TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873. An act has recently passed the Legisla

ture creating an Insurance Department in The decrease of the national debt during last month was \$1,644,058 97, and during the four years of Grant's first administra-

tion the decrease was \$368,082,559 48. It is reported that Governor Osborne, of wants the position; but he can't find a precedent for a man appointing himself to office. Really, the position is very embarrasging. Suppose the modest Governor resigns his present office, and tries his luck with the

next Executive of his State. . It has been said that the things donceived but not brought forth are translated to the moon. If this is true, then Mr. Peter Herthat he won't find it on the map of Pennsylvania. When his bill reached the Senate it came to a sudden end, just as we supposed it would. It is creditable to the upthrottled, and highly disgraceful to the lower that it passed by even the small majority

The two houses of the Legislature havwas considerable trouble in coming to an agreement, the apple of discord being the five hundred dollars extra pay for each member of the Legislature inserted by the House and struck out by the Senate. The conferees on the part of the Senate reported to that body that the House was inclined to adhere to the grab, whereupon the Senate voted unanimously to stick to their resolution to strike it out. Those Representatives who favored this job may thank the Senate for saving them from political harikari. The bill as finally agreed upon appropriates seventy thousand dollars to be divided among the State Normal Schools by Superintendent.

Last week Governor Hartranft vetoed a bill extending the time for the payment of the rattle of heaven's artillery among the the enrollment tax on private bills passed sovereign people, and were convinced that Albright, Albright, Albright, Albright, and the convinced that Albright, Albright by the Legislature. The act affected over sixteen hundred private laws, some of them to their own interests and the impositions of Asia, passed as long ago as 1856, and the effect of the veto is to kill them all unless the enrollment tax on each one is paid by the first of next month. The amount due the State ness, and they wrote to the Postmaster Genfrom this source is very large, and, as the Governor says, it is hard to see why this tax, which draws no interest, should be extended from year to year for the benefit of speculators, when all taxes on the industry

This is a wise and timely change of front of the people must be paid promptly, unde penalty of a large fine in the shape of interest. This veto is probably the most sweeping one to be found anywhere in the dignant people roused to a consciousness of history of legislation; but it is strongly their accumulated wrongs at the hands of grounded in reason and good sense, and will receive the hearty indorsement of the people at large. -

The Democrat permits some foolish correspondent to make the assertion that "the Republican party is responsible for" the salary-steal. We fear this poor fellow hasn't seen the vote on that question yet. But if his favorite journal ever plucks up heart to print the yeas and nays, he will find that in the Senate less than one-half the Republicans voted for the measure, while just twothirds of the Democrats voted the same way. In the House, he will learn that about one-third of the Bepublicans voted for the steal, while a majority of the Democrats said age to the scandalous job. Outside the halls of Congress, the only papers that undertake to excuse this piece of rascality are Democratic ones. In view of all these facts, we submit that the dunce "who exposed himself in last week's Democrat will do well to refrain from further efforts in that line until he has consulted the late Democratic member from this district as to where the responsibility lies.

Of course our readers understand that we do not always agree with 'the opinions set ; forth by our correspondents, although we seldom express our dissent. The AGITATOR honors and welcomes independent thought from whatever quarter, being well assured that the most healthful state of public opinion results from the agitation of original mear Pinos Altos, its green belt of timber, ideas rather than from the stagnation of a strict political and social "orthodoxy."-For this reason we print in full this week the letter of our Washington correspondent, while we differ most radically from the first third of it. It seems to us a very weak effort to find an excuse after the fact for the salary-steal. The idea that members who wouldn't attend to their duties when they received \$5,000 a year and mileage will do so when they get \$7,500 a year is decidedly too "thin" to deceive anybody. But even if there was anything in this notion, it wo'd not justify the grabbing of \$5,000 extra cannot average over one person to twenty pay by members of the last Congress at the close of the term during which, according to "C. M.," many of them had been neglecting their public duties in pursuit of private gain. The simple fact is; there was no good reason for the grab; and none that would hold water can be invented for it now. The robbers, with the unscrupulous Ben Butler at their head, wanted the public money, to which they were no more entitled than our correspondent, and they took it. even going so far as to violate one of their own express rules in their eagerness to grab the swag. Having lined their own pockets and done what they could to corrupt the morals of the country, these grabbers and their friends will show discretion by keeping very quiet. The most adroit special pleading will never convince the "plain people" that the men who fobbed \$5,000 of the public funds for work for which they had already been amply paid were either honorable or honest. Decent men of all parties have marked them, and will remember them with contempt; and those who would indite excuses for the robbery may reflect with benefit upon the tragical fate of

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. Washington, April 1, 1873.

their public duties as Congressmen. Thus, bres winding its way toward the Gulf of the millionaires of the Senate are absent on Mexico. A little farther to the left, and in tide was rising their situation was no better dong leaves, and some of them are seldom a southeasterly direction, you see Cook's then on the vessel.

neglect of the public business. Now that grounds. the pay is increased to a sum commensurate with the reasonable cost of living, the country can fairly ask of these public servants he same promptness and industry which is usually exacted from other paid officials .--Except on account of sickness, there should

be no excuses for absence from sents in the respective houses, and absence for private business should be followed with disgrace and a request from the State or constituency for an immediate resignation. Absolute strictness need not be expected, but some Eansas, finds great difficulty in selecting a approximation to the faithful performance successor to ex-Senator Caldwell. The fact of Congressional duties ought to be required is said to be that the Governor himself in the future, and the increase of salaries is mence this much needed reform.

HANGING AND MURDER REPEATED. On Friday last Charles Manley was hangabout five hundred favored persons—a crowd of several hundred more having assembled outside of the jail yard, where they could hear the interesting thud of the victim when the trap was taken from under his feet and he was swung between heaven die knows where to look for "Minnequa and earth. It would seem that this examcounty." It is very certain, at any rate, ple, which was fully described in our two evening papers long before Friday night, should have struck terror into the minds of would-be-murderers, but on the contrary the very reverse appears, to be the fact .per house that the monster was so promptly | The law deliberately takes the life of a prisoner, and the assassin speedily follows the example thus set in high places. On the same night, perhaps before midnight, Mr. Frank Hahn, a cattle drover of Woodstock, Va., while returning home from at trip to ing disagreed on the general appropriation Baltimore where he had sold a drove of cutbill last week, a conference committee was | tle, was attacked and robbed by one or more appointed to report a compromise. There assassins in a lonely place known as Armory Square, not far from the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad depot in this city, and brutally murdered; his face being rendered almost unrecognizable by the terrible wounds inflicted upon it, and his brains were found oozing out on the ground.

This is, the seventh murder of the ite

twelve months in our District. From mur-

horror goes on. It is supposed the to

nurderers of Hahn are in the way of beam

writing the proofs are not fully gathered about suspected parties. POSTAL CARS TO BE CONTINUED. The stir in the community made by the the Governor, Attorney General, and State | notification of the railway companies that | they would refuse to continue carrying the mails as heretofore in postal cars, has bro't these railroad kings to terms. They heard the rattle of heaven's artillery among the bell stands as follows: at last they were getting thoroughly awake railfond power upon them. Suddenly they Balantine, Butes of Mifflin, suspected that a Senate committee was sitting in judgment upon this postal-car busieral to know if their suspicions were well founded. Being informed of the fact, they withdrew their notification of January 27th

Dry,

Egan,

Egan, refusing to run the cars, and promise to continue until the next Congress assembles .-prevent for a time the lightning stroke upon them which follows the thunder of an inrailroad cormorants. Let them beware for

> ALLEGED FRAUD IN'A PAY ROLL. Capt. G. F. Jocknick, of the Indian Bureau, was arrested on Saturday on a bench warrant issued by Judge Cartter upon an indictment found in North Carolina. It seems that the defendant in 1869 was ordered simply to witness the payment of moneys to the North Carolina Cherokees on a census taken twenty years before, and it is Lamon, alleged that the wrong names were on the Lawsh. pay roll. It is doubtful whether there is a case against him.

FUNDING THE LOAN. Hon. Mr. Cattell, late Senator from New Jersey, is going to Europe as confidential agent of the Treasury Department to superintend the funding of the \$300,000,000 new five per cent. bonds which are being negotiated through the second syndicate. He is the right man for the place, and will hold the same relation to this syndicate that Judge Richardson did to the last. C. M.

The Scenery of New Mexico.

SILVER CITY, (N. M.,) March 16, 1873. Editor Agitator:-Located as we are just on the divide between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, a number of beautiful-streams take their rise near us and flow in opposite directions to their respective oceans. Among votes. A more palpable, unscrupulous atthem the Rio Gila flowing to the Pacific is tempt to buy a measure through the Legislalirections to their respective oceans. Among considered the most picturesque and beautiful. From the peak of Gold Mountain. with here and there a glimpse of its shining waters, can be traced nearly a hundred miles, when it dashes into a rocky canon whose perpendicular sides reach to the

night of a thousand feet. Standing upon the highest peak of this mountain, about nine thousand feet above she sea level, let'us take a bird's eye view of the surrounding country. What an immense landscape opens before us! a scope of country plainly visible to the naked eye considerably larger than the whole State of Ohio. Although there are many towns and hamlets within this radius, the population square miles, and a large share of it remains to-day unprospected, and unexplored. Those tall blue mountains beyond where you can see the Rio Gila are the Francisco Mountains, in Arizona. They contain immense mines of copper, which are soon to be worked by a company hailing from Detroit, Michigan. A party from Colorado are there at present making location, and washing out gold, which I hear they find in pay-

The Francisco river and Eagle creek, both rapid streams, have worn channels through these mountains in some places to the depth of two thousand feet, in which the sun. never shines more than two hours during the day. Fish are abundant, and of the same kind found in the Rio Gila called the Gila Trout." The distance from here to

the Francisco Mountains is 120 miles. Looking farther to the left, and beyond the Burro Mountains, you see Stein's Peak, the eastern boundary of the large reservation allotted Cochise and his tribe last summer by Gen. Howard. Cochise pretends to respect the treaty made with Gen. Howard, but claims the right to rob and murder just over the line, in Old Mexico, which he proceeds to do in his most approved style, only thrown out of his bunk, and felt the ship making sure to get inside the reservation strike several times. He then rushed or with his plunder to receive the protection of the United States Government so generously extended to the "Poor Indian."

may be of great advantage in the future.— ver and copper, and fields of pine timber, Thus many of our Senators, and especially distant about fifty riles. Following the Thus many of our Senators, and especially distant about fifty miles. Following the many of the Representatives, either have line of Mexico east we come to the Florida was carried down by the steamer and all in extensive private estates that demand a Mountains, the home of a hostile band of large share of their time, or they are en- Apaches who commit many depredations are considered as above the water, and is little enough for their services. We hope rigging, which was above the water, and is little enough for their services. We hope are considered as a particular of the constant of th gaged in business or extensive ventures, or upon both Mexicans and Americans, and practicing law before leading tribunals to have thus far found its rugged and craggy sisted by two others. such an extent that the most of their force hights a safe retreat. Between us and the has been applied out of the channels of Florida Mountains we notice the Rio Mim- swam to the rock. The line was hauled

F. Bufler, Dan Voorhees, and others of the has always been the great dread of travel- boats and rescued those on the rock and a are the names of the Democratic members great part of their time either here at the to avoid a fight with Indians. Many scalps

> A coach load of eight men was once attacked in this canon, and in the excitement the coach was upset, but the men succeeded n reaching the top of a ledge on the side of the canon, where they were quickly sursingle woman or child was saved. Most of rounded by four or five hundred yelling Apaches. The fight was long and bloody, the rocks around about were strewn with dead and dying Apaches to the number of over sixty, but the fight at last ended with render-what assistance they possibly can .the death of the only surviving member of All the people saved from the wreck, exthe heroic eight.

Cook's Peak, in the immediate vicinity, looms far above the surrounding mountains, and, by reason of its peculiar shaped summit, makes a safe landmark for hunters and prospectors. A little farther to the left, and ooking due east from where we stand, over and beyond the copper-mine mountains, are ed at Alexandria, Va, in the presence of the "Organ Mountains," plainly visible, though twenty miles east of the Rio Grande, and one hundred and thirty-five miles from here. These are probably the highest mountains in sight. They derived their name from their many cone-shaped peaks resembling an organ. The Magdeline range and the White Mountains complete the circle to the Rio Gila again. This valley of the Rio Gila is from one to three miles wide. A belt of cottonwood and ash timber threefourths of a mile wide follows the course of aroused by the shock of the vessel sinking. the river, embedding it in a deep shade .-The soil is deep and rich, and yet it remains entirely uninhabited for hundreds of miles. except by bears, deer, antelope, and wild

"Westward the star of empire takes its that we could not see well what was going E. S. C. on around us. I saw men on the rocks, but THE VOTE ON "MINNEQUA."-The Harrisburg Patriot reports the passage of Herdie's bill in the House as follows: At three o'clock on Tuesday morning Peter Herdic's bill for the erection of Minnequa county passed third reading in the house. It is needless to say that no question affecting the interests of the public generally, no matter how urgent or important, would have it it but mainty together until that time in derers have been hung, and yet the work of held that majority together until that time in the morning. But as this was a matter which deeply concerned their friend Herdic, they were ready to make any sacrifice of sleep and rest on his account. He had said that "The Boys" would not go back on him, but brought to speedy justice, though up to this ie little deemed them capable of such zeal and devotion to his interests. The scene vividly reminded many who were present of the Monday night session four years ago when Herdic mustered his "Boys" to the work of

Laucks, M'Gullough of Berks, M'Gullough of Phil, Newell, Porter, Prizer,
Prizer,
Pyle,
Quigley,
Ramsey,
Reynolds,
Sample,
Schminkey,
Shuler Shuler, Smith of Fayette, Vodges, Welsh, Williams, Wolfe—48. 1'Cracken Bates of Crawford Henry, Jones of Potter, Jones of Susquehanns Kaufman of Lebanon,

Ishudy, Elliott, speaker-42 ABSENT. Morford, Smith of Phil's, Kaufman of Schn'l. Wainwright, Waldron, Democrats in italics. For Minnequa, toainst Minnequo

It is thus seen who are responsible for the uccess of Peter Herdic's bill, in the house. Commenting on the Republican side of this vote the Towarda Reporter says: The motives which actuated the nineteen repubicans to advocate the matter. in direct viola tion of all the usual courtesies of legislation, may be conceived, when common report at Harrisburg named the exact price paid for ture, in definince of the wishes of the people of the section affected, was never before tried. So bold and impudent was the out-rage, that the press of the State, generally, has denounced it, and members of the House who supported it, have lost reputation and standing with their constituents, their action gave just grounds for suspect-ing that they had been paid for their votes. The men who were lobbying and engineerptorious rascals who have for years been infesting the capitol with their presence. The means employed to carry the bill through the House made the measure so odious that Mr. Herdic could not find a chamous that Mr. Herdic could not and a cham-pion in the Senate, and caged the "snake." Thus ends, in ingominious defeat, one of the boldest attempts to secure illegitimate legis-lation ever known in the history of the Com-

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER. A Steamer Wrecked off Nova Scotia.

SEVERAL HUNDRED LIVES LOST. HALIFAX, (N. S.,) April 1, 1873. This afternoon a report was circulated that a steamer had been wrecked on the coast and several lives lost. It was at first regarded as a cruel April-fool hoax, but tonight the Cunard agent here received news that it was all true, and only a little of the truth had been told, the fact being that the White Star steamer Atlantic, Capt. Wills- to be recovered for injuries to persons or iams, from Liverpool for New York, while coming to this port for coal, struck on Meagher's rock, near Prospect, 22 miles west of Halifax, and became a total wreck. Of about 1,000 souls on board upward of 700 were drowned. Third Officer Brady arrived here to-night, and says the Atlantic left Liverpool March 20, with upward of 900 steerage and about 50 cabin passengers. She experienced rough weather during the passage, but all went well until noon on Monday, March 21, when her supply of coal became exhausted. The captain determined to put into Halifax, and he and the third officer were on deck until midnight. Her position was then judged to be Sambro light bearing N. N. W. 39 miles. The captain went into his chart room, leaving orders to be called if there was any change in the ship's position. Brady went to bed about the same time as the captain. The next thing he remembers is that he was deck, and found the captain and officers there and the deck full of passengers. He got an ax and commenced to clear away the boats. The captain and other officers were RENDER UNTO CESAR, &c.

From Stein's Peak east that row of mounbusy doing the same thing. Brady got his
boat out and put two women in it. A number of Congressmen's salaries, bad as it seems,

this county, contain immense mines of silthis county, contain immense mines of silthe captain and other oncers were
busy doing the same thing. Brady got his
boat out and put two women in it. A number of men attempted to get into it, and
about a dozen succeeded. Just at that mothis county, contain immense mines of silment the steamer fell over on her beam ends
had to vote for the whole bill, or no bill at
about a dozen succeeded. Just at that mohigh; not half enough.

sceing he could do nothing there went for-ward and unwove the halyards, being as

executive will receive a hundred thousand dellars a year, and the other officials in propartion. A rich and populous people cannot afford to be singy.—Wellsboro Democrat. TRIED AND FOUND WANTING .- SAMUEL J. RANDALL, J. LAWRENCE GETZ, JOHN B. STORM, B. F. MEYERS, HERRY SHEEWOOD,

House are engaged in plending causes a ers, and is usually passed in the night time, large number from the rigging. Brady reof Congress from this State who misrepreunited by the rigging of the state of the rigging of the state of the rigging of the state of the rigging of great part of their time either here at the to avoid a ngnt with Indians. Many scalps all who were alive on board had been saved, and gave the lie to their professions by proscapital or elsewhere. This is an evil from have been taken here, and many redskins except chief officer Firth, who was in the have thence taken their exit to new hunting rigging shouting for help. Brady said he in voting for the increase of salary steal. ried to get a crew to go to Firth's rescue, Ephraim L. Acker and Richard J. Halde but the sea was so heavy that nobody would man are the names of the Democrats who volunteer. Altogether about 250 persons were saved, including Captain Williams, seem to have been cowards enough to skulk but we venture to say will not be honest enough to refuse to profit by the bolder rascality of their colleagues. Would that we could add force to the lash with which our also fourth officer-Brown, the doctor, and everal of the engineers and sailors. Not a hem, as well as hundreds of men, were Radical cotemporaries cut these recreant drowned in their berths. The ship struck apostates to the Democratic principles they have deserted in the supreme hour of our country's need. To our mind they are fur about two o'clock a. m., the weather at the time being dark, but not thick, with a rough sea. Steamers are going down to-night to guiltier than the enemy with whom they fraternized in rascality to plunder the peo-All the people saved from the wreck, exple. We had no right to expect anything cept Brady, are still at Prospect, where the better from Radical representatives, but to ishermen are giving them all possible attensee our own chosen captains deserting to the

> and humiliation. - Erie Observer. ROCHESTER, NUNDA AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD The Nunda Democrat has the following in relation to the progress making on the railroad in the neighborhood of tha ity remain unsoftened; the sufferings of those exposed to the pitiless pelting of the storm must have been terrible, and the story place: "The contractors are energetically at work on our railroad leveling up the ten miles already laid and making ready for another ten miles of iron. Some ten or fifteen dirt cars are now on the road and make trips from the dirt switch about every fifteen or treaty minutes to whose there dum. the number of people on board to 976; of twenty minutes to where they dump. A large gang of workmen are employed it dumping cars, filling in and ballasting up the road, so that the work is progressing finely ficer of the Atlantic, in reply to the reportand with every prospect of an early comple-tion of the road from Ross' crossing to Mt. er's questions, made a statement in substance Morris. With even this much of the road in running order, we shall be greatly accommodated, if not benefited, to say nothing of the great influence it will exert to secure the "My watch ended at 12 o'clock on Monday night. The second and fourth officers took charge, and I went to my berth. I was speedy completion of the road from Mt. Morris to Rochester and from Ross' to the

standard of the spoilers is a bitter surprise

LATER REPORTS.

Later details of the wreck subtract not ing from the original tale of horror, except

that the loss of life is not so great as at first

reported. The main features of the calam-

of the survivors is touching in the extreme

But the most trustworthy accounts reduce

THE CHIEF OFFICER'S STORY.

The second officer came down to my room.

and said the ship was ashore and he was

afraid she was gone. I put on a few arti-

cles of clothing, got an ax, and went on deck to clear the boats. The ship had ca-

did not know how they got there. All who

When daylight came I counted 32 persons in the mizzenmast rigging with me, including one woman. When these saw there

were lines between the ship and the shore

many of them attempted to go forward to

shore by the aid of the lines, and the fisher-

men's boats rescued many more. At last all had either been washed off or rescued, ex-

sea had become so rough that the boats could not venture near us. Soon the boy

was washed off, but he swam gallantly and

reached one of the boats in safety. I got a

firm hold of the woman and secured her in

the rigging. I could see the people on shore

and in the boats, and could hail them, but

they were unable to help us.

"At two o'clock in the afternoon, after

we had been in the rigging ten hours, the Rev. Mr. Ancient, a Church of England

clergyman, whose noble conduct I can never

forget while I live, got a crew of four men to row him out to the wreck. He got into the main rigging and procured a line, then

advanced as far as he could toward me and

threw it to me. I caught it, made it fast

around my body, and then jumped clear -

A sea swept me off the wreck, but Mr. An-

cient held fast to the line, pulled me back,

and got me safely in the boat. I was then

so exhausted and benumbed that I was

hardly able to do anything for myself, and

but for the clergyman's gallant conduct I

body was still fast in the rigging, her eyes

protruding, her mouth foaming—a terribly

zhastly spectacle rendered more ghastly by

the contrast with the numerous jewels that sparkled on her hands. We had to leave

her body there, and it is probably there yet.

The scene at the wreck was an awful one.

such as I had never before witnessed, and

hope never to witness again. Comparative-

ly few bodies drifted ashore; most of them,

with such articles as came out of the ship

while I was on her, were carried to sea.'

A Specimen Brick.

Perhaps the most important business for

which the Constitutional Convention was called was the reform of the Legislature

ers of that body beyond all dispute. It has performed one of these duties in a straight-

forward manner. The article on legislation,

as stringent as could be desired; indeed, far

beyond the desires of many practical re-

formers, so small is the sphere to which it

confines the legislative function. It has re-

moved the public treasury almost entirely out of the reach of law-makers, and thor

oughly disarmed them of all power of mis-

chief by its sweeping prohibitions of special

enactments. The mistake of the Conven-

tion thus far, it seems to us, is that it has

not provided for a reform in the Legislature

itself, such as we are sure would follow

from an augmentation of its membership. This is a matter, however, which can be

easily remedied on the recurrence of the

As matured in Committee of the Whole,

the article on legislation of the proposed Constitution willfully meet the wishes of

the great majority of the citizens of the

test of their ballots, and for the purpose of

correcting certain misapprehensions, we propose this morning to call attention to its

most salient features. In the first place, it

secures to the cities, towns; and boroughs

the right of self government. These are to

be free to regulate their own affairs without

legislative interference of any kind and in

whatever shape. The flagrant abuse by

which immense debts have been saddled

upon the same for the benefit of corpora-

tions is also corrected by sections forbidding

the loan of the State credit to any corpora-

tion, or the State becoming a stockholder

in any corporation, and the loan of the credit of any county or city to a corpora-

tion. Further, it is provided that no law

shall be passed extending the term of a pub-

lic officer and increasing his pay or emolu-

ments after his election or appointment:

that the general appropriation bill shall con-

ordinary expenses of the legislative, execu-

tive, and judicial departments, and for the interest on the public debt. Appropriations

of public money for charitable, educational,

or benevolent purposes to any community or sect are also prohibited.

As regards the corrupt corporate influence

that is now wielded over the Legislature,

it is made a felony for a member to receive

from any corporation or person "any mon-ey, testimonial, reward, thing of value," &c., for his vote, or to act as agent or attor-

ney for a corporation or person. Legisla-tive limitations of the amount of damages

property, and of the time during which ac-

tion for the same may be commenced, are

brick of the proposed Constitution. We

can conceive of no stronger vindication of the Convention from the numerous and pre-

meditated attacks of its ring enemies, nor of

a more striking exemplification of the earn-

estness and honesty of its efforts to estab

lish reform. Here are general laws suffi-cient to cover nearly all emergencies, the

clearest prohibition of special legislation, except in the plainest exigencies; adequate

safeguards against the reckless increase of

the debt of the State, and of the several

counties and cities; a guaranty of self-gov

ernment to the municipalities, a restraint

upon the corporations, and a prohibition of

How Democratic Doctors Disagree.

A committee of the Senate and House re-

gressmen did not strike out the item as to

of Government.' The salaries are not too

high; not half enough. * * * *
Very many of the Congressmen do not re-

ceive enough to pay their expenses while in Washington. As it costs a large sum to

live in that city, ten thousand dollars a year

in four years from hence, when a Democratic President will be inaugurated, that the

ported the appropriation bill, and it passed. Some people object to it because the Con-

also prohibited.

tain nothing but the appropriations for the

Commonwealth. As it is soon to stand the

subject in the Convention.

cept myself, the woman, and a boy.

were alive on board were in the rigging .-

HALIFAX, April 2 .- J. W. Firth, chief of

these 546 were lost.

as follows:

THE NEW banks, for many years ago it sustained an immense population, and it will again. It only awaits the coming of the Texas Pacific Railroad to fully demonstrate the fact.— "Westward the star of empire takes its recended over before I reached the deck. I cleared the two starboard boats. Just then a heavy sea swept the boats away. I was holding fast to the mizzenmast rigging, and now climbed higher for safety. The night was so dark and the spray flew so thickly that we could not see well what we could not s

Sewing Machine !

The Great Familly Sewing Machine of th Civilized World.

the lines, and in doing so were washed overboard and drowned. Many reached the Machines now in Use.

THE improvements lately added to this Celebrated Machine have made it by far the most desirable ramily Machine in the market and have given an impetus to the gale of it, never before equaled in the history of Sewling-Machines. Examine for yourself; consult your own interest n buying a Sewing Macnine, and NOT ALLOW YOURSELF

*TO BE BLINDED by that too common illusion, that all Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are good enough, or that any Ma-chine will answer your | purpose if it makes the stitch allie on both sides of the fabric. EXAMINE WELL THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MACHINE YOU BUY.

and not pay your money for a heavy-running, slow-motioned, noisy, complicated Machine, thrown tog gether in such a manner as to last just long enough to wear out both your body and patience.

There is a great distinctive difference between the Wheeler & Wilson and all other Machines that make the Lock-Stitch. And it is to this difference that we wish to expecially only all your attention wish to especially call your attention. It Makes the Lock, (or Shuttle Stitch,) but does it without a Shuttle!

must have perished soon. The woman, after bearing up with remarkable strength under her great trials, had died two hours before Mr. Ancient arrived. Her half-nude body needs to be soon to ONLY ONE TENSION IS REQUIRED, while all other lock-stitch Machines require two.

GEO. ROBINSON, Agent, Sale in Partition.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of the county of Trogs, the undersigned Administrators, of the estate of Wm. K. Mitchell, deceased, will sell of the estate of Wm. K. Mitchell, decreased, will sell at public sale or vendue, on the premises of the estate at Mitchell's Creek, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April, next, at 1 o'clock in the atternoon, the following lots of land—purports of said estate—to wit:
Purport No. 3, bounded and described as follows: beginning at the southeast corner of the steam mill lot, thence south, 2½ degrees west, 177 rods to a pine stump, and south, 3¼ degrees west, 123.2 rods to a post; thence north, 8½ degrees west, 40 rods to a small lynu; thence north, 1½ degrees west, 164.2 rods to a post; thence north, 1½ degrees west, 165.7 rods to a post; thence south, 1½ degrees east, 123.4 rods to a post; thence south, 1½ degrees east, 116.8 rods to a post; thence south, 1½ degrees east, 116.8 rods to the place of beginning. Contaming 183.2 acres—unimproved, and known as the McDougall lot.

Purport No. 5, beginning at a post in the southeast line of the Win. K. Mitchel farm, thence south, 63½ ince of the Win. K. Mitchel farm, thence south, 63½ ince of the Win. K. Mitchel farm, thence south, 63½ line of the Win. K. Mitcheil farm, thence south 33 degrees east, 112 rods to a time stump; thence south, 68½ degrees west, 147.12 rods to a post; thence north, 62 degrees west. 112 rods to a post; thence north, 65 degrees east, 121.6 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 92 35 acres, more or less; about 30 acres improved.

Purport No. 6, beginning at the southwest corner of purport No. 6 in the west line of the Cadwallader lot, thence south, 63½ degrees east, 112 rods to a post; thence north, 31½, degrees west, 113 rods to a post; thence north, 31½, degrees west, 113 rods to a post;

thence north, 313, degrees west, 113 rods to a post; thence north, 63 degrees east, 1144, rods to the place of beginning. Containing 92.35 acres, more or less. Purport No. 7, beginning at a pine stump, thence south, 80% degrees east, 111.5 rods to a post; thence south, 234 degrees west, 195.6 rods to an oak stump in the north line of the McDougall lot; thence north, 87% degrees west, 210.3 rods to a post; thence north, 2% degrees east, 210.3 rods to a post; thence north, 2% degrees east, 200 rods to the place of beginning. 2½ degrees east, 209 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 138.5 acres, more or less; 20 acres improved, and house and barn thereon, and being the west part of the steam mill lot.

Purport No. 8, beginning at the northeast corner of purport No. 7, at a post, thence south, 80½ degrees east, 110.5 rods to a white oak stump in the west line of Geo. Hughes' laud; thence by the same south, 2½ degrees west, 152 rods to a hemlock; thence north, 574 degrees west, 152 rods to a white oak stump; thence by the sat line of purport No. 7 north, 23 detence by the east line of purport No. 7 north, 23 de-

thence by the east line of purport No. 7 north, 23.3 degrees east, 195.5 rods to the place of beginning. Contaming 130.2 acres, more or less, and being the east part of the steam mill lot; all the above lots being in the township of Tioga, in said county of Tioga.

Purport No. 9, beginning at the northwest corner, of a lot of land contracted to C. & E. Osborn, at a post, thence north, 2½ degrees east, 139 rods to a post; thence south, 84½ degrees west, 126.1 rods to a post; thence south, 2½ degrees west, 126.1 rods to a post; thence south, 2½ degrees west, 16.7 rods to a post; thence north, 85 degrees west, 16.7 rods to a post; thence north, 85 degrees west, 16.7 rods to a post; thence north, 85 degrees west, 16.7 rods to a post; thence north, 85 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 85 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 85 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 85 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 85 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 85 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 85 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 80 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 80 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 80 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 80 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 80 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 80 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 80 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 80 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 80 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 80 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 80 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 80 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 80 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; thence north, 80 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; 10 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; 10 degrees west, 10.7 rods to a post; 10 degrees west, 10 thence by the east line of purport No. 7 north, 23.3 d f Lawrence.
Purport No. 10, in the townships of Tioga and Law

rence, beginning at the northeast corner of purpor No. 9, thence south, 8834 degrees east, 110.6 rods to fallen hemlock; thence south, 1434 degrees east, 67. fallen hemlock; thence south, 14% degrees east, 67.9 rods to a hemlock; thence south, 2% degrees west, 64 rods to a post; thence north, 8% degrees west, 149 rods to a post; thence north, 2% degrees east, 126 1 rods to a post; thence north, 2% degrees east, 126 1 rods, the place of beginning. Containing 100.84 acres, more or less, and being the east part of the said Loyal Sock lot. All timber lands, except the improvements mentioned, but valuable for farms.

Terms of Sale.—\$50 on each lot at the time of sale, and enough more to make one-half of the nurchase and enough more to make one-half of the purchase money on confirmation of the sale by the Court and annual money on commission of the safe by the Court annual payments from the time of safe, with interest on all sums unpaid at the time of each payment, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises, at the time the deed is delivered.

C. H. SEYMOUR Apr.1 1, 1873-3w. Ordinance.

D. it ordsined by the Burgess and Council of the borough of Fail Brook, Penn'a., and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same.

That a certain place be designated and is hereby designated as a Market Place. The same to be located on or near the ground known as the Old No. 2 stock yard in said borough, with a suitable building erected thereon, containing stalls adapted for such market business, for which a reasonable and just rental shall

thereon, commining statis adapted for such marrer business, for which a reasonable and just rental shall be charged.

And that the ground be staked off, designated, and used for such Market Place with proportionate rental, until such building can be erected.

And it is hereby further ordained that all persons exposing or offering for sale any marketable products of the farm, meats, fish, or any goods or wares whatsoever, shall expose or offer them for sale at the said Market Place, and at no other place within the limits of the said borough of Fall Brook, and only on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, which days are hereby designated as Market days.

Any person or persons violating these Ordinances shall be fined for the first offense five dollars and costs; and for the second offense the Burgessor Justices of the Peace of said borough, and collected in the same namer as other penalties are sued for and colected according to general laws of the Commonwealth. One-half of said fines to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the Treasurer of said borough for the use and benefit of said borough. borough for the use and benefit of said borough. provided, That nothing at these Ordinances shall be construed in such a manner as to prevent the Fail Brook Coal Company, from buying, selling or delivering bay, feed, coal, merch unlist, or any commodity in which they have hereofore, or may hereafter deal in. Nor prohibiting the delivery of any market product which shall have been actually sold either at the Market Place or other markets, which are already as Market Place or other markets which are already established or that may be hereafter established in said borough of Fall Brook.
This ordinance shall take effect ton days after date. 19ated Fall Brook, Pa., March 25th, 1873—3w.

JNO. FORREST, Jr. JAMES POLLOCH,
Burgess

Clerk.

Executor's Notice.

TETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Samuel Markram, late of Knoxville, Tioga county, Pa., decessed, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Tioga county, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having cleims against said estate will present the same for eather the Elliott & Rosard, Wellsboro, Pa.

April 1 1878. April 1, 1970-6t.

Executor's Notice. TETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Rosil Guile, late of Richmond township, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Tioga county, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement. LORISTON GUILE, W. O. RIPLEY,

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