast. The estimated cost made, after close calculation by government engineers, is \$47,000,000. The question is whether it is the proper time for the Government to incur so great an expense.

SINGULAR SUICIDE. Mr. Edward N. Jacobs, a respectable clerk in the Treasury Department, was on Sunday last found dead in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution. An autopsy showed a system in perfect health, physically, but the facts proved that he had tried sleeping out all night in cold weather on one or two previous occasions. When accidentally found the body was yet warm, though the ears were frozen to a crisp.-Verdict, "Death from exposure while laboring under temporary aberration of C. M.

## GOVERNOR HABTRANFT.

The Inauguration at Harrisburg. General John F. Hartranft was duly in stalled in office as Governor of the State, last Tuesday the 21st instant, at Harrisburg. Various military and other organizations attended the inauguration. They formed in line at 11 o'clock a. m., and marched thro' a severe storm of rain and snow, reaching the Capitol at one o'clock p, m.

A large wooden platform had been erected, projecting from the west side of the Capitol, and surmounted by the State and National flags. The Governor and staff were escorted to this upon their arrival, the military being drawn up in front upon the snow lawn. The windows of the building, as well as all the accessible avenues from which a view could be obtained, were cowded with spectators, many thousands of whom were present from the adjacent counties. The bands played "Hail to the Chief" as the Governor elect asc. anded the steps of the platform.

At this point the participation of the Legislature commenced. The Speakers of the Senate and House, accompanied by the members of their respective bodies, formed in procession in their chambers and marched out to the platform. Upon their arrival the Speaker of the Senate, George H. Anderson, and the committees of the two houses and the clerks passed to the front. Prayer was offered by Rev. C. A. Holmes,

the State for the ensuing three years. The Governor then delivered the follow-

INAUGURAL ADDRESS. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives, and Fellow Citizens :-Permit me through you to tender my several Southern papers was cut off for a heartfelt thanks to the people of this Comtime. Your correspondent knows editors monwealth for their partiality in selecting of other Southern daily papers to verbally me as their Chief Magistrate. In obedience denounce the monopoly for distorting and to law I have appeared before you to pledge my fidelity to the Constitution. Its obligations and the responsibilities it imposes are. I hope, fully realized. In the administration of public affairs it is my earnest prayer that I may be guided by Divine wisdom, and that all my actions may reflect the people's will. My predecessor presented in his annual

message his recommendations and much valuable information so fully and so well that it appears unnecessary to enter into de-tails. My views are in accord with the general policy of the State, Administration for the past few years, although I believe some changes might be for the public good, and to these I shall briefly allude. Having been closely connected with the finances of the State since 1866, I speak knowingly when I say that the revenues have been faithfully collected; extravagant appropriations, have been avoided; taxation has been equalized by the repeal of the most burdensome tax-es; and by strict economy and good man-agement the public debt has been largely reduced. The policy of paying off the en-tire indebtedness of the State is, I believe, fully indorsed by the taxpayers, and it shall be my aim to adhere to that policy. The public debt, however, decreasing while the revenues are increasing, it occurs to me that a further reduction of the latter should be nade during the current session of the Legslature. The increase in the value of our eal estate, in the products of our manufactories, in the steady development of our resources, and in the expansion of our railway system, is rapidly enriching our people. If we measure the aggregate of our wealth and its growth upon the basis of the late census, we can readily understand how bill and the Perce educational bill will be a lighter tax imposed upon the present taxed property will meet all our necessities in the future, provide an ample fund for the liquidation of our debt, and give a decided impulse to the useful enterprises thus relieved. sincerely trust, however, that in any atmpt to lessen the burdens of taxation, the Legislature will exercise a wise discretion, and properly discriminate in favor of our ndustrial interests

In every part of this Commonwealth are found rich deposits of minerals. To make them available and productive should be our earnest aim, and shall receive a large share of my attention. It can alone be done by capital. This is a subject of immense inhome industries, a question which may safely be committed to our representatives in cent designs.

the national legislature. Capital is the water for the wheel, and should be abundant, and the national legislature. Capital is the water for the wheel, and should be abundant, and the rates of interest should be easy for active and wholesome enterprise, and whatever my fellow citizens, when we contemplate legislation will best serve this end should be happy and prosperous condition of our legislation. The promoted, and will constantly, study and prospers constantly study the wants of the people rather than the wishes of the politicians. receive general support. Money will always | country. seek the highest rates, the security being, ravages and waste of our great civil war,

ment of more wisdom than that which is to promote the instruction of our youth .t is a source of pride and satisfaction that our people contribute so freely to an object so worthy as our schools. And the report Mr. Hughes, of Virginia, has just shown of the Superintendent of Common Schools Congress, in an able and elaborate speech | must convince every reader of the happy ults accruing while the doors of our schools are opened wide to every one, it is sad to think that pares this central line of internal navigation there are 75,000 children in the State who with that of the Erie and Hudson River do not, whether prevented by the necessities to print a handbill, and, presumably, was Canal, which so eminently contributed to of their parents or otherwise, attend and receive the blessed privileges of these schools. This is a matter of grave import, and exacts of us all, people and Legislature

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

In this connection let me say a word in regard to a subject which has often engaged tention of our lawmakers. No part of our system of education has secured so univer vere made orphans by the casualties of war. The helpless condition of these little ones touchingly appealed to the hearts of our people, and the response was the establishment of the orphan achools that are now the pride of our State. But in rescuing these children from destitution and provid ing for their education until they have attained the age of sixteen years, have we filled the measure of our duty to them? Thrown out into the world to do battle with life's trials at an age peculiarly dangerous to youth, does not common humanity require that the State should maintain its quardianship of these children until their acquired the ability to earn their own live-The establishment of industrial schools, wherein useful trades may be taught, seems to promise the best and easiest solu-

tion of this problem. THE MILITIA. It is highly important that in times of insurrection and riot there should be at command a good and efficient force of militia and maintain its authority. To create such a force, it seems absolutely necessary that the State must extend its aid in a more substantial way to those who enlist in her service. The fines for the non-performance of militia duty are obnoxious to many of our best citizens, and yield at best but a slender revenue, and that, too, on a wrong basis, for property, and not the individual, should

The military should be well distributed throughout the State, and the number of companies limited; and within the limit, to make them efficient, every company accepted, when found to be up to the proper standard of numbers, drill, and discipline, should receive directly from the public treasury at least \$500 per annum.

INSURANCE. The fire and life insurance companies are making an effort to secure uniform legislaa large home interest in insurance have been the first to adopt that principle. To impose heavy fees and taxes upon insurance comto protect and foster the home insurance interest, already too long neglected, let uniform laws be enacted. To me it seems this interest is of sufficient importance to warrevenue now received from the foreign companies. The revenues from our own com-panies will increase by reason of their enlarged business, and we will be thus compensated for such temporary loss,

THE CENTENNIAL. The necessity for immediate action on the part of our people to insure the success of the Centennial Exhibition must be realized by every thinking man. Its failure will be to our lesting shame; its success must relound to the honor and permanent benefit ≺ the Commonwealth. Located in our metrope is, which is fast moving to the front of the monifecturing cities of the world, of the monography of the monograph ducts and resource of our State, and opening to foreigners new alguness of information as to our character and of every certainly is the imperative du. of eyerycitizen who loves his State to lend his tenance and support to this great exhibite tenance and support to this great that the tion. The dignity and good name of the people Commonwealth are at stake. Let us not State, decided State, decided the support of the state, decided the state of the state forfeigthese by a lack of public spirit, of

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. perity.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION. There is one paramount and growing evil, however, to which, by my onth as your Executive and my sense of duty as a citizen, I am constrained to ask your serious atten-tion. I allude to special legislation or the abuse of the legislative power to further particular local and private ends to the ex-clusion of public business. I cannot condemn this evil in language too strong, and it seems but the part of common sense tha some positive restriction be put upon legis lation which will confine it to public objects and make its enactments uniform and gen-

PARDONING POWER.

There is another subject to which I may be permitted to advert, because it concern one of my most important functions; I refer to the pardoning power. The exercise of this power rests exclusively within the dis cretion and conscience of the Executive and, when we consider the importunities of the friends of a condemned man, and their natural inclination to use every influence t btain a pardon, it must be conceded that this power is a trying and dangerous one with which to invest any one man. Any provision that would relieve the conscience and divide the responsibility of the exercise of this power must surely commend itself to the good sense of our people. SINKING FUND.

There is a popular demand, too, that the Sinking Fund, containing bonds that repre-sent the proceeds of the sale of the public works, and which are applicable alone to he payment of the public debt, shall b kept sacred for the purpose to which it is ledicated, and that the safeguards of this fund shall be made so strong as to protect it from every encroachment, however ingehously planned or powerfully supported. To this demand the Constitutional Conven tion will doubtless respond, and for myself I may be permitted to say that no legislaion impairing the security of this fund or changing its character can ever receive my

In view of the prospect that the Legislature will, after this session, be divested of ts power to legislate for special objects, a popular apprehension is prevailing that inerested parties will push their schemes a his juncture, and make extraordinary ef forts to control legislation. I deem it my duty to impress upon the Legislature the necessity of examining with more than or-dinary care every measure submitted for their consideration.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to the intelligent employment of labor and the honorable and humane gentlemen who terest, and can best be subserved by first their valuable services, gratuitously bestow providing the highest possible knowledge ed, in supervising the manifold and impor-of the character and location of the most tant public trusts the State has confided to valuable minerals. Labor can be made in- their care. I take great pleasure in invitviting by making it remunerative. Its prof- ing the attention of the Legislature to the its must depend largely upon the measure suggestions and work of this excellent board, of protection accorded by Congress to our and shall unite in any plan that will help these gentlemen to accomplish their benefi-

Recuperating rapidly from the politicians. seek the highest rates, the security being the same, and for that reason it now gravitates to neighboring States where the legal rates are higher than our own. If we cannot remove our restrictions and make money as free as any other commodity, at least let us permit the same rate as allowed by other States, and thereby retain it within our borders.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to have a watchful care over the school system of our State. No part of our governmental policy should command the employment of more wisdom than that which is estimated and new factorial and news festures of the Merkly Times she is moving forward to a new era of propagate and contains all the agricultural and literary matter of the Weekly and the States and the spricultural and contains all the agricultural and literary matter of the Weekly and the States and the spricultural and literary matter of the Weekly and the States and the spricultural and literary matter of the Weekly and the States and the spricultural and literary matter of the Weekly and the States and the spricultural and contains all the agricultural and altherary matter of the Weekly and the States and the spricultural and revision and news festures of the Daily.

Terms of the Sami-Weekly Times

The NEW-YORK SEMI-Weekly Times

all the spricultural and literary matter of the Weekly and the spricultural and contains all the spricultural and article day in the States and hundred have a place in the van—a position to which she is entitled by the intelligence and character of her citizens, the magnitude of her resources, the extent of her industrial interests, and the spricultural and creful or and stull and careful complaints of the Weekly and the spricultural and the spricultural and the spricultural and treaspill cedition, and a full and careful complaints of the Weekly and the spricultural and treaspill cedition, and a full and careful complaints of the Sami-Weekly Times.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-Weekly Times all the spricultural and treaspill c asks the support and counsel of all good citizens, and humbly implores the aid and guidance of Him who is the Supreme Ruler.

Election of President.

An earnest advocacy is now being made the President and Vice President be made directly by the people. Without at presen discussing this proposition in regard to its advantages or its objections, we wish to point out one notable circumstance which, in the discussions we have so far seen, has not been dwelt upon. The proposed change will, if accomplished, be one of the most signal evolutions that has so far occurred in our constitutional history. The electoral method is so commonly looked upon as cumbersome and even absurd, and it is so generally believed that the ends designed by the found irs of the Republic have been entirely deem, that a spirit of impatience has arisen in regard to its continuance which overlooks some of the important elements in the plan. lent and Vice President unites the two dis cult to define exactly what our chief execu tive officer is President of. He is not Presi-State, by that principle which declares all the States to be equal in the Union, would be entitled to an equal voice in his election. He is not strictly President of the peopleif he was, then his election would be the result of a choice in which the whole body of the people would act as a unit. We may President of the several peoples of the States—but even this definition contains an error. In the formation of the Electoral Colleges it is not only the people, but the States, as sovereign bodies, that are repre-sented. Each College is composed of as many members as there are Congressional Representatives from the State, and to these are added two Electors at large, who represent the State in the College just as two Senators represent it at Washington. In resentatives, the people are expressed proportion to the population of the State in the other factor, the State, without rerepresentation. Here we have both the popular voice and the federal relation full ombined; we have the popular principle and the federal or State principle, as in th organization of the Senate. One effect of his is to deprive the people in different States of an equal voice in the election. New York has a population of four mill ions, while the aggregate of fourteen of the smaller States only reaches this number. eight Electors at large, or an excess of twen ty-six votes over New York in the Elector votes arising from the irregularity of repre-sentative distribution —for a constituency, recollect, of about the same number of per panies incorporated in other States and do-ing business in this, reacts upon the home some of the States in this matter is quite companies by reason of the reciprocial laws indeworthy. A citizen of Nevada abso-of those States. If it is deemed desirable lutely exercises a political power in the election of the President nine times as great a a citizen of New York. An election by th people as a whole would thus clearly more accurately an expression of popular rant the temporary loss of a portion of the | will, but, at the same time, it would essen

tially change the principle of our political union. An amendment of the Constitution remitting the Presidential election to a popular vote would for the first time give a dis tinct legal recognition of the people as one body. According to our present organiza law as the people of the United States. In every particular it is several peoples, and it is true, may be and often are moved by a common purpose, yet who are always evi dent as so many separate groups and sys tems. The amendment proposed would make the people a unit, would give legal and political sanction to what was befor only a geographical and social sentiment.

n the preamble that "we, the people," etc. but this oriening sentence is contradicted by the last clause and by the historial facts in the case. The people as a body did not orexamily or establish the Constitution, but the of each State ratified it for that a only so far as regarded its ecial was community. Had it in for their the whole people, general vote on the reluctions of the reluctions o The Clerk of the Senate, Russell Errett, then read the certificate of the Governor's election, when the oath required by the learning that the Executive.

In the Clerk of the Senate, Russell Errett, by mistaken economy. Any proper plan the Legislature may see fit to adopt to aid, the majority would have ruled the majority would have r "h Care onna. Not in the adoption of the Constitu-

tion, not in the adoption of amendments, The subject of constitutional reform is not in the election of the Executive, not in priety or necessity, as the views of men are such political body as the people of the Uni-You do also swear that you will support the conservative or progressive. There is now ted States; and hence the amendment pro Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and that you will perform your duty as Governor." Whereupon the Speaker of the State proclaimed John E Hertranft to be stat Senate proclaimed John F. Hartranft to be these gentlemen we confidently refer que and consolidate us into one political comduly elected and qualified as Governor of tions of constitutional reform, in the belief munity. The importance of the step can doubt that it that out of their combined integrity and wis- be imagined, for who can doubt that it dom will spring such measures as will best would be followed by others which conduce to our safety, happiness, and pros- would promote centralization, subordinate State distinctions, and perhaps eventually

extinguish the federal element in our organization altogether?—Appletons' Journal. These fourtien States sie Arkanses, collfornis, Co.medicut, Delayure, Tierhin, Konsas, Kobrasks, Neemla, New Hampshire, Oregon, Shode Island, Ver-mont, West Virgally, and Jujne.

1873. THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Daily, \$10; Semi-Weekly, \$3; | Veekly, \$2. | DAILY, WITH SUNDAY EDITION, \$12.

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he above rates. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. 

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The Times will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent and firm support of the Republican Party. Its course in reference to the Tammany Ring, at a time when all the other daily papers in New-York obstructed and discouraged its efforts, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. The Times stood alone in demanding Reform from 1869 to the close of 1871, and there is no sincere and honest proposal for Reform, in any branch of the Government, which will not be heartly supported by the Times. But it will not conspire in assisting ambitious politicians or demandes to reach power under false pretenses. It will not encourage defection from the Republican Party, which is still the party of progress, security and use tional prosperty. tional prosperty.

It will sustain, with all the force and influence at its THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

THE COUNTY NOT

To be Divided.

N. M. GLASSMIRE

Jan. 1, 1872

IS SELLING OFF HIS ENTIRE

Steck of

DRY GOODS HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOE I CROCKERY, DRUGS, MEDIO MES,

AT COST FOR CASE.

ROUND TOP, PA.

Jan. 21,-1m.

Executor's Sale. BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphen's Court of Tioga county, we will expose to public sale on Saturday, the 25th., day of January, 1878, at the Court House, in the borough of Wellsboro, said county, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described property, being of the setate of David Hart, late of said county, decreased:

deceased:

All that certain lot of land lying in the said bore of Wellaboro, on the south-west side of Waln street, between Pearl and Walnut streets, being about eighty (80) feet front on Waln street, and running back about two hundred (200) feet toward Crafton street in said borough contribute there are the said to ng house,
Terms: three-fourths of the amount of the purhase money, payable at time of sale, and the balance in nine months therefrom.

E. HART.

B. SHORT.

GROCERY FOR SALE

THE subscribers offer for sale their stock of Groceries and Provisions, together with the lease and fixtures of the store now occupied by them on the cast side of Main St., Wellsboro, And the good-will of the establishment.

The reason for selling is that Mr. William M. Ing-strum desires hereafter to devote his time and atten-tion exclusively to his patent car-coupling device.

This concern is now doing a flourishing CASH business, and this is a fine opportunity for any person wishing to engage in this trade.

WM. M. INGSTRUM & CO. Wellsboro, Jan'y 21, 1873.-8w.

Dissolution. THE firm of Lutz & Kohler, Manefield, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual concent. The accounts of the old firm will remain with the new firm of Lutz & Kohler, at the old place of business, and they alone are subcorred to actile the same. re authorized to settle the same.

W. G. LUTZ.

Mansfield, Dec. 23, 1873. FRANK KOHLER.

TIME undersigned have this day entered into partner Mansfield, Dec. 23, 1872.\*

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Farm for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his ferm situated in THE subscriber officis for sale his ferm situated in Nelson Township, containing 100 acres; 80 improved and about 50 clear from stumps; well watered and fenced; in a good state of cultivation; good frame house and outbuildings; three good barns; an ordered of fine grafted apples, and a sugar-bush of "alon, with its stores, shops, and churches." with the farm if wanted. The village of "with the farm if wanted. The Torons one-half cash, Troperty will be sold chee. "will be given in pre balance on time. Possessio." abju., with its stores, she village of with the farm tows will be so.
Terr Toperty will be sold chear pre balance on time. Possession

Administrators' Notice. FITTERS of Admin2stration of the estate of Lewis A Rob, late of Lawrenceville, Tlogs county, Pa, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Tlogs county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same to the undersigned in Lawrencaville, Pa.
EDWARD G. KOLB,
JUDSON C. BEEMAN.

"Lawrenceville, Pa., Jan'y, 21, 1878,-6w. Adm'rs

tharch, 1873. Apply to the subscriber on tu... MNelson, Dec. 24, 1873-9m.\* A. W. LUGA.

THING, O

The Largest Establishment in Northern Pa.

WEOLESALE AND BETAIL

DRUGGIST!

STONE, RHODE TSLAND AND WATER LINE.

GLASS, ALL SIZES, SINGLE AND COURLE THUR, PAINTS ALL KINDS AND COLORS.
VARNISHES AND VARNISH BRUSHES, A FULL STOOR. Transfer Ornaments. Striping Pencils and Brushes for Carriage and

Cutter Ornamenting.

A full lime of all classes of Good appertaining to our business kept in stock

JOHN B. PIEROF.

AT THE

GULATO

IN CORNING

in the place to have some

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

DRY GOODS

FURS of all sorts and kinds

GROCERIES IN ABUNDANCE

CROCKERY NOT SMASHED.

BOOTS & SHOES

Yankbir notions by the cord

the IMMENSE Stock, with prices not to be braken. Do noticil to

noney if you will. Corning, Oct. 22, 1872.