Notice.

The members of the Republican County Committee are requested to meet at the Cone House, Wells boro, on Tresday of the second week of Court-be ing the third day of June-at 1 o'clock p. m., to tra laset such business as may be necessary for the Fall Campaign. A full attendance is requested. N. T. CHANDLER. May 20th, 1873.

Last Tuesda Pope Pius IX. reached his eighty-first birthday, and it is evident from the press dispatches that his long life is rapidly drawing to a close.

The United States steamer Frolic was sent last Friday to bring home the nineteen members of the Polaris crew who recently made the wonderful voyage on an ice floe as detailed on the first page of this sheet.

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, of New York city, has been appointed to fill the post of Minister to St. Petersburg made vacant by the death of Mr. Orr. This is an appointment eminently fit to be made, though it is analysis of the vote made by the Times will said to have been strongly opposed by Sen. be found increesting. Briefly summed up, ator Conkling. The long catalogue of great disasters was

swelled last week by a terrible colliery accident at Westville, Pictou county, Nova Sco. | 80. Adding the members who voted for \$6, tia. There was an explosion of fire-damp setting fire to the mine when about seventyfive men were in the pit. The fire raged for several days, and but few of the men were

In the Constitutional Convention las Tuesday a provision was adopted in regard to the election of judges so that when two are to be chosen for the same term of service each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more thun two, and the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

The battle between the Prussian government as inspired by Bismarck and the Jesuits grows more intense daily. The civil powers have finally resolved to expel from the country, within six months, the mem bers of ten of the chief monastic establishments, without regard to nationality, together with the occupants of close convents. It would seem that this decided policy must bring the contest to a speedy crisis.

The Convention of Congressmen at St Louis took place last week. The motive of its projectors seems to be to secure the favor of the members for large appropriations to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river, so that grain can be sent from St Louis can be done, wheat can be carried to Liveragainst fifty cents by way of New York.— the University find the fund required. Mr. It is a magnificent project, but it will prob- M'Guire said that this fund was made up of dred Congressmen were in attendance

There is a good' deal of speculation as to the man most likely to be appointed Chief Justice. Many names are mentioned in connection with the office, some of them no doubt without the sanction of their owners. But there is no hurry in filling the position, and we are glad to see that the Prosident has determined to defer any nomination until the re-assembling of Congress in December, so that whoever he nominates may receive the confirmation of the Senate before taking his seat on the bench. Whoever he may finally select, it is to be hoped the new Chief Justice will be a man who has never been smitten with Presidential aspirations.

The international Exhibition at Vienna does not open auspiciously. Within the past few days there has been a financial panic in that city that has caused a great shrinkage of values and many failures throughout the Empire. On Thursday one hundred Viennese have little heart or time for sightseeing, and the attendance at the great show has been dwindling from day to day. To crown these misfortunes a terrible storm ity with the subject on the part of Mr. M'. burst over the city, crushing in the glass of Guire, and they made a profound impressthe western front and deluging many goods ion. They were promptly denied by Mr. with rain. The grand exhibition is in a bad Cornell, who sent a letter to the Governor

Now that Louisiana has quieted down a little. Arkansas steps to the front with her tribulations. A long dispatch from Little Rock last Friday says that the Governor of that State, Baxter, is actively engaged in re-organizing the militia in his own interest and fortifying the State House. The occasion for all this warlike preparation is said to be the discovery of a scheme on the part of Senator Clayton and several State officers que warrante from the Supreme Court of acquainted with Mr. M'Guire know him to the State, so that the present Lieutenant Governor may exercise the powers of the office of the Executive. So far all is preparation, and the dogs of war have'nt been let as yet. It is evident that the Southern States are still suffering, from the results of rebellion. It is to be hoped that society will reconstruct itself in some of them before defiance of lawful authority becomes chrònic.

A new danger menaces the householder and the merchant, to say nothing of the insurance companies. A Honesdale paper of recent date says that a tailor of that place, noticing a smell of fire in his shop, hastily proceed, and was astonished to find three boxes of sewing silk in flames. The drawer was filled with silk, but only the three boxes were on fire. It was believed that the fire had been burning not more than a quarter of an hour, as the drawer had been opened but a short time before, and no evidence of it was then observed. One package of the silk, of which one end only was on fire. was examined, and it was found that each skein as it burned turned into a substance resembling in color and consistency light red sealing wax, which after a time grew brittle, and finally crumbled into a sort of fine clay. It was a most undoubted case of spontaneous combustion.

A most horrible story comes from Kansas to the effect that at a lonely wayside house kept as a tavern by a family named ry was down to below 50 degrees above ze-Bender about a dozen bodies have been found bearing every evidence of having been murdered. Mysterious disappearances had occurred in that region for some time had occurred in that region for some time Had those in high life—in the most fashionpast. The latest victim was one Dr. York, able circles—provided themselves with suma brother of State Senator York, and the mer apparel, "we bet" white summer suits determined search made for the missing would be the order of the day; but as it is, man so alarmed the Bender family, consist. It is noticeable that the wearing of winter. man so alarmed the Bender family, consisting of two men and two women, that they
garba is common with the high, the low,
in consequence of the general impoverishment occasioned by the war. Georgia alone
statements of that report were brought

4.

lieve the dispatch which says that the excitement in that region is intense, for nothing to equal this horror of Cherryvale has been developed for many a day. Unfortunately the perpetrators of these multiplied crimes have not yet been found.

The popular interest in the salary-grab of the late Congress seems as lasting as it was intense immediately after the adjournment. Within a few days we have had questions addressed to us to the respective responsibility of the two parties for that dirty fraud, votes of the House. As for ourselves, we have never felt inclined to cast the blame and disgrace of the steal upon either party. So far, organs of both parties have denounced it, and if two or three Democratic journals have undertaken to justify it, it is probably due to the fact that they are not free agents-not so much public newspapers as the personal organs of Congressmen who joined in the grab. If any of those Conposition of trust or honor by any party, then that party may be justly held responible for the fraud which it will have indorsed. Until that time, the blame rests on those men who voted for the grab, or who have since profited by it. But in view of the fact that certain Democratic journals have done their best to cast the odium of the back-pay grab on the Republicans, the close as set forth in the lists of guilty and innocent the party votes were as follows: Republicans, guilty, 41; innocent, 45; Democrats and "Liberals," guilty, 39; inuocent, 500 and back pay, the vote stood: Republicans, guilty, 42; innocent, 45; Democrats and "Liberals," guilty, 42; innocent, 30. In. other words, a majority of Republicans opposed the steal and a majority of Democrats

## and "Liberals" favored it. That's all.

The Latest Investigation. A sensation was created last week by speech in the New York Assembly by Mr. M'Guire, the member from Schuvler county, in reference to the sale and location of 'Colllege land scrip" by Mr. Ezra Cornell in behalf of the Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y.

In 1863 Congress passed a law giving to each State a large quantity of Western land, on condition that the revenues to be derived from the lands should be applied to the support of educational institutions in which agriculture and the mechanic arts should be the leading branches taught, and that the funds derived from the lands should be invested solely in bonds of the United States, State bonds, or other sound State securities. These conditions New York agreed to. Mr. M'Guire said that Mr. Cornell had subsepool for twenty-seven cents per bushel, Mr. Cornell also furnished a certificate that ably have to wait awhile. About one hun- watered Western Union Telegraph stock, not worth fifty cents on the dollar, which belonged to Mr. Cornell himself.

As to the 1,000,000 acres of land, Mr. M'Guire charged that, under an agreement which Mr. Cornell made with the Commissioner of the Land Office, the State could which were really worth twenty times that of the report during Mr. Dodge's absence. vate pockets. J He said there were now 400,-000 acres of white pine lands in Wisconsin. which any timber merchant would purchase | ing his usual splendid floral campaign. The at \$65 to \$75 an acre, which Mr. Cornell had contracted to sell to an associate for the nominal sum of \$5 an acre. Mr. M'Guire asserted that the act of Congress had been violated by the investment of the moneys derived from these lands in other securities than those prescribed by the act; that Ezra Cornell had used his position as agent of the State in regard to these lands for the purpose of private speculation; that he had presented no statement of his accounts for seven years, and that the act of Congress suspensions were announced. The result of was violated by the fact that agriculture and this financial trouble is so serious that the the mechanic arts were not the leading branches of study at the University.

> These charges were made in a studied speech evincing the most thorough familiardemanding a scarching investigation of his demanding a searching investigation of his action. The friends of Mr. Cornell and of rate the public highways? This question is \$7,500 and back pay), and then voted against it. The the University seek to break the force of now seriously considered. the charges by saying that Mr. M'Guire, who resides at Havana, was the counsel and confidential adviser of the late Charles trade with our sister Republic. The line of Cook, the founder of the now defunct "People's College" located at that place, and that done much to secure this result, and now this attack is prompted by local jealousy.-The statement of fact is true; but it seems to us hardly possible that the deduction drawn from it can be sound. All who are be a shrewd, experienced lawyer. He is not a man who would be likely to allow his personal or local prejudices, however strong habits of self control essential to free govcould be sustained by ample evidence. It ever realize any of the fundamental ideas of must be evident to him, as it is to everybody | true republicanism. else, that such charges, once made, must

its of his own State. It must be admitted, too, that Mr. Cornell has acted as an innocent man would naturally act in such a case. He has denied opened a drawer from which it appeared to the truth of the charges in most sweeping terms, and demanded the promptest and sity. The taxes that are admissible under most thorough investigation of them. Ev- the organic law will not admit of keeping ery friend of education will await that in up the establishment as at present organvestigation with interest, but with the hope | ized. Some of the "people's pets" must

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM WINTER TO SUMMER—THE DEAD CHIEF JUSTICE - SECRETARY BOUTWELL AND PHELPS. DODGE & CO.-WHO SHALL SUC-CEED JUDGE CHASE?-JOHN STUART MILL THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—THE RAILROAD QUESTION-TRADE WITH MEXI-CO-THE DISTRICT FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1873.

habitants, the weather has at length moderated. Only yesterday morning the mercu-

their deserted premises, when the graves of Capital to say that they spared no effort or their victims were found. We can well be- expense in providing themselves, for the next commodation of the people, an ample supply of spring goods, and to the regret of every one they (the goods) have not been

On Sunday last not less than 7,000 persons visited, between the hours of one and five o'clock, the Supreme Court room to view the remains of Chief Justice Chase, and it was regretted by all that they could not be seen, owing to a failure made by a New York embalmer in applying a new process. There is a general expression of sorrow at the loss of so great a man as Mr. Chase .-His acquaintances here were numerous, and and in answer to these inquiries we publish all have admired him as a statesman, a in another column a well considered article scholar, and a good citizen. From the youngfrom the New York Times relating to the est to the oldest our people have been accustomed to seeing him on the streets almost daily. Notwithstanding the noticeable fact that he had been rapidly declining in health for the past three years, he made it a practice to take a great deal of outdoor exercise. principally in walking.

It is alleged among those who know that he defense of Secretary Boutwell, recently published here regarding the compromi settlenient of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., charged with defrauding the Government, gressmen are hereafter nominated to any was not made or inspired by the ex-Secretury, but by those whose interests have made them over-officious in directing the selves. There is now a pretty general seniment prevailing that a proper explanation on both sides of this question would show that neither Phelps, Dodge & Co. nor the Secretary of the Treasury was to blame.— No one here for a moment blames the latter, while many think the former guiltless of any intentional wrong upon the Government. The injury to the business of such of increase and back pay. The motion to an established house as that in question, dosuspend the rules was lost. It received 81 ing a business of millions per annum, with its credit assailed and its usefulness crippled, is little less than a national calamity. The newspaper and other quid nuncs are

> cessor to the late Chief Justice Chase. The crisis is one especially agreeable to speculative minds, and especially to the sporting against it. fraternity, who are not disinclined to bet a few on their favorite candidates. Among reconsider the vote just taken. He had voted the names mentioned, Judge Pierrepont, of New York, is one that attracts the special to move a reconsideration. In analyzing confidence of the public on account of his the second vote we shall, therefore, count profound legal knowledge and great abili him in the affirmative, as he was notoriously ties. Wm. M. Evarts and Caleb Cushing in favor of the proposition. On the first of are also mentioned, but both are distinguishare also mentioned, but both are distinguish-ed only as advocates. Senator Howe of This would have killed the measure. But Wisconsin has a sneaking desire for the it failed, receiving 65 years and 105 mays, 69 place. The South is setting up a specific not voting. This was the third vote. claim; but the men proposed are not of a character to attract especial public confidence. Some of our colored fellow citizens there being 104 yeas, 79 nays, and 57 no would like to have the place filled from voting. This was the fourth vote. heir number, but as they have not yet had ime to raise up any great lawyers, their

claim will not be a strong one. The death of the distinguished English vriter, John Stuart Mill, causés a thrill of regret in all literary and scientific circles.political problems of the age, he has develquently secured to his University certain the first rank of progressive philosophers, revenues to be derived from these lands, on while his achievements in science were of a condition of first paying another College very high character. His literary execufriends. Among the numerous losses which death has inflicted upon society the demise of John Stuart Mill will excite especial re-

> no report for the month of May. The June footly just report will embrace the first notes of special interest of the growing crops of 1873. The statistician, Mr. Dodge, will be absent at the Vienna Exposition, but the statistical matters will be promptly published. Com at work under the able management of Mr Saunders, the Superintendent. He is open grounds are finely grassed this season, ow ing to an abundance or rather a superabun

The Supreme Court of the United States on appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, decides that railroads are public highways, whether constructed lirectly by the State or by private corpora tions authorized by the State, and that the State Government is fully authorized to lav any tax it may see fit in aid of their con struction. There is scarcely any doubt of the technical legality of this decision, yet i opens up a new source of oppression by corporations. Our whole railroad system demands readjustment. It was adopted as a relief to Government, by creating corporate agencies to discharge the public function of carrier. The Government, however, still retains its function as carrier of letters and of public intelligence. Will not ment itself twice, (on the s not against it at any time. the demands of a normal civilization in

The statistical figures of the Treasury show an encouraging enlargement of our steamers from New York to Vera Cruz has another line is projected from New Orleans to Vera Cruz. The subject of railway construction is attracting fresh attention in that country. Thus it appears that our civilization is exercising a reflex influence beyond our borders. With this institution of progress, the people of Mexico cannot fail toimbibe some of its ideas. Ideas will bring they may be, to lead him to make charges ernment. The prospect, however, is not of this character unless he believed they bright that the mongrel race of Mexico will

The difficulties of the District finances result in the destruction of the character of are a subject of serious consideration in the either Mr. Cornell or of his assailant, and Legislative Assembly. The real ground of that the investigation of them will be watch- the trouble is the erection of a hierarchy ed with a lively interest far beyond the lim- grander and more expensive than is required for our local government. The tendency of E. A. Hibbard, N. H., governmental expenditures to spread out W. S. Holman, Ind. over all creation was never more strikingly llustrated than here in the District of Co- own motion an amendment to the effect lumbia. We have arrived at that point at that the back pay should not apply to his which retrenchment is an imperative neces- office. that the charges may prove to be unfounded. be thrown overboard, and each one asks be thrown overboard, and each one asks pitcously, "Is it I?" This refers to that the steal by purposely absenting themselves; they may have been unavoidably absent; class of District expenditures controlled by we only know that the record is not concluthe Legislature. The Board of Public Works sive with reference to them, one way or the has its own independent fund.

## What Protection Does.

The figures of the last census are just appearing in a classified form, and are unanwerable proof of the value of such pro-After the severest, successive storms of hail and rain ever known in any spring within the remembrance of the oldest inwithin the remembrance of the oldest infigures show the increase of 1870 over the production of 1860: New York from 379 to 785 millions.

Pennsylvania from 290 to 713 "Massachusetts from 255 to 254 " Michigan from 32 to 118 Iowa from 14 to 46 Minnesota from 3 to 23 Indiana from 42 to 108 Illinois from 87 to 205 Ohio from 121 to 569

made the least advance an eloquent argument on the side of peace. But all over the continuance of protection no one can say where this industrial prosperity is to stop is great progress, however, clearly forecasts the time as coming when this country will when the balance of trade will be in our favor. - Exchange, .

The Back-pay Steal-Guilty and Innocent.

It is of the last importance that the peo-

ple should know the names of the Congress. men who voted themselves pay for services never performed. We have already given the vote at two stages of the measure. propose now to state briefly the history of the measure, to analyze all the votes taken upon it directly, to point out those who are onsistently and unmistakably guilty of supporting it, and those who continually and mequivocally opposed it, and to leave the temainder, whose record is not clearly pronounced on either side, to explain their course to their constituents as best they can We shall confine ourselves to the House of Representatives, omitting the Senate, be cause, in the first place, no vote was taken the Senate which conclusively revealed the position of Senators on the merits of the case; and secondly, because the House o Representatives is directly responsible to the people, and can be sooner and more effectually called to account. We also omit he final vote on the report of the confermce committee, because that report embraced several other subjects, and the vote on it could not be regarded as necessarily nd conclusively a test vote. The history of the salary-steal is as folvas made to suspend the rules for the purpose of having included in the general appropriation bill a provision increasing nu merous salaries, among them those of mem-bers of Congress—the increase in their case to apply to the Forty-second Congress.-This provision included the naked question votes, and 120 votes were cast against it.— This was the first vote on the question On the 28th of February the legislative appropriation bill being before the House, motion was made to amend one of its clauses by inserting a provision for increase now very busy in finding a probable suc-Congress, and embraced the back pay. was lost, receiving only 69 votes to 130

Gen. Butler gave notice of a motion to against it, that course being necessary we believe to give him the parliamentary right March the motion to reconsider came up, The question then recurred on reconsidering the vote by which the amendment had

rising vote, the increase for members o Congress being reduced from \$7,500 a year Now it is plain that any member wh voted for the increase and the back pay on Addressing himself to the great social and all these votes must be held guilty. It must also be plain to any one conversant with the proceedings of Congress and capable of de oped some of the grandest thoughts of the termining the significance of the several imes in the way of progress. He stood in votes, that any member who supported the measure on the last three votes, and did not vote against it on the second vote, must also be held guilty. Such a member would be condition of first paying another College very high character. His literary execu-\$25,000 and furnishing a certificate that his tion was worthy of the high themes and ure after it had been defeated, and of voting

The proposition was then changed by

to Liverpool in ocean steamers without University had a fund of \$500,000. The high thoughts to which he directed his at- for it as revived, without at any time voting breaking bulk. It is claimed that if this \$25,000 was paid, and afterward refunded tention. A genial and kindly disposition squarely against it. On the other hand, it is by the State Legislature to the University. endeared him no less to his immediate plain that members who voted continually votes, without having voted for it on the second, must also be held innocent. Withhese explanations, which are as concise as t is possible to make them, we append a list which we believe to be made up in a per-

•••	precity just manner.	The Democrats a
al	Liberal Republicans are in italics:	
16	GUILTY.	
at :	Oakes Ames, Mass.,	G. C. N'Koe, Miss.,
al	J. T. Averill, Minn.,	1T. W. M' Neely, 111.,
u.	N. P. Banks, Mass.,	F. Morey, Louisiana,
n- 1	J. A. Bingham, Ohio,	J. L. Morphis, Miss.,
5 <b>~</b>	C. W. Buckley, Ala.,	J. S. Negley, Pa.,
e.	S. S. Burdett, Mo.,	S. L. Niblack, Fla.,
	B. F. Butler, Mass.,	E. D. Peck, Ohio,
W	R. R. Butler, Tenn.,	L. W. Perce, Miss.,
r.	C. L. Cobb, N. C.,	J. II. Platt, Va.,
	J. M. Coghlan, Cal.,	W. P. Price, Ga.,
11-	A. Comingo, Mo.,	E. H. Prindle, N. Y.,
10	J. C. Conher, Texas,	J. H. Rainey, S. C.,
	J. Critcher, Va.,	S. J. Randall, Pa.,
V-	C. B. Darrall, La.,	J. Q. Robinson, Ill.,
n-	*O. J. Dickey, Pa., O. J. Dodds, Ohio,	J. Rogers, N. Y.,
	D. M. DuBose, Ga.,	S. H. Rogers, N. C.,
	R. T. W. Duke, Va.,	J. P. C. Shanks, Ind., L. A. Sheldon, La,,
з,	C. A. Eldridge, Wis.,	H. Sherwood, Pa.,
	R. B. Elliott, S. C.,	J. H. Sloss, Ala.
e	*A. E. Garrett, Tenu.,	H. Snapp, Ill.,
ls	J. L. Getz, Pa.,	O. P. Snyder, Ark.,
d	D. C. Giddings, Texas,	B. N. Stevens, 111.,
·u	E. I. Golladay, Tenu.,	J. B. Storm, Pa.,
a-	J. Huncock, Texas,	W. L. Stoughton, Mich. W. H. H. Stowell, Va.,
	tJ. M. Hanks, Ark.,	W. H. H. Stowell, Va.,
ıe	A. C. Harmer, Pa.,	C. St. John, N. Y
y	J. C. Harper, N. C.,	J. G. Sutherland, Mich.,
	G. E. Harris, Miss.,	J. H. Sypner, La.,
n-	C. Hays, Ala.,	C. R. Thomas, N. C.,
of	W. S. Herndon, Texas,	B. S. Turner, Ala.,
it	S. O. Houghton, Cal.,	J. H. Tuthill, N. Y.,
*"	C. W. Kendall, Nevada,	D. W. Voorhees, Ind.,
	I (). A 171/J. MISSONEL.	A. M. Waddell, N. C.

Messrs. Garrett and Dickey voted for the meast on all votes except that to lay its reconsideration the table, and did not vote against it at any time. †Messrs. Hanks and M'Neely voted for the amend-ment itself twice, (on the second and fifth votes,) and

the demands of a normal civilization in Messrs. Ell Perry and C. N. Poller, of New York time to come require the extension of this J. Packard of Indiana, and J. M. Rice of Kentuck refore voted for an increase to \$6,500 and back pay.

1	
E. L. Acker, Pa.,	S. W. Kellogg, Conn.,
J. A. Ambler, Ohio.,	M. C. Kerr, Ind.,
S. Archer, Maryland,	J. W. Killinger, Pa.,
W. E. Arthur, Ky.,	D. P. Lowe, Kansas,
J. A. Barber, Wis.,	J. Lynch, Maine,
W. H. Barnum, Conn.,	S. S. Marshall, Ill.,
8. Beatty, Ohio.	. W. M'Clelland, Pa.,
S. N. Bell, N. H.,	G. W. M'Crary, Iowa
J. T. Bird, N. J.,	J. C. M'Grew, W. Va.,
A. Blair, Mich.,	A. T. M'Inture, Ga
E. M. Braxton, Va	C. L. Merriam, N. Y.,
J. Buffinton, Mass.,	W. M. Merrick, Md.,
H. C. Burchard, Ill.,	J. Monroe, Ohio.
O. D. Conger. Mich.,	W. E. Niblack, Ind.
A. R. Cotton, Iowa,	J. M. Pendleton, R. I.
S. S. Cox, N. Y.,	W. B. Read, Ky.,
J. M. Crebbs, Ill.,	E. Y. Ricc, Ill.,
J. J. Davis, W. Va.,	E. H. Roberts, N. Y.,
	J. M. Rusk, Wis
W. G. Donnan, Iowa,	R. B. Roosevelt, N. Y.,
B. T. Eames, R. I.,	P. Bawyer, Wis
C. C. Esty, Mass.,	G. W. Scofield, Pa.,
J. F. Farnsworth, Ill.,	L. D. Shoemaker, Pa.,
G A. Finkelnburg, Mo.,	J. II. Stater, Oregon,
C.Foster, Ohio, W. D. Foster, Mich.,	J. A. Smith, Ohio,
W. D. Foster, Mich.,	R. M. Speer, Pa.,
W. P. Frye, Maine,	H. H. Starkweather, Co
J. A. Garfield, Ohio,	J. E. Stevenson, Ohio,
M. Goodrich, N. Y.,	T. Swann, Md.,
E. Halo, Maine,	W. Terry, Va.,
J. T. Harris, Va.,	W. H. Upson, Ohio,
J. B. Hawley, Ill.,	at. at. Walden, lowa.
J. R. Hawley, Conn., J. B. Hay, Ill.,	H. Waldron, Mich.,
G. W. Hazleton, Wis.,	E. Wells, Missouri,
C. II. Masteron, Mis.,	W. A. Wheeler, N. V.

C. W. Willard, Vt., J. T. Wilson, Ohio Mr. Blaine, the Speaker, obtained on his

We ask our readers to keep the above list. They can rely upon it to this extent, that every man set down as unqualifiedly guilty or innocent of complicity in the salary swindle is so. There are many Congressmen not named. They may have helped other. But concerning those we do name there is no room for doubt. We carnestly urge every reader of the Times never again to vote for any man set down in the number of guilty for any office. All of them have courted and deserve utter repudiation by

the public.—N. Y. Times. Professor Agassiz on Races of Men. Some statements recently reiterated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives have given occasion to Professor Agassiz to

write the following letter: "CAMBRIDGE, May 6, 1873. · Sir:—I am truly "Dear Sir:—I am truly grateful to you for calling upon me and giving me an opportunity of rebuking anew a slander which has already been several times brought up against me notwithstanding my positive denial of the charge. Some six or seven years ago I delivered a lecture upon the races of Let us satisfy this craving for once by a muner, a burlesque report of which appeared. men, a burlesque report of which appeared in some paper from which it was widely copied. While in Washington applying to Congress for relief from taxation for alcohol used for scientific parameters.

written answer I then made against these ridiculous imputations. The very same sto-West and North the increase of manufactry is now brought up of my having suid tured goods has been epormous. Under a that the blood of the negro is chemically n very different fluid from that which flows in the veins of white men,' and other nonsense. Every educated man in the country knows that I am not a chemist, and that for cease to export either bonds or specie, and me to make such an assertion would simply; when the balance of trade will be in our faworld. Other parts of the report, about

ones, &c., are quite as absurd. "These insinuations, however, had an object with those who made them; and I cannot better meet the whole than by statng that I have been wishing all my life for he better education; of all my fellow creatures men and women, without regard to color, or to position in society. I believe there are few men who have educated gratuitously as many of their fellow men as have, and I can afford to despise the wild nd malicious remarks which in this respect are circulated against me. Very respect ally yours. Ls. Agassiz. To Hon. Joshus B. Smith, member of the House of Representatives."

The Republican Party.

It is searcely six months since the ambi ious coalition of 1872 was put to death. It was the creature of a few scores of unscrupulous adventurers in politics and journal ism, and it gained what brief life it had from the desperate need of the Democratic party, which laid hold of it as the drown ing man catches at a straw. There was no principle in the affair, and its only hope of success from the start was the bald presumption that the majority of the Americar people were knaves or foots. No such audacious piece of hypocrisy was ever known in our history before, and the public buried it out of sight in contempt. A few of the leading spirits in the game are now trying to attract attention by crying out that the Republican party is utterly corrupt, and that they told us so long ago They are false in both assertions. The Re publican party is not utterly corrupt, and the evils the opposition Press declared to their slander, during the campaign, at Pres ident Grant, who was denounced as mixed up in innumerable corrupt schemes. Yet, although Gen. Grant has been in the midst of a steady fire of investigations extending over two sessions of Congress, and all participated in by his bitterest enemies, his rep ntation remains absolutely untouched. They told us that the intrigues of the cauwere the controlling influences in the Ad ministration party, yet they must acknow-ledge that no Presidential election was ever followed by so few changes in the offices, and that never before were there so many politicians in the Republican party declar ing that the President was not consulting party interests in his appointments. More over, if there was any truth or capacity for truth in these reckless scolds, they would confess that, right or wrong, the action of the last Congress, in all important regards was neither controlled by the Executive nor agreed on in caucus. Similarly, in our own State matters, w

were told that the triumph of the Republi can candidates would be a triumph of Custom-house clique; but the principal or gan of the dead coalition daily indulges in hricks of triumph over the defeat of the 'Custom-house" party by a Republica Legislature, with whose action the Republi can Governor is in presumed accord. But it would be tedious to go over the m merous counts in the "Liberal" indictment which have fallen through, or to recite the long list of false and foolish "Liberal" prophesics. Every one sees that they did not during the campaign, and do not now, touch the essential facts of the case. They have always proceeded on the theory tha the Republican party is demoralized, and that the only remedy for its demoralization is a change of parties. The authors of this doctrine took the sense of the country upon it last November, and one would suppose they could understand the answer. But they do not seem to do so. The answer in effect, that the Republican part was vastly better than any substitute yet proposed for it. It is true it has bad men in it; they did not all go into the Liberal movement. It is true that some of its active and influential members have a low standard of political purity, and no respect for those holding a higher one. Mr. Benj. Butler forced the salary steal through the

House of Representatives, and boasts that ne can be the next Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. It is true that some of the really trusted leaders of the Party are not so sensitive as they should be to the value of perfect cosmic steamess in public men. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, de fended the Credit Mobilier investments of Congressmen, and others of equal rank found no fault with them. But the party has vitality enough, as the people believe, to slough off its bad men, and to correct the errors of its good ones. Compare its record in this regard with that of its only prominent competitor, the Democratic party. The majority of those who voted against the salary-grab were Republicans, and these were the majority of their party in Congress. It was a Republican committee, demanded by a Republican Speaker of the House, that uncarthed the Credit Mobilier scandals, and if the House had followed the wish of the vast majority of the Republican party in the country, e ery man involved would have been expelled It was a Republican leader in the Senate that drove the intriguer Caldwell from the chamber, and every Republican in the counry felt that the act was a just one. Finally, it is the Republican Press that as exposed most carefully and thoroughly the names of the men who supported the

salary-steal, and has declared them unwor thy of popular confidence. We have no the part of any Democratic journal.

These facts show plainly enough that the Republican party is far more likely to purify itself than the Democratic party is to purify the Government if in possession of it. It is but the simple truth that, taking the country over, the Republican party includes a majority of the more intelligent and best intentioned of the people. It is also true that a great majoriry of its members belong to this class. It is idle to talk of such a party being corrupted. It cannot be so until the proportion of the good and bad men in it are reversed. Before that can occur there must be a struggle, in which we believe the

bers who are corrupt, or perish; but we have no fear that it will perish.—N. Y. Times.

the Republican party will, sooner or later,

have to throw off those of its active mem

Rothermel's Picture. Have we got an elephant on our hands in this painting of Rothermel of the Battle of Gettysburg that we don't know how to dis Or, if we do know how to dispose of this twenty-five thousand dollars worth of art, why is it not done, and so nded? 'Are, we never to have done with inquiries in the press of the State as to its whereabouts and state of preservation?— Ins Rothermel got through with exhibiting it for his personal benefit? and if so, what is its condition? where has he deposited it? nd what are we going to do about it? The Scranton Republican, after stating hat the whereabouts of this somewhat noorious painting is not known, says: 'The painting in question cost the pcople of Peansylvania the modest sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. When it was finished and paid for the artist carted it to the Western States, and exhibited it, at so much per head, in nearly all the larger lowns and cities. It was saved from the Chicago fire in a somewhat damaged condition, but was 'mended' by the artist without charging the State a cent. Since then has been periodically at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and was generally supposed to be in the latter city at this time, but it seems it is not to be found. The picture is a species of 'public property;' nobody is responsible for its safe keeping, and we should not be much surprised to learn that some enterprising showman (possibly the artist himself) has taken it to Vienna for exhibition in connection with a boa constric tor, fat woman, skeleton man, and the other araphernalia that usually constitute a firstclass side show. The State might as well dispose of the Gettysburg painting by giving it to some institution. We are reliably informed that it has been greatly damaged already and will be ruined entirely if it is carried about much more." It is certainly high time that the question

left for parts unknown. Their flight first the poor, and the rich.

It is due to the dry-goods men of the castioned by the war. Georgia alone has doubled the value of her manufactures. The most stubbornly rebellious States have our Senator, Hon. Henry Wilson, to read a to the local prohibition bill.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MANSFIELD. The final examination of the Graduatin Class will commence Thursday afternoon June 19, 1873. The board of examiners a Mansfield will consist of the State Superin tendent or Deputy, Principals Cooper and Verrill, and Superintendents Horton an Martin. Official visitors: the Superintend ents of Wyoning, Susquehanna, Bradford Lycoming and Tioga. A student must receive four affirmative votes out of the fly to graduate. The rules regulating the examinations, found to work so well last year will be observed this year, viz: 1. The classes, especially when large, shall

2. The examinations shall be strictly prirate, no person being admitted except the embers of the faculty, the heard of trusecs, and invited guests.
3. The voting shall be done by ballot. 4. The result of the examination will be announced to the class by the President of the board.

J. P. Wickersham,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

of S. M. Pettengill & Co. commenced their Advertising Agency in the old Journal buildng, No. 10 State street, Boston, nearly a quarter of a century ago (February, 1849), where their Agency is still located, carrying on alarge and successful business. They established a branch in New York city, May, 1852, which has grown to be larger than the newspaper in the United States and British Provinces and does a yearly business of hundreds of thousands of dollars. ness of hundreds of thousands of dollars. S. M. Pettengill & Co. have recently opened branch office at 701 Chestnut St., nother branch office at 701 Onestitut St., Philadelphia, where they are doing a successil and increasing business. They have one allvertising exceeding ten millions of ollars. This firm is favorably known not only throughout this country, but in all parts of the world. They have established a repu-tation for honorable and fair dealing which in might envy and but few have atsuccess. We would recommend all who want advertising done in any part of the country to call upon them. They can point to hundreds of business men who have folgacity, and availed themselves of their facilities, who have made fortunes for themselves, and they are daily assisting others in the same

## Tioga County HORSE FAIR. WELLSBORO DRIVING PARK

Premiums \$500.  $f \Gamma$ wo days,f July f 4th & f 5th,f 1873

PURSE NO. 1, \$100,-For given horses that never nave trotted for money. First hoyse \$30; Second \$28 Phyd \$20; Fourth \$15; Fifth \$10. Six entries, fly to start.

PURSE NO. 2, \$50—RUNNING RACE—Catch-weights.
First horse \$20; Second \$15; Third \$10; Fourth \$5.
Five entries, four to start.

PURSE NO. 3, \$160.—Thires manual horses. First horse \$30; Second \$25; Third \$20; Fourth \$15; Fifth \$10. Six entries; five to start. SECOND DAY .- SATURDAY JULY 5.

PURSE NO. 4, \$50.—2.50 Race. 4 list horse \$40 lecond \$25; Third \$15; Fourth \$10. Five entries. our to start. 4 PURSE NO. 5, \$60.—JUNSING RACE, Catch-weights First horse \$45; Second \$20; Third \$55. Four to en-ter, three to start.

PURSE NO. 6, \$100. +Sweepstakes, tree to all.— First horse \$40; Second \$25; Third \$20; Fourth \$15 ive to enter, four to start. In order to stimulate the owners of horses in Tiogs county, the above trotting races are for horses owned in said county. Running horses competing for purse in said county. Running horses competing for Nos. 2 and 5, will be admitted from any part

country withtn or without the count CONDITIONS: All the above Trotting Ruces to be mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness and conducted under the Rules and Regulations of the National Association for the promotion of the interests of the American Trotting Turf; and entries must be made in accordance therowith. Running races will be run according to the rules of the American Jockey Club. Entrance tees 10 per cent. of Purse, and must accom-Entrance money of horses proven ineligible will b A horse that is ruled but will not be entitled to

Heats in Trotting and Rupping Races will be trotted Any horse distancing the field, or any part of the No horse shall be drawn, except by permission of The right to postpone Races on account of bac reather, or any just cause, is reserved. Single admission to the grounds, 25 cents. Seats on Orand Stand, 25 cents. Extra charge for carriages, 25 Nominations to be addressed in S. HASTINGS,

MILLINERY.

MRS. SOFIELD announces to the public that she has a very large and destrable stock of Millinery, Ladies' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, which are offered at very low rates. Ladies' Suits, Shawls, Para ols, Gloves, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Laces, and Notions; also ready-made white goods in every variety-The public are cerdially invited to inspect an

WANTED.

CONTRACTS will be made for the purchase of Bark peeled and delivered the ensuing season, at \$4.50 per cord of 2,200 lbs; cash on delivery.

Bark peeled last year will be received for the next ninety days at \$4 per cord of 2,200 lbs; cash on delivery.

We will make contracts for peeling 4,000 cords of bark on lands of the Pennsylvania Joint Land and Lumber Co.

BAILEY, LOWELL & CO.

Wellsboro, May 13, 1873-4f.

THE AGITATOR

THIS office is well stocked with new Type, Presses &c., and has every advantage for doing first-class

JOB PRINTING.

PLAIN, OR IN COLORS, roin a wedding card to a sheet poster.
style of work done, as follo

Business Cards. Invitation Cards,

Justice Blanks.

and all other blanks constantly on hand and for sale;

Drafts

Deeds, Warrantee and Quit-claim Statement and Conford Amicable Action, Bonds, Constable's Sales, Collector's Sales, Collector's S.
Marriage Certificate
School Contracts,
Summons,
Subpernas,
Warrants, Indomnifying Bonds. Altachments, Judgment Notes, Petition and Bond for

Any other blanks not enumerated above will printed to order on short notice. AG-Persons sending orders for JOB WORK will get their work promptly done and returned. We shall spore no pains to please our customers in this department. Those sending work please state the size of job, kind of ink and paper desired.

App'ment of Guardian

BARNES & ROY, Proprietors,

Sheriff's Sales. TYPHTUE OF sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Lova-Dri Tacias, and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tiogs county, and to me directed. I will expose to public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House in Wellsboro, on Monday the 26th day of May, 1873, at one o'clock p.

with a frame house, frame barn, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of M. Rhodes and A. S. Rhodes, suit of Geo. W. C. Mann for use of William J. Mann.

ALSO—A lot of land in ovington township: bounded on the north by lands of Perry Neterro, Tilly Marvin, Jr and public highway, east by kinds of Win. Clemens, south by lands of Thomas Clemens, David Clemens, south by lands of Thomas Clemens, David Clemens, south by lands of Thomas Clemens, David Clemens and Delos Walker, and west by Martin Dolon; containing 72% acres, GD acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, and a large apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of G. B. Marvin, shift of C. F. Taylor, now for fise of komercy Brothers & Smith, f. ALSO—M lot of land in Middlebury township; beginning at a post standing south, two degrees west, inning at a post standing south, two d vo perches distant from the northeast (

the center of the State Road north 315 Regrees cast.
33.2 perches to the southwest corner of the school house lot; thence east four perches to the southeast corner of the school house lot; thence north 8.6 perches to the center of the road leading from the school house to the Beecher Island road, being also the northern boundary line of lot No. 40; thence along the northeast corner of lot No. 40; thence along and hear the road leading from the school house to the Beecher Island

of the school house lot; thence along the State Road south, 17;4 degrees east, 9;4 perches, and south, 37;4 degrees west, 32.2 perches to the conter of the said State Road, the center being 1;4 perches distinct from two stakes set on the east and west sides of said road; thence by lands of Joel M. Palmer north 87;4 degrees west, 78.4 perches to a post, the southwest corner thereof; thence by lands of Joel M. and Geo. Palmer north, 2;4 degrees east, 40 perches to the place of beginning; containing 19.9 acres, all improved, with a frame burn and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of David F. Palmer, suit of Joseph

ALSO—A lot of land in Westfield township; bounded on the north by lot No. 41, conveyed to Joce Parkhurst, east by lot No. 44, south by lot No. 17, and west by lot No. 262, conveyed to John Goodspeed; it being lot No. 43 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Westlield and Glymer townships, and part of warnard No. 1,231; containing 59 acres, more or less, 30 acres improved, with a trame house, log house. Cop band, and an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of D. D. Button, suit of William Bingham Trustees.—

ALSO—A lot of land in Delmar township; bounded on the north by lands of Phelps, Dodge & Co. and Truman Campboll, west by lands formerly owned by Joseph Willard, south by Allen and B. F. Ashley and William S. Gross; containing 75 acres, 30 acres improved, with a frame barn, log house, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Mary J. Taylor, M. D. Taylor, and A Redilield, suit of Win. Adam.; for use of Henry Sherw.od, and others. ALSO—A lot of land in Blossburg borough; it being seven feet front and SI feet deep, on the booth side of lot No. 2 in block No. 1 upon the map of Blossburg village; upon which is a two-slory frame building known as the Academy of Music, standing partly upon said land. To be sold as the property of Valentine Love and Charles-Kinney, suit of Wilham Tarkin for use of O. F. Teylor.

ALSO—A lot of land in Richmond township; beginning at a bemlock tree in the southeastern coverer of ALSO—A lot of land in Richmond towhship; beginning at a hemlock tree in the southeastern corner of warrant No. 4,850, and known as lot No. 10 on a map made by E. P. Deane, surveyor, August 221, 1840; the nee north, 88½ degrees west, 165 perches to a post; thence north, one degree cast, 102 perches and eight links to a beech tree; thence south, 88½ degrees cast, 165 perches to a post; thence south, one degree west, 162 perches and eight links to the place of beginning; containing 100 acres, more or less, 12 acres improved with a frame house, board stable, an apple or hard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of William W. Burly, suit of Chas, M. Carthy, ALSO—A lot of land in Blossburg borough; lieginning at a post, the porthwest corner of the Infrace ALSO—A lot of land in Blossburg borough; leginning at a post, the northwest corner of the Infrared libert the northwest corner of the Infrared libert, leginnorth, 15 degrees cast, 136 feet to a post; thence north, 15 degrees west, 128 feet to a post; thence libert leginnorth, 15 degrees west, 128 feet to a post; thence libert lib lot; thence south, 11 degrees cast, 126 feet to a post; thence north, 75 degrees west, 126 feet to a post; thence north, 15 degrees west, 128 feet to a post; thence north, 15 degrees west, 121½ feet to the place of beginning; containing about 85 per hes of land, more or less, excepting therefrom the railroad bivileges, it being a part of the furnace lot in the said borough; with a frame machine shop and blackshith shop at tached, one boiler and pattern shop, one foundry building, one blacksmith and wagoa shop, and outbuildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging.—To be sold as the property of O. F. Taylor and James Withington, suits of J. H. Gulick, Pomeroy Brothers & Smith, and others.

Also—A lot of land in Charleston township; bounded on the north by the highway leading from Dartt

& Smith, and others.

ALSO—A lot of land in Charleston township; bounded on the north by the bighway leading from Dartt Settlement to Lamb's Creck, west by lands of Nathan Loater, south by lands of Andrew Ely, and cast by lands of the heirs of the ostate of Hiram Avery; containing 4,3 acres, 25 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, outly ildings, an apple or chard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Zilpha Scott, suit of A. M. Pitts.

ALSO—A lot of land in Charleston township; bounded on the north by lands of John, Filbrick, west by T. M. Johnson, south by the public highway, and east by Albert Tipple; containing six acres, more or less, all improved, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Jerome Scott, suit of Ross & Williams.

ALSO—A lot of land in Richmond township; being part of warrant No. 4,481; bounded on the north by lands in the possession of James Parces, on the east by the east line of warrant No. 4,481 aloresaid, (the said lands being in possession of the said vare by Jands in possession of the said Andrew Scouton, defendant in the writ; south by the south line of the said warrant No. 4,481, and west by Jands in possession of the said Andrew Scouton; containing 100 acres and allowance; being the same land conveyed by Edward B. Underhill to the said Andrew Scouton; 75, or 80 acres improved, with a frame house; frame barn, outbuildings an apple or charter.

Seev ton: 75 or 80 acres improved, with a frame house; frame born, outbuildings, an apple orchard, pear orchard, and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as frame barn, outbuildings, an apple orchard, pear orchard, and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Andrew Scouton, suit of Asa A. Bullock.

ALSO—A lot of land in Liberty township; bounded on the north by lands of Thomas Foucht and Michael Desmond, cast by Ed. Ostrum, south by Geo. Hart and William Killpatrick, and west by A fred Fulkerson; containing 100 acres, more or less, no proved, with frame house, log barn, hay bard, frame house, other outbuildings, an upple orchard, and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Phineas B. Field, suit of Henry S. Fick for use of John Link and Frederick Huyler.

ALSO—A lot of land in Union township; bounded on the north by lands of Charles Mason, cast by lands of Andrew Foeter, south by lands of Daniel Preston; containing 63 acres, about 40 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, a good apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of F. E. Rundell, suit of William Taber.

ALSO—A lot of land in Word township; bounded on the north by lands of Widow Norwood, and cast by road leading from Macintosh Hollow to All Brook; containing about 73 acres, more of less, about 40 acres improved, with two small frame houses, one conditions of the property of James B. Wood and C. T. Lyon, smil of Jawell & Pomercy for land of N. McCollum, was by L. G. F. Kolb, Plain of the condition of the property of James B. Wood and C. T. Lyon, smil of Jawell & Pomercy for land in the horough of Knoxville; beginning at a post in Main street in the said borough it being the southeast corner of Frederick Woodbury's cast line six rods and 815 feet to a stake in said line; thence such six rods and 815 feet to a stake in said line; thence such six rods and 815 feet to a stake in said line; thence such six rods and 815 feet to a stake in said line; thence such six rods and 815 feet to a stake in said line; thence such six rods and 815 feet to a stake in said line; thence such six rods and 815 feet to a stake in said line; thence such six rods

a frame house, frame, barns, outbuilding, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be soil as the property of Julius S. Grantier, suit of William Bingham Trusters.

ALSO—A lot of I ad in Brookfield township; bounded on the south by lot No. 132 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, conveyed to Angustins J. Taylor, west by lot No. 134, and north and east by hand conveyed to Pemberton P. Smith and Morris Adams, of the estate of John Adams, deceased; containing 75 6 acres, more or less with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c.; It being lot No. 133 of the allotment of Bingham lands in Brookfield township, and parts of warrants Nos. 1861 and 1862; 50 acres improved, with; a log school house, frame barn, an apple orchard and other fruit treds thereon. To be sold as the property of Stephen S. Begell, suit of William Bingham Trustees.

ALSO—A lot of land in Brookfield township; bounded north by lot No. 184, east-by lot No. 155, contracted to said Edgeomb, and west by said lot No. 185, and was the property of Stephen S. tracted to Ira N. Edgeomb, south by lot No. 155, contracted to said Edgeomb, and west by said lot No. 155 and lots Nos. 172 and 169; it being lot No. 147 of the allotinent of Bingham lands in Brookfield township, and part of warrants Nos. 1,314 and 1,855; containing 144.9 acres, more or less, 100 acres improved, with a frame house, log house, frame barn, frame corn house, outbuildings, a chesimat orphard; an apple orchard, and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Orman Young, suit of William Bingham Trustees.

tees.

ALSO—A lot of land in Clymer township; bounded obttle north by lands of J. D. Borean, west by lands of Luman Sabins, south by said L. Sabins and Joseph A. Freich, and on the east by the estate of Edmund Wetherbee, deceased; containing 75 acres, 60 acres A. Fronch, and on the east by the estate of Edmund Wetherbee, deceased; containing 75 acres, 60 acres improved, with a frame house, board stable, an apple or liard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Lra Curran, snitt of Lucius Griffin.

ALSO—A lot of land in Knoxville borough; beginning at the northeast corner of a lot owned by Wm. II. Thompson; thence north 242½ feet along Seely street; thence east along lands of S. K. Runnsey 165 feet; thence south along lands of J. Wain wright 235 feet; thence west along lands of W. H. Thompson 164½ feet to the place of beginning; containing about one acre, more or less, with a frame house, frame steam shingle mill, frame barn, outbuildings, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of S. C. Seely, suits of Wood & Scoville and others:

ALSO—A lot of land in the borough of Knoxville; bounded on the north by lands of Sidney Hall, west, by East street, south by J. H. Sandford, and east by Lovi Raikner; it being 50 feet front and 175 feet deep, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of G. W. Fisk, suit of Eugene Griffin for use of Glies RAISO—A lot of land in Chathon terms of Glies RAISO—A lot of land in Chathon terms of Glies RAISO—A lot of land in Chathon terms of Glies RAISO—A lot of land in Chathon terms of Glies RAISO—A lot of land in Chathon terms of Glies RAISO—A lot of land in Chathon terms of Glies RAISO—A lot of land in Chathon terms of Glies RAISO—A lot of land in Chathon terms of Glies RAISO—A lot of land in Chathon terms of Glies RAISO—A lot of land in Chathon terms of Glies RAISO—A lot of land in Chathon terms of Glies Roberts.

ALSO—A lot of land in Chatham township; bounded north by lands of Nelson Ray, west by lands of Ira Baker, south by lands of Freeman Smith and H. Freeborne, and east by lands of Freeman Smith; containing 04 acres, more or less, 70 acres improved, with a log house, board shed, frame barn, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. The equal one-half undivided interest to be sold as the property of Wesley Patrick, suit of A. J. Eddy for use of James E. Davis.

and Fanny Beach, and east by lands of F. Smith and Harriet Freeborne; containing 85 at improved, with a frame house, board stable, as orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be the property of Darins Boom, suit of A. Dearm J. Dearman.

ALSO—A lot of land in Tloga to founded on the north by the Elk Horn roal, lands of James Ramsdall, south by lands (Ramsdall, and west by lands of John Kenel raining about three acres, more of less wind. house, outbuildings, an apple orchard and of those thereon. To be sold as the priperty of Couch, widow, Wm. Couch, Geo. Couch, E. R Mary Couch, Elizabeth Shart, Sarah Tumbles ATSO-A lot of land in Charleston township degrees east, 10 perches to a post, the northeast cor or a lot owned by James L. Reese; thence by said James L. Reese; thence by said James L. Reese; thence by said James L. Reese; thence south, three degrees west, 20 perches to a post; thence south, three degrees west, 20 perches to a post in line of Potter; thence slope said Potter's line north, 871½ degrees west, 20 perche to a post, the place of beginning; containing 102 acr and 20 perches, more or less, with a two story fram dwelling house, two hay barns, one horse barn shed and other outbuildings, an apple orchard an other truit trees thereon. Except one acre sold Mary Ann Parks. To be sold as the property of of L. Atherton and A. C. Reese, suit of Cyrus Catlin. Wellsboro, May 6, 1873.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT Of the County of Tioga for the Year 1873.

Lutz & Kohler. Parkhura ampoell & Hor leely & Crandal

G. H. Baxter, Flower & Co., l'. J. Jellif, lovington Giass Co ,1-RUTLAND BROOKFIELD. Stanborough & Wood, 14 . Mills, L. Stráck

SHIPPEN.
G. D. Leib,
SULLIVÂN
Albert Richmond, 1
TIOGA TOWNSHIP.
F. J. Mitchell, 1 J. E. Rumsey,
Brown & Co.,
H. Morgan,
CLYMER.
J. H. Rushmore,
Stebbins & Gec. TIOGA BGROUGH A. W. Sweatland, V. T. Urell, P. Tutler, R. E. Urell, 1 b'd t., an Order & Smith. 14

10 D. F. Clark, B. F. Irwin, ELECAND WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP.
M. Edgecomb, 14
WESTFIELD BOROUGH. oswith & Christie, 14 GAINES. B. X. Billings, D. K. Marsh,

Bon, Hunter & Burtis, J. G. Osborn, 2 b. t. J. N. Miller,
David Cady,
Seth Corwin,
David Lane,
Wm. Murdaugh,
E. Kinner,
KNOXVILLE.
Giles Roberts,
Sacly & Co. Wm. Potter. C. L. Willcox, Charles Yahu, J. Boyden WELLSBORO Foley, A. Gardner, Warriner, Yale 4 co, 14 7

Phippens Parkhurst, 13 LAWRENCE. LIBERTY. . Borapaugh, 2 b. t., M. Watkins, 14 7 J. C. Wheeler & Co., 12 12 13

f. L. Truman, 14. Horton & Brother, 11 W. C. Kress & Co., Job Doane, 14 7 Guiténburg, Rosen-J. W. Bailey & Co., 12 12 baum & Co., Fall Brook Coal Co., 7 40 E. R. Kimball, W. G. White, A. W. Potter, John Och, brewery, 8 Notico is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' (fice in Wellsboro on the fourth day of June next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 10 p. m., at which time and place all persons aggricyed by the foregoing appraisement will be heard, and such abatements or exonocitious will be made as shall seem proper and just; and all persons failing to appear at said time and place mitst expect to pay the amount charged in said appraisement.

May 6, 1873-4w.

Mercantilo Augustser.

May 6, 1873-4w. i. A ditty I have to rolate
Of a fellow in an awful estato:
He is nearly dead with love, and none will accept;
Oht maideus, Oht maideus, of this you will regret.

Ont mancens, On t mancens, of this you will regret.

2. Ho is a dandy young follow he has a horse for to sell you;

Hn will but him, and tell you h's good parts.

He says he has a short back and a long hip,

For his breast he will be sure to forget

For it is so thin,

His legs have to be sharpened for to go in. Now for hits horse he is a trotter.

And for hits speed he is very fast
He is a two-forty horse, and to arrange it much We will set it down in this form: forty mi. and 2 sec.

This time he can make, And the other he would be sure to break. And the other he would be sure to break.

4. As people are particular,
We shall have to set back his knees
To make him stand perpendicular,
And for this horse he is a neat sorrel,
And for his driver he is soft and green;
He has a long nose and a thin face;
And a neat mustache and curly hair.
And utce hair is an ornament we know
For he says so of the girl with which he used for to

5. He will go out in the kitchen and set himself down And begin for to talk, and the girls will gather around As if he had fancy goods for to sell;
But no, he has his life for to tell. He will go on in a rhyme

-{And to sumplify up, he is but twenty-five.} -(And to sum this up. hs is but twenty-five.)

6. He has a tollacce store for which we have to speak.

It is a rule, and we suppose it to be right.

For the ashes of good cigars, to always burn white;

And for his its not a fact

And instead of that they burn horridly black.

And as our story is rising.

Old smokers tell us that they are most awfulpoison.

M. C. K. S.

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