TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1878.

Five counties-Clearfield, Bradford, Tio- of the recent adverse vote upon it. Anothga, Jefferson, and Cameron—have voted under is a proposition that the General Govern- Louis Napoleon recently died. Susquehanna, Northumberland, and Center.

The irrepressible Charles Reade has just commenced another libel suit against a London newspaper for a sharp criticism of one of his plays. In a former litigation of that sort he recovered just six cents, whereupon the irreverent critics called him a "sixcen- banded. What is sorely needed at the South rious-to the thin-skinned novelist.

4524

Judge Boardman, before whom Stokes was recently tried and convicted for the murder of Fisk, announced his decision on the application for a new trial last Friday. He denies the motion; wherupon the prisoner is reported to he bitterly disappointed. Of course other Judges will be applied to in hopes of saving the condemned man from the scaffold; but it really begins to look as though Justice had returned to New York to stay.

A terrible disaster occurred last Tuesday on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. A train of six oil cars and one passenger coach was thrown from the track and down an embankment of thirty feet into the Allegheny river. The contents of the oil cars—about coach were terribly burned by the oil floating on the river. A law is needed prohibiting the transportation of passengers on oil

We print in another column as full extracts from Mr. Colfax's statement in regard to his connection with the Credit Mobilier as our space will permit. While it must be admitted that the Vice President has been indiscreet, we think it must be evident to any fair man that he has been guiltless of own word is sufficient refutation of the testimony of Oakes Ames-a man who has been shown to have sworn falsely in more than one case. But this statement does not rest on the simple word of Mr. Colfax. In most important particulars it is corroborated

prompt and radical change. We publish in another column a dispatch from Washing ton setting forth the questions raised and their decision. The fact that no possible settlement of those questions could affect the result prevented any undue excitement or exhibition of party prejudices on this occasion; but in the event of a close elec tion the danger of civil disturbance from this cause would be great. We trust the present Congress will not adjourn without initiating an amendment of the Constitu tion on this point.

"The Republic of Spain" is a newshead which is surprising even in these days of astonishing events. Early last week the young King Amadeus announced his abdication of the throne which he had found so uncomfortable, and on Tuesday the Cortes adopted a republican form of government by a vote of 259 to 82. The next day it elected Figueras President of the Council, with a full set of Cabinet Ministers, Castelar, the eminent orator, being Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new President, after his election, made an address in which he promised that the Spanish people should in the future have the utmost freedom in the choice of their rulers and representatives. He read telegrams from the provinces showing that public peace had been everywhere preserved. He hoped the Republic would exist forever, and believed that other Latin nations would not be slow to follow Spain's example. Every American must wish the new Republic well; but our fears exceed seems even less fitted for self-government than the French.

The President last week vetoed another bill passed by Congress to reimburse loyal citizens for property destroyed by military operations during the rebellion. His rea soning in relation to this class of claims seems unanswerable. In the case under consideration certain salt works from which the enemy were at the time procuring supplies were destroyed, and the President maintains that if the destruction had taken place by shelling out the enemy, the case would not have been different in principle from the one presented. What possible diffirst order. ference can it make in the rights of owners, or the obligations of the Government, whether the destruction was in driving the enemy out or keeping them out of possession. Owners of property destroyed to prevent the spread of a confingration, as a general rule, are not emitted to compensation therefor; and for reasons equally strong the de struction of property likely to aid the public enemy does not entitle the owner to indemnity. This is the third bill of this kind which the President has vetoed, and we hope he will continue to stand firmly between are were absent. The opposition to the rethe treasury and this class of claims.

Last Friday the President sent a message to Congress relating to the administration of justice in Utah, and recommending that some act be passed at the present session enabling the district courts of that Territory to act with independence and efficiency.-It seems that the Territorial Legislature has been allowed to regulate the selection of jurors for the courts established by Congress, and to confer criminal jurisdiction and the power to issue writs of habeas corpus on the local probate courts. The result has been that the United States courts have been greatly embarrassed and often thwarted in majority of the people of the Territory, or which interferes with their local prejudices, or provides for the punishment of polygamy or any of its affiliated vices or crimes. The President says it is feared that if Congress adjourns without action on the subject, turbulence and disorder will follow, rendering military interference necessary. It is to be hoped that prompt action will be taken on these recommendations, and that before the ted States authorities will be clothed with the present session. The extremely bad ample power to enforce the laws in the sa- weather of the present winter has deterred operations so as to put back the work to an 1868; borrowed the money from him Rapy of Brigham Young

cating the South." One of these is the prowhich we trust has received its quietus, notwithstanding our Washington correspondent says it is to be called up again in spite

der the local option law, and have all given | ment shall assume the debts of the Southdecisive majorities against license. Six ern States. It is argued in favor of this about ready to make a report in regard to more vote on the question next Friday, stupendous job that the States named cannot the Credit Mobilier affair. What that is namely: Schuylkill, Lycoming, Wayne, pay their debts; that if they repudiate them port will be remains to be seen; but with the credit of the nation will suffer; and the popular mind worked up to the highest that to avoid this calamity we had better point of excitement by newspaper comshoulder their debts ourselves. Even if the premises are correct, the conclusion is most lame and impotent. The Southern States are undoubtedly able to pay all their just debts if their resources are properly bustenarian," and said to each reader, "Put is an economical and honest administration Yourself in His Place!" Probably the rel of public affairs; and to relieve that section sult of the present action will be equally se- of its present financial burden by outside aid, is certainly just the way not to secure | leased from her wedge in the ice near the

such an administration. Besides, the public Long Bridge, and towed up to Georgetown. credit of that section would be quite as effectually impaired by the proposed assumption of its debts as it would by repudiation of its obligations, a large part of which has been fraudulently contracted. We don't suppose this preposterous scheme will ever receive a moment's consideration in Congress; but the bare fact that it is broached is significant of the loose and crude notions

of our Government. Gen. Butler's bill for an increase of salaries was set back very suddenly last week in the House. There seems to be a general opinion that the salaries of the President. Justices of the Supreme Court, and Cabinet 20,000 gallons of oil—caught fire, and some officers should be raised; but the proposiof the passengers in the coach were literally tion to put the pay of members of Congress boiled in oil. Those who escaped from the up to \$8,000 per aunum is what may be termed rather "cheeky." And the still more extravagant proposal to give each one of the present members \$6,000 extra pay, rises into the region of the subline, especially when you reflect that one main argument to justify the increase is the abolition of the franking privilege-a privilege the present Congress will enjoy up to the hour of its dissolution. Talk about Credit Mobilier, and all that! Here is a direct bribe of \$6,000 offered each member to vote for this bill. The gentlemen who did vote for any intentional wrong in the matter. His it, or who may hereafter favor anything like it, should understand that their action will

be closely scanned by the people. We ap-

pend the test vote in detail, the year com-

prising 45 Democrats and 36 Republicans,

and the nays 73 Republicans and 46 Demo-

hur, Archer Averill, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Beck of Penusylvania, Beck of Kentucky, Beil. Bird, Boles fraxton, Bright, Buckley, Buffinton, Bunnell, Burhard, Coburn, Conger, Colton, Cox. Ciebs, Crocker, Prossland, Davis Dawea, Donnan, Dox. Dunnell, Elyzanes, Esty, Farnaworth, Farwell, Finkelnburg, Foster of Ohio, Foster of Michigan, Garfield, Goodrich, aldeman, Hale, Halsey, Hamilton, Handley, Harris of Vrginia, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of C nnecticut, Hay of Illinois, Hazelton of Visconsin, Heretord, Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Kelley, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, Lewis, Lowe, Lynch, Manson, Marshall Maynard, M'Cle land, M'Cormick, M'Crary, M'Grew, M'Henry, M'Intyre, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe; Morgan, Niblack of Indiana, Orr, Packer of Pennsylvania, Palmer, Parker of New Hampshire, Parker of New Hort, Rogers of New York, Roosevelt, Rusk, Sargont, Sawyer, Scofield, Sessione, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, Smith of New York, Smith of Ohio, Spect, Sprague, Starkweather, Stavena of Hilinois, Stew, raon, of Ohio, Stoughnon, Terry, Townsonia of Pennsylvania, Turnir, Twitchell; Ujson, Van Trump, Vauudin, Wakeman-Waldron, Walden, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, Wilson of Ohio—119.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1873.

OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN. Washington is about to be visited by Miss Emily Faithfull, an English lady of excelent character and very considerable fame is a thinker, a journalist, and a lecturer .--For a number of years past she has successfully devoted her time and talents to the opening of avenues of remunerative occunation to women. She founded a typographical establishment in which weinen were employed with such success that Miss. Faithfull, as its head, was made printer and pubisher in ordinary to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, whose favor she early obtained in pursuit of her laudable efforts to clevate her own sex. A reception by the ladies of New York was recently given to Miss Faithfull in Steinway Hall. She made a most eloquent response, in which she acknowledged the superiority of America in the elevation of woman and in the opening of suitable our hopes in this case. The Spanish nation occupations to the entrance of female workers. She referred to the recognition of women in the appointment of government employees, and said that such progress in the face of old established customs has

great significance. The managers of our "Star Course" have succeeded in engaging Miss Faithfull to lecture at Lincoln Hall on the 20th instant." Having had the entree of the liest society in England, she is well qualified to entertain her hearers upon the subject of her theme. 'Glimpses of Good Men and Women J have Known," as well as to impress her then read them the letter. The fact of great lesson of woman's work. She has a sending so large a bill by mail was comrich, mellifluous voice, and her powers of mented on, and the magnitude of the gift rhetoric and elocution are said to be of the was discussed, when Mr. Alatthews femarkrhetoric and elocution are said to be of the

THE COTTON TAX. The bill for refunding the cotton tax has met with rough treatment by its opponents in the House. The committee to which it was referred tried to let it sleep the sleep of death, but a large vote in favor of forcing report from the committee caused them to try another maneuver, and they reported adversely upon the bill. Last Monday, on a motion to take it up and consider it forth with, there were lacking two votes of the regulate two-thirds, and it is soon to be publican Committee at Indianapolis. For ried again, as several friends of the measfunding of this tax, which is generally adnitted to have been wrongfully collected which it was inclosed, and that it was a is confined to two points; first, a fear that loing justice by paying back so much moncy will not be satisfactory to Northern constituencies; and second, that in many cases the money will not reach the pockets of producers, but those of persons who have

the heavens fall." The second objection may be illustrated by cases of trust funds, such as those held by executors or administrators, payment of which is refused by the trustee upon a propthe administration of the law. Under the erly executed irrevocable power of attorpresent jury system it has become impossi. ney. What court would not comnel the ble to enforce any law not acceptable to a payment to the attorney or assignce for a

bought or otherwise obtained the control of

the vouchers for the payment of the tax.

CAPITAL ITEMS. Walt. Whitman, the poet-chief, is slowly recovering from his recent attack of paral-

ful assignment?

The pneumatic tube is not yet laid, and from present appearances it will hardly be ready for a satisfactory trial of its capacity for conveying packages from the governexpiration of the present Congress the Uni ment printing office to the capitol during

al treasury have recently been set on foot activity. This is to be regretted; but unfor the avowed or implied purpose of "pla- fortunately this, like many other improveposed refunding of the cotton tax—a project the entire year to be commenced just as the from Mr. Nesbitt at the breakfast table. frost and storms of winter prevent all pro-

gress of the work. Senator Cameron has been confined to his room in Willard's Hotel since Friday by a serious illness, similar to that of which

The Poland investigating committee is ments, it is not likely that a very dispassionate report can well be made up at present. The forestalling of a decision in such a case by hundreds of newspapers who desire to make out a case against opposing partisans, is an outrage upon all fairness.

The Board of Health is investigating the subject of impure ice gathered from the river for use next summer. The steamer E. C. Knight has been re-

CREDIT MOBILIER.

A Statement by Mr. Colfax.

Last Tuesday Vice President Colfax appeared before the Poland investigating committee and made a statement in relation to his connection with the Credit Mobilier .held by many as to the powers and duties | He said that in responding to the charges which had been made against him he spoke as follows on the 25th of last September: "Never having had in my life a dollar of

> laim the right to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier, or Credit Immobilier, if here is one; nor do I know of any law prohibiting it. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever give or offered to give me one share or twenty shares or two hundred shares in the Credit Mobilier or any other railroad stock, and that unfortunately I have never seen nor received the value of a furthing out of the two hundred and seventy per cent. divi-dends, nor the eight hundred per cent. dividends, in cash, stock, or bonds you have read about for the past month, nor any one hundred per cent., nor the tenth of one per cent."

ent."
I will add that what I then said last September, that Oakes Ames nor any other man times and under all circumstances it is ever gave or offered to give me any of this fraught with danger to the peace of the Restock, has been repeatedly printed during public. this session with the essential word "give" As we to-day, Ames has sworn, on December 17, in his self unit original statement before the committee which he detailed, (see page 21 of the evidence,) embodying the exact facts, that he could not remember having paid me any dividend, and now declares that in June, out bloodshed. The popular impression 1868, a check payable to the initials S. C., or bearer, of \$1,200, but not indorsed by me or any one else, was paid by him to me as a cash dividend of Credit Mobilier. In answer to this charge I repeat again that I that State, and it was known that but one have not the slightest knowledge or recolor them could be admitted. It had been

dorsed by me-whether payable to order or bearer. Difficult as it is to recall all the ransactions of five years in a public man's life, I will state to the committee where all the money chime from deposited from June 22, 1868, and will add that it was the month immediately succeeding my nomination for the office I now hold, and the total deposit was \$1,963 63, there being no previous de-posit. * "Of the deposit of bills, Of the deposit of bills, 2200 I am positive was paid me by my step-father, Mr. Matthews, on account of a debt he owed me. In December, 1867, I paid

\$455 for a piano bought of Steinway & Oo., through W. G. Metzerott, for his daughter, the eneck for which is in the bank, and agreed to wait for the most of it until the summer, when he expected to be better able After my nomination in May, 1863, I had numberless appeals for contributions for poitical expenses in various localities-proessions, bands, charity, religious, &c., and I had promised to contribute as promptly

and as largely as possible to the legitimate expenses of the canvass in my own sharply-contested State of Indiana. I therefore asked Mr. Matthews to pay me his indebt-edness as soon as he could raise it, to assist me in meeting those demands incident to my new position. During the month of June, 1868, and as nearly us I can fix the about the middle of this month, he paid the \$200 in bills on account, and early the next month he paid me another install ment, completing the whole payment before Congress adjourned late in July. I am very confident that this \$200 formed part of the \$1,200 deposit, being part of my cash account between the deposits of June 1 and

About the time of this payment, and as near as I can fix the date, about the middle of the month of June, and very soon after the payment of Mr. Matthews, I was open ing my letter mail at the breakfust table. in accordance with my usual custom, and found an envelope within another envelope postmarked New York. On opening the inner envelope I found it contained a letter written by George F. Nesbitt congratulating me most cordially and warmly on my nomina-tion for the Vice Presidency, and saying that the writer desired to send me confidentially the remittance inclosed to aid me in heavy expenses of the canvass, but wished it kept a secret, as neither his family nor any one else in this world would ever know of it unless I told them. Inclosed in this letter was a greenback bill of \$1,000. It was as gratifying as it was liberal and holding up the letter and the bill, I baked the attention of all my family to it, and ed that it came in good time, either he or] then referring specially to the appeal of Mr. Camer, Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, for money to aid in arranging for the canvass already in active pro-

gress there. The bill was then passed around from hand to hand and examined, and at leisure I deposited it with the \$200 I had received from Mr. Matthews, and purchasing, on the very same day, as the bank books show, a draft for the exact amount of the remittance, and in exact accordance with the donor's wish, and exactly as discussed at my table at the time, and sent if at once to the Chairman of the Re turately this does not rest on my own testi mony alone. Living witnesses will tell the committee that they remember the receipt of this bill and the contents of the letter in once discussed how it could be used to carry out Mr. Nesbitt's desire; and the draft presented and sworn to by the cashier of the bank proves that the very day I deposited \$1,200 in bills I bought and remitted out of my deposit a draft for \$1,000 to the Chairman of the Indiana State Committee; that draft, indorsed by Mr. Camer, was found in the bank here, and laid before the committee the next day after the bank deposit In answer to the first objection, an old was testified to, my counsel at the time adage says, "Let justice he done, though promising to connect it with my evidence. ly family at the time consisted of my mother, since deceased, my stepfather, Mr.

Matthews, and my half-sister, Mrs. Hollis-Matthews, and my half-sister, Mrs. Hollister, whose residence is in a distant Territory, beyond the Rocky Mountains.

I said it was fortunate there were living witnesses to this beside myself, for on a thorough examination of the accounts and papers of Mr. Nesbitt, made by his executor at my request, Mr. Nesbitt having died consideration, as against a claim set up by the principal subsequently to making a law. He had carried out exactly what he wrote; that it was intended to be confidential and unknown even to his own family. There are living witnesses here to prove that I received at that lime this \$1,000 bill; Amount paid Charles Tabbs and al., one of them having made a 3,000 mile mid-winter journey alone to tell this committee

her recollection of it. In answer to questions of Judge Poland, Mr. Colfux said he thought he received the \$1,000 the day after ne received the money from Mr. Matthews; he received the \$1,000 from Mr. Nesbitt about the middle of the-

Several schemes for depleting the nation- extent that cannot be retrieved by present in 1868, as related by Mr. Collax; paid him \$200 about the 16th of Jone, and another fortunately this, like many other improve hundred about the first of July following ments in Washington, was postponed during Colfax in relation to the receipt of \$1,000 Mrs. Caroline Hollister sworn.-Witness esides in Utah, and is half-sister to Mr. Colfax; resided with him in 1868; she cor roborated Mr. Colfax's evidence in regard o the \$1,000 note received from Mr. Nes-

Amount paid H. Ryon and al.,

amount paid J. C. Strang,

Amount paid E. A. Fish and al.

nount paid W. Hardlug and al.,

lmount paid W. B. Emick and al.,

nount paid C. B. Mather and al.,

mount paid S. Kenne ly and al.,

amount paid D. L. Deane and al.,

Amount paid J. F. Donaldson,

Amount paid J. F. Donaldson,

mount paid E. A. Pish and al.,

Amount paid W. Ditchburn and al.,

amount paid Thomas Alien and al ,

mount paid T. P. Wingate and al.,

mount paid E. A. Fish and al.,

Amount paid A. S. Breweter and al.,

mount paid H. D. Deming and al.,

mount paid T. O. Hollis and al.,

mount paid Jefferson Harrison,

amount paid E. Horton,

Amount paid E. A. Fish and al.,

Amount paid Richard Vaux,

Amount paid E. A. Fish,

District Attorney

Bounty on Wild Cats.

Viewing Bridges and Bridge Views

Repairing Bridges.

Road Views.

Clerk of Quarter Sessions

Prothonotary's Fees.

Prisoners.

Eastern State Penitentiary.

Sherif's Fees.

Money Refunded.

Postage.

Wood and Coal.

Jury Commissigners.

Teachers' Institutes.

Inquests.

Court House and Offices.

Distributing Duplicales.

Reference of Civil Actions.

County Treasurer.

. F. Smith, keeping pauper, I. Rowland, % salary as chaplain,

Lyman Beach, keeping pauper, E. J-ffers and al., keeping pauper, Jane Jones, keeping pauper, W. W. Webb, doctring, John Horris, keeping pauper,

William Roberts, hardware,

William Roberts, nardware, P. M. Soule, sowing machine, T. P. Wingate, work on Co. Hot Truman & Bowen, lumber, Hastings & Coles. drugs. &c., Mathers & Holliday, groceries, John Gray, blacksmithing, E. R. Kimball, grocer es. Truman & Bowen, lumber.

E. R. Kinball, grocer es.
Truman & Bowen, lumber,
Beithherd & Seles, herdware,
H. Rowland & Seles, herdware,
L. O. Mathers, goods,
W. W. Webb, doyloring,
L. A. Gardnet, groceries,
W. O. Kr. es. churn power,
Derby & Fishler, shoemaking,
John A. Weir, keeping insane,
S. A. Hays, removing pauper,
T. L. hoe, keeping pauper,

6. A. Hays, removing pauper,
T. E. Roe, keeping pauper,
John H. Shait, keeping pauper,
A. T. Smith and al., keeping pauper,
A. J. Cole, doctoring pauper,
L. Truman, keeping pauper,
E. M. Harris, removing pauper,
Harrist Vinconi, keeping pauper,
C. P. Grinnell, keeping pauper,
J. E. Barnes, keeping pauper,

G: W. Sears, shoemaking, Toles, Rolinson & Co., goods,

Toles, Robinson & Co., goods, R. C. Bailey, hardware, C. Rorapaugh, making cider, Joseph Mitchell, coal, Hastings & Coles, drugs, &c., John A. Weir, keeping insane, Jane Jones, keeping pauper, Enoch Blackwell, keeping pauper, Pr. Webb, doctoring paupers, Pr. Webb, doctoring paupers

Dr. Webb. doctoring paupers. H. Rowland, M salary as chapiain,

Toles & Robinson, goods,
A. J. Cole, doctoring pauper,
O. F. Robbins, removing pauper,
Bailey & Tipple, butcher bill,

Hastings & Coles, drugs, &c., Derby & Fishler, shoemaking,

3. W. Nave, harnessmaking

Derby & rishler, shoemaking. 23
Webb & Bacon, drugs. &c., 3
Van Hern & Chandler, cabinet work, 22
E. R. Kimball. grocerics, 6
John Van Order, whisky, 20
John Gray, blacksmithing, 28
L. A. Gardner, groceries, 65
Charles Mague, coal, 41
G. W. Nague, appagamaking

M. Packer, dectoring one half year,
M. Packer, dectoring one half year,
H. Rowland. Mealary as chaplain,
John A. Weit, keeping insano,
T. A. Robinson, labor, &c.,
Superintendent,
daughter's work,
Jane Jones keening namer,

Jane Jones, keeping pauper, C. L. Beach, keeping pauper, V. R. Gee, removing pauper, Mrs. Dearman, removing pauper,

Mrs. Mosher, removing pauper 3. S. Shultz, keeping insane,

173. C. J. Wheeler, repairing,

C. C. Mathers, goods, Jane Jones, keeping pauper, C. K. Thompson, ductoring,

Damage to Improve

Amount paid C. G. Van Valkenburg and al.,

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Congress Completes the Count. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The counting of the electoral vote has been completed, and, in the language of Vice President Colfax in making the official announcement to the two houses of Congress in joint convention assembled this evening. "Utysses B. Grant, of Illinois, is elected President, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, Vice President, for four years from the 4th of March, 1873." But little interest attached to the proceedings to-day other than that arising from a desire to learn what disposition would be made of the electoral vote of those Southern States whose elections have been shown to be both irregular and unlawful. So far

as the members of the convention were concerned there seemed to be a general disposition, irrespective of party, to subject the electoral returns to the closest scrutiny,-The developments made before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections with egard to the manner in which the Presiential election was conducted in Louisana. and the statements of Generals Rice and Clayton, also, as to the way in which the people of Arkansas were made to appear in this same connection, together with the agi-tation which has taken place on this subject since Congress assembled, induced all reflective and patriotic Congressmen to closely watch the proceedings, with a view to discover and make apparent the defects existing in our present electoral system.

The overwhelming majority of the incoming Administration left everybody free to Amount paid P. V. Van Ness aildel., stock of any kind that I did not pay for, I not from the purest and best of motives .-In this view the joint convention could not have been held at a more auspicious season. Inquiry in the direction of a reform of the electoral system has been stimulated more by the calm, unimpassioned session of tolay, with its multitudinous discoveries of informalities, than by a score of speeches such as that delivered by Senator Morton immediately after the holidays. The thinking men of both parties are in carnest in denanding a change in the mode of: conducting Presidential elections, although there is but little agreement as to how this reform shall be effected. Only in this does general sentiment coincide—that the present electoral system is cumbersome, complicated, unsuited to the demands of the age, and at all

As was suggested in innumerable quarters to-day, not only is the joint convention itself unsatisfactory, as well as the rules by which it is governed, but in case of close Presidential contests, cases like those of was that the counting of the electoral votes would proceed smoothly until the State of Louisiana was reached. Everyhody understood there were two sets of electors from men in the assemblage reminds the spectator most of the great journalist, arose and objected to its being received on the ground that the electors could not vote for a dead man. There was a perceptible sensation when Mr. Hoar concluded his objection.—

Perhaps few, if any, apprehended that such an objection would be made. The only men in the assemblage reminds the spectaan objection would be made. The only thing to be done was for the Senate to retire to its chamber to decide the question, but

> The count proceeded without interruption until the State of Mississippi was reached. As soon as her vote was announced Senator frumbull arose on the right of the presiding officer and objected, giving his reasons therefor in the clear, cogent manner pecu/ iar to himself. The point had now reached where the joint convention must separate. Without waiting for another atempt at compromise, Vice President Colax, bringing down his gavel rather emchatically, unnounced that the Senators would retire to their chamber for consultaion. Suiting the action to the word, the Vice President gathered up the balance of the envelopes containing the electoral votes came down from the Speaker's chair, and march toward the Senate wing of the Capitol. In a few minutes the Senators had retired, and Speaker Blaine resumed the chair. The question was soon settled, and then both houses came together. The same routine was pursued in the case of Texas.

before the presiding officer made this order

t was agreed by unanimous consent that

the case of Georgia should be passed over

informally.

Louisiana and Arkansas, but there was no excitement, and long before the business was concluded the galleries were emptied. The Late Gov. Geary. A dispatch from Harrisburg dated the 9th nstant says: "Ex-Governor John W. Geary, while at breakfast with his family yesterday morning, was attacked by heart lisease, fell from his chair to the-floor, and died instantly; a physician living next door, who arrived within three minutes after the attack, finding that his pulse had ceased.— Mrs. Geary and a most interesting family of young children were the only persons present when the sad event took place. For wo days before the deceased had been in New York city attending to private business, and reached home early on Friday evening, which he spent with his family and

has cast a gloom over the entire State." THE FUNERAL of Governor Geary took place at Harrisburg last Thursday. The body was taken to the First Presbyterian charen in charge of the Guard of Honor, accompanied by the pall bearers and a joint committee of the House. Rev. W. H. H. Snyder opened the services at the church, and the funeral sermon was preached by Rev. F. H. Robinson, D. D.

Amount paid T. P. Wingate,

Amount paid V. R. Gee and al.,

Amount paid Hober Close and al.,

Amount paid Richard Jenkins and alle

Amount paid Richard English and al.

Constables.

Justices.

Printing:

number of friends in apparently good

health. The suddenness of this and event

Balance in Treasury, After the service the cortege was formed and proceeded to the cemetery. The following property was on hand at the County Iouse and farm on the 1st day of Jenuary, 1873, as er inventory taken at that time: STATEMENT 1 span horses, \$550 00 7 bbls cement, 21 0 1 yoke cattle, 140 00 15 women's shirts, 11 2 Of the Receip's and Expenditures at the Treasury Itoga County for the Year 1872. 10 00 1 women's shirt 60 00 1 night dress, 110 00 7 men's shirts, 21 00 3 yds toweling, 110 00 21 yds ticking, 110 00 30 new ticks, 110 00 30 new sheets, 110 00 7 men tents 6 two-year olds, 8 calves, 7 yearlings, Received county tax for 1870. 8959 23 " + State tax for 187 county poor tax for 1870, township poor tax for 1870, 1 cow, 9 shoats, county tax for 1871, bounty tax for 1871, 17,374 25 7 pair pants.
5 men's costs,
1 denim dress, 3 pige, 40 chickens, State ax for 1811. State ax for 1811, county poor tax for 1871, township poor tax for 1871, militia tax for 1871, county tax for 1872, State tax for 1872, township poor tax for 1872, militia tax for 1872, militia tax for 1872, colv tax on unsil land. '70 an 20 0 13 yds prints, 69 00 13 yds prints, 69 01 23 yds book muelin, 169 00 10 handkercheis, 100 00 8 pillow ticks, 80 00 7 pair men's boots) co tons of hay. straw, 450 bushels onts, 50 bushels wheat, 200 bushels corn, to bushsoats & peas, 18 5 pair men's shoes, 10 (7 do women's do, 14 (militia tax for 1872, 148 19
co'ty tax on une'd land, '70 and '71, 10.989 28
bounty tax ' 7,305 53
county poor tax 2 1,802 02
county tax sale " 1,666 04
county tax sale of seated " 199 16
land redeemed of Commissioners, 41 95
county tax on seated lands returned, 223 56
bounty tax on seated lands returned, 237 43
poor tax on seated lands returned, 35 2* 3 bushels beans, 350 bush's potatoes, 219 2 do do slippers, lo prebildr's shees. 140 bushels turnips, 66 60 80 bushel- carrots, 40 bushels beets, 15 bushels onions, 50 bushels apples. 11 pr misses' shoes, 16 3 men's vests, 6 4 men's hats, 4 8 bed blankets, 16 300 lbs dried apples, 12 tin cups, 3 women's fl'Iskiris.9 (poor tax on seated lands returned State tax on seated lands returned 1 bbl bolted cider, 4 men's fi'l shirts, 1 man's kuit shirt, 1 bbl vinegar, 35 gals molasses, 20 gals oil. nwealth costs paid by Sheriff, 14 0 pillow cases, county loans, cash paid by Sne county loans, cash paid by R. G. White et al, on judgments of N. Close et al, GJ ibs sugar, 197 lbs lard, 20 yds factory, 9 yds flaunel, 67 pair stockiegs, 50 lbs tallow. £81,639 S EXPENDITURES. Commissioners' Wages, Amount paid P. V. Van Ness, 2 auits m's clothes, 25 0 1 pair rubbers, 2 lbs black pepper, T. O. Hollis, 2 oz nutmeg, 8 oz allápice, 1 bbl pickles, 200 lbs butter, 100 heads cabbage, outlined.

outlieads cabbage, 12 50

outlieads cabbage, Commissioners' Clerk. Amount paid Thomas Allen. \$1,000 (0 Auditors. mount paid Henry Archer and al., \$161 69 \$4,003 7 Traverse Jurers. Amount paid Thomas Inscho and al., \$2,892 2 The Superintendent of the County House and Farm The Superintendent of the County House and Farm and the County Commissioners make the following report of the account of Troga county with the severatownships and boroughs for keeping paupers at the County House, including board clothing, medicine &c., from the 1st day of January, 1873; also bills for temporary relief, and for taking a supers to the County House, with the expense at the Lunatic Hospitals at Harrisburg and Danville, and the cost of taking paupers there:

BLOSS—3 paupers; 2 males, 1 female; ages, 32, 1, 57. Crier

\$1,170 01

81,101 7

2583 00

BROOKFIELD -S paupers; 2 males, 1 female; ages, To 115 0 7 weeks board \$222 24 OHATHAM - 5 paupers; I male, & females; ages, 92, o paid E. A. Fish for removing panper \$14 80 Mrs. Mosden for do.
A. S. Brewster Justice's costs.
Lunatic Hospital for Keeping M. E. Young.
Do for keeping J. R. Cooper.
106 3-7 weeks' board. \$521 00 \$8 25 \$490.50 3113 68 CHARLESTON—5 paupors; I male, 4 females; ages, '84: 40, 47, 11; I u. Enown. op naid dubt dibson and others Justice costs, \$5 40 165 4.7 weeks' board. 317 43 31,105 47 \$836 00 COVINGTON (township)-3 paupers; 2 males, 1 fe-\$651 63 £227 6 \$138 32 \$513 8 OLYMER-3 paupers; 2 males, 1 female; ages, 57, 840 7 o baid S. Rowland for removing pauper \$5.50 \$579, 60 \$403 16 \$1,289 20 DELMAR-4 paupers; 2 males, 2 females; ages, 87, 78, 30, unknown.
paid John Gibson and others Justice costs, \$8 10 \$864 98 \$187.84 258 2 \$308 90 \$3 0 ELKLAND-2 paupers, males; ages, 73, 31. To 62 2-7 week's board......\$120 98 FALL BROOK-1 pauper, male, aged 73. FARMINGTON-I pauper, femile, aged 28. JACKSON-4 paupers; 2 males, 2 females; ages, 66, paid A. S. Brewster Justice costs...... \$141 7 \$96 18 \$377 02 KNOXVILLE-1 pauper, female, aged 59 years. \$1,499 59 \$266 38 \$98 12 LAWRENCEVILLE-5 paupers; 2 males, 3 females; ages, 7, 9, 35, 2 children ages not known, paid Chas. Van Order for removing pauper, \$5 50 E. M. Harris for removing pauper. 5 50 \$10 0 Amount paid R. O. Cox.

State Treasurer—Amount paid,
County Bands—Amount paid,
Chunty Bands—Amount paid,
Interest on County Bands—Paid,
Township Lines—Paid F. E. Smith and al.,
Damage to Personat Property—Paid D. Evans,
Land Returned—Paid A. F. Smith and al.,
Volunteer Militia—Paid R. C. Cex and al.,

Wolunteer Militia—Paid R. C. Cex and al.,

Sior 100 .. 175 24 \$186 24 LAWRENCE—3 paupers, females; ages, 63, 85, 29. LIBERTY-3 paupers; 2 males, 1 female; ages, 79, Volunteer Militia—Paid R. C. Cex and al., \$507 00
The following is an account of the expenses at the County House and farm, and of keeping paupers outside the County House, including the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospitals at Harrisburg and Danville:
Feb. 8, '72. F. Strang, Justice's costs, \$3 69
P. V. Van Ners, bill tobacco, 140
John Gibson, Justice's costs, 180
J. N. Paluam, bill for relief, Bloss, 23 67
J. Newhall, lumber, \$4 60
J. N. Paluam, bill for relief, Bloss, 5 63
R. English, newspaper, 1 150
Wright & Balley, fixtures, &c., 4 23
O. K. Thompsou, doctoring, 25,60
John Gibson, Justice's costs, 18 00
George A. Ludlow, keeping pauper, 24 60 2620 15 MORRIS—2 paupers, males; ages, 79, 25. o paid John Gibson and others Justice costs, 38 weeks' board..... \$71 51 MIDDLEBURY-5 panpers; 2 males, 3 females George A. Ludlow, keeping pauper, Geo, A. Ludlow, removing pauper, Houghton, Orr & Co., comis, &c., F. E. Roe for keeping pauper......
John N Shoff for keeping pauper..... Houghon, Orr & Co., Common act. Elizabeth Stratton, keeping pauper, Jane tones, keeping pauper, Chus. Van Order, removing pauper, 331 3 \$412 50 Jane Jones, keeping pauper,
C. K. Thompson, ductoring,
Sohin A. Weir, keeping lusane,
F. R. Kimball, grocenies,
J. R. Barker, grods,
L. A. Gardner, groceries,
Hastings & Coles, drugs,
William Roberis, burdware,
John Yan Order, whisky,
John Himman coal,
Van Horn & Chaud er, cabinet work,
Mathers & Holliday, groceries,
Derby & Fishler, shoemaking,
C. Mathers, goods,
R. C. Bailey, hardware,
E. R. Kimball, groceries,
A. S. Brewster, Justice's coats,
Joseph Mitchell, coal,
Lynau Beach, keeping pauper, \$28 98 AVING facilities for buying and handling large, quantities of floods enables them to offer them at the lowest Jobbing prices. In our retail department 60015 are sold at a small advance over wholest \$279 5 OSCEOBA—1 pauper, male, aged 85. To paid G A Ludlow for keeping pauper. G A Ludlow for removing pauper...... ... 3 00 ... 4 95 2 4-7 weeks' board..... \$31 85 A & Cole for doese, in:

atic Hospital for keeping TS Walters.. C2 1-7 weeks buard..... \$200 52 Fo paid John Gibson Justice costs...... \$0 90 SULLIVAN—2 paupers; males; ages, 11, 45.
To Baid A T Smith for keeping pauper.
G 4 Felter for removing pauper.
O F Robbins for removing pauper.
58 6-7 weeks' board. \$200 73 TIOGA (township)—1 pauper, male, age not known:
o paid A H Westbrook for removing pauper. S1 oc
5-7 week's board. 1 42

\$2.42 UNION-2 paupers; 1 male, 1 female; one aged 80 WESTFIELD—
To paid F Straig and others Justice costs.... §4 50
Harriet Vincent for keeping pauper...... 13 25 C. P. Grinnell, keeping pauper,
J. E. Barnes, keeping pauper,
Polly Smith, keeping pauper,
William Knapp, keeping pauper,
A. Morrell, keeping pauper,
E. A. Fish, removing pauper,
S. Rowland, removing pauper,
A. H. Westbrook, removing pauper,
A. H. Westbrook, removing pauper,
B. Shrader, meal.
G. W. Sears, shoemaking, \$399 48 pauper from Potter county...... 88 62

> The improvements on the farm this year amount to The improvements on the farm this year amount to something like, \$250. The inventory of personal or perty at the County House and furm this year exceeds that or last year \$127 53. The Superintendent has paid into the county Treasury \$182 60 received for produce sold.
>
> The price charged the several townships per week or board of paupers is one dollar, ninety-one cents. six mills and two-thirds of a mill, which includes excepthing furnished them—food, clothing, medicine, and fifty dollars paid a chaplain for holding religious services on Sanday, there have been 73 paupers at the County House during the year, averaging over 43 for the whole time. They are mostly aged, infirm, idiote, and meane, and consequently but little help is received from them, but, on the contrary, the expense of waiting on them is no graph item. is no small item. .
>
> The Superintendent is entitled to much praise for his success in the management of the County Eouse and also the farm, which bids tair to become the preand also the farm, which bids fair to become the premium farm in the county.
>
> The cost of keeping our insane at Harrisburg and Danville is \$3 per week, and the bills are paid in advance up to June, 1873. The Commissioners would be ited of a discontinuance of the separate accounts with the townships. Making the poor a county charge would nemove cause for much misunderstanding.
>
> We, the Commissioners of Tioga county, do certify the foregoing to be a correct statement of the receipts and expenditures therein set forth. In testimony whereaf we hereunto set our hands and seals of office this 29th day of January, 1873.
>
> JOB REXFORD
>
> T. O. HOLLIS, Comm'rs, L. HART,
>
> Attest: Thomas Allen, Clerk.

Attest: THOMAS ALLEN. Clerk. \$81,389 97 Robert C. Cox, Treasurer of Tioga County, in account with said county from January 13, 1872, to January 6, 1873: in land s'd Conyrs, 41 95 County tax 1879, in sale sea'd lands, 139 16 Abatements 1870,

County tast 1872, 45,237 84	Do bounty 1871, 225 53
State 1872, 2,602 71	Do State 1871, 114 75
Poor 1872, 6,239 06	Do county poor '71, 222 74
Militia tax 1872, 1,534 50	Do town'p poor '71, 232 74
Do inilitia ba71, 68 76	
County tax do, 257 48	Do bounty 1871, 27.66 54
Poor do, 65 20	Do State 1871, 27.66 54
Commonw'h costs, 140 48	Do tow'p poor 1871, 350 14
County loans, 207 64	Do inilitia 1871, 437 68
County loans, 207 64	Do inilitia 1871, 457 68
County loans, 207 64	Do inilitia 1871, 487 68
County loans, 207 64	Do inilitia 1872, 18 88 99

The Auditors of Tioga county having examined and audited the accounts and vouchers of R. C. Cox, Treasurer of said county, do sllow them as above stated. Witness our hands at Wellsborothis 25th day of Jan-

10 35

8884 97

uary, 1873.

85 5-7 weeks board at County House 164 45

dominiation county, 259 55 Abatem's county '72, 240 6 Do State 1873, 25 6 Do poor 1872, 57 00 Red'd poor orders, 6 436 11 Do county orders, 25,369 73 Do county bonds, 84,225 52 Interest on bonds, 7,429 68 State tax; 5,516 53 Expense vol. mil tia, 387 60 Comm'n poor orders, 96 54 Do county orders, 761 0 Do on int't on bonds, 74 28 Do on S. Treas rec't, 55 10 Rec't H. Rowland bal 1 529 12 due county, \$124,645 4

A.F. PACKARD, Auditors.

T The Largest Establishment in Northern Pa.!

IN

PIERCE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL"

DRUGGIST!

STONE, RHUDE ISLAND AND WATER LIME. GLASS, ALL SIZES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE THICE, PAINTS ALL KINDS AND COLORS, VARNISHES AND VARNISH BRUSHES, A FULL STOCK.

Transfer Ornaments, striping Bencils and Brushes for Carriage and

Cutter Ornamenting.

A full line of all classes of Good appertaining to bur business kept to stock JOHN B. PIERCE.

AT THE

REGULATOR

IN CORNING

the place to buy your FALAND WINTER GOOS

> DRY GOODS

FURS of all sorts and kinds

GROCERIS IN ABUNDANCE.

Jo'y tax on Sale (1974)
In Sale Sea'd lands, 199 16; Abatements 1870, 233 10
Jutslanding 1869, 199 5f; Bounty tax 1839, 29 5f; Bounty tax 1839, 20 10 139; Abatem's bo'y 1870, 321 71
Jounty poor 1869, 5 46; Abatem's bo'y 1870, 321 71
Jounty poor 1870, 5 46; Abatem's State 70, 9, 18
Jounty 1870, 1, 388 480; Coanty poor 1870, 25 71; Pounsin, poor 1870, 27 71; Pounsin, poor 1870, 27 72; Pounsin, poor

BOOTS & SHOES

in good repairand styles,

YANKIID NOTIONS BY THE CORD.

the IMMENSE Stock, with prices not to be batch. Do nottail to come before buying, for I can coming, Oct. 22, 1878.