For Sueriff, ALLEN DAGGETT. AUGUSTUS ALBA, KNOXVILLE. C. J. HUMPHREY, MIDDLEBURY EPHRAIM JEFFERS, DELMAR. JOHN MATHERS, WELLSEORO. I. O. BAILEY. TIOGA. STEPHEN BOWEN, MORRIS RUN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. I., D. SEELY, BROOBFIELD. W. H. SEELY, PROORFIELD.

A. P. BARNES, EDITOR. TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1873.

copies of the Agyraton taken within the county active. He might have saved his breath. of Tiogu, where the subscription is paid up to Nobody denics that Congress had a perfectly the first day of January, 1874, or beyond that legal right to do all it has done in that redate, The printed address label on the paper gard. And it had the same right to raise will show each subscriber the exact date to which his subscription is paid. .

Gold closed in New York last Saturday at

During the past week the cases of cholera in the southwestern cities have decreased in

There was a great fire at Grand Rapids, Mich., last Sunday, burning over about twenty acres of ground, and destroying two hundred buildings.

There were Orange parades in several cities, both at home and in Ireland, last Saturday. Though considerable apprehension was felt, they all passed off without trouble.

The trial of the Modocs for the murder of General Canby and the Peace Commissioners took place last week before a Military Commission. The decision is not yet announced, but there is no doubt as to what it will be. The evidence showed that the crime was planned the night previous to the assassination.

held a national convention at Poughkeepsie | ple. lastlweek and discussed, among other things, the question of the suppression of obscene and injurious literature. Much good can be done if the work is taken earnestly in hand. It will certainly receive the encouragement of all decent people.

New York papers begin to show considerable restiveness at the fact that Philadelphia already has a fleet of first-class iron steamers plying between the Delaware and Liverpool, while the commercial metropolis hasn't a single vessel of that kind. We trust this feeling may soon, be followed by works, and that all our great scaboard cities may compete for the carrying trade of the

Now that the different Departments of the Government are required to pay postage, the officers of the Treasury have discovered that the larger packages can be sent more cheaply by express than by mail. So it scens the express companies can collect packages, carry them, and deliver them to the person to whom they are directed for less money than the Government can simply carry them. And at the same time the express insures the safe delivery of the articles sent while the Government does not. These facts are highly suggestive of the difference between private enterprise and government

tract has been signed for the marriage of Senators look down upon their poorer broththe English Queen's second son and the only ers, for he says, "I believe that the milliondaughter of the Czar of Russia. This news are sof the Senate to day would rejoice to is more interesting than important. The see a provision engrafted upon the Constitupolitical influence of such a personal alliance is now much less than it would have been a few generations ago. Public opinion and national interests are to day more very essence of shoddyism and toadyismpotent in any country than the private feel the feeling that gold makes the gentleman ings of the most powerful rulers, and as This feeling it is which is so fast corrupting matters now look it would not be surprising to see England and Russia engaged in war even before this contract is consummated.

We regard a public meeting held at Canastota, N. Y., one day last week to express sympathy for the struggling Cubans as one public treasury. Mr. Carpenter looks fearof the signs of the times. For over four years the heroic people of that islandwhere only man is vile"-have been waging a most unequal war for independence against one of the meanest, most perfidious, and cruclest nations on the face of the earth. That long struggle has been marked on the part of the Spaniards by atrocities unknown to civilized warfarc. It is high time that the decent nations of the earth interfered to nut an end to a bloody contest which Spain is evidently unable to terminate in her favor, and from which she is too proud and too avaricious to retire voluntarily.

Nearly four months ago Mr. Charles Goodrich was found murdered in his own house in Brooklyn. The case was badly bungled by the detectives, and after the arrest and discharge of a few innocent persons the attempt to discover the criminal was apparently given up by the police. Last week however, the mystery surrounding the case was cleared up by the arrest of a woman of bad character calling herself Kate Stoddard. This woman has been living in Brooklyn ever since the crime was committed, with considerable of the murdered man's personal effects in her possession. She proves to have been the mistress of Goodrich, living in his house, for months. When the man grew tired of her and threatened to turn her off, she shot and killed hun deliberately "for love" and because she "couldn't bear to part with him," as she says in fier confession. The shot which killed Goodrich murdered his honorable reputation as well.

## Defending Back-Pay.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, has the reputation of being an adroit and not overscrupulous politician. He is a lawyer, too, and certainly a clever one, for he takes pains to tell us that he frequently receives \$3,000 reputation of the discouraging to find honorable Senators looking upon public office with the calculating eyes of a country postmaster or deputy collector.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, has the is a little discouraging to find honorable opinion that the honest policy is the safer one, for he says, "A mere change of name affects nothing, and an attempt by politicians to form a new party with no higher object than success never did and never will reputation of the Democratic party. He is, moreover, of the opinion that the honest policy is the safer one, for he says, "A mere change of name affects nothing, and an attempt by politicians to form a new party with no higher object than success never did and never will to tell us that he frequently receives \$3,000 and \$5,000 fees for single arguments at the bar of the Supreme Court. That he carns those fees we have no doubt after reading his latest ingenious attempt to make black appear white in defending the back-pay grab of the late Congress of unsavory mem-

was not quite satisfied that his opinions were sound, and we suspect Mr. Carpenter will find his jury of the same skeptical temper when he states, with all the authority of a \$5,000 constitutional lawyer, that not only are those who voted for and pocketed the back-pay innocent, but that those who refused it are all guilty. The language of the Constitution is: "The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their service to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United der this clause those Senators and Representatives who decline to take the back-pay are guilty of a violation of the Constitution

they have sworn to support! We don't suppose that Kent, or Story, or even the writers of "The Federalist" ever dreamed of this point. It was left to commentator Carpenter to bring to light this hidden beauty of the law. Verily, Ben, Butler must look to

his laurels. Mr. Carpenter goes on to show that Con-

gress had the constitutional right to increase The publishers will pay the postuge on all the salaries and to make the increase retrothe annual pay to \$20,000 or \$100,000, had penter knows very well that the popular obiection is not that the act was illegal, but that it was greedy and disreputable, and politically immoral. But in arguing the law of the case Mr. Carpenter has overlooked one point which deserved his attention.-There is a rule of the House which expressly prohibits any member from voting on a question in which he is personally interest-

ed. We remember that under this excellent rule an outcry was raised against Mr. Hooper for voting on some question affecting a corporation in which he had an interest; and that vote was therefore withdrawn. The next time Mr. Carpenter expounds the laws and the Constitution relative to backpay, we trust he will tell us how it is lawful to vote \$5,000 plump into your pocket un der a rule that makes it unlawful to vote on a question in which you are only indirectly interested as a stockholder in some corpora tion. Perhaps there is an innocent looking clause of the Constitution lurking perdu somewhere that makes it all right; but we don't know where it is, and we want Mr. The Young Men's Christian Association | Carpenter to point it out to a puzzled ngo-

The Wisconsin Senator goes on to argue that the grab was not only legal but expedient; and he shows his bank account to convince us that gentlemen can't live in Washington as Senators and Representatives should live on less than \$7,500 a year. We have no doubt that what Mr. Carpenter states in regard to his own expenses is true. We know men who could not live on a salary of \$20,000 a year. Their outgo always exceeds their income, and always will, no matter how large the latter may be. We know, too, that Congressmen have lived on salaries of \$3,000 a year even during the war when gold was at a premium vastly greater than it is now. We know, further, world. Philadelphia has set a good examble that men do live in Washington now on innle. Let New York Boston and Portland.

| Greater than it is now. We know, further, his hands \$191,000, being ten per cent, on linehes deep. The corpse was laid out and of Connecticut begin accordingly to banker his hands \$191,000, being ten per cent, on linehes deep. The corpse was laid out and of Connecticut begin accordingly to banker placed on the public square, where it was after those ancient bits and bridles for capiple. Let New York, Boston, and Portland comes of less than \$2,000; that they live of the Supreme Court he is entitled to a quite as respectable as any Senator's can be, however exalted. We don't argue from smaller pay; but we do think it shows that the talk about its being impossible to live in Washington for five months in the year-the average time Congress is in session-for \$5,000 is all bosh. And we think the Senator takes too much for granted when he as sumes that it is the general opinion that \$7,500 a year is not too much pay. The troublefwith Mr. Carpenter seems to be that,

being a Senator, he thinks he should keep up as much style as men whom he calls "the millionaires of the Senate"-Sprague, Ferry, Chandler, Frelinghuysen, &c.; and he is It is reported from London that the con- evidently of the opinion that these wealthy compensation whatever." The feeling thus betrayed by Mr. Carpenter seems to us the our public men and causing their palms to itch for dirty dollars. Mr. Carpenter would have them come as salary; but if they do

not come fast enough in that way, there is possible danger that they may be sought in This degrading estimate of public office and political honors pervades Mr. Carpen-

ter's whole argument. He thinks the main question is, whether \$7,500 is too high a compensation for a Senator or a Representative. If he was to submit that question to would be disappointed and perhaps disgustd by the result. We fear common folks have not at present an unduly exalted opinion of the worth, in any point of view, of great many men who don't care much for the pangs of Senator Carpenter because he as grand dinners as the calico Senator from Rhode Island. But this material measure of "compensation" which is set up is not the true one. Mr. Carpenter says he can earn much more than his salary in practicing law. No doubt be can. And Mr. Evmore than Mr. Carpenter, and yet we believe Mr. Evarts was quite anxious to go to was less than \$7,500 a year. Mr. Stanton once received a \$30,000 fee in one lawsuit; x-Senator Morgan amassed a great fortune grown immensely rich in printing calicoes. Yet nobody ever undertook to estimate the pay which these men should receive for from the contrary fact that it defeated its their public services by the amount of mon-

Being well satisfied that the increased salary is not too high, Mr. Carpenter affects to thir' that the members of the last Congress were justified in voting the back-pay be greeable task of keeping a show of vigor in his latest ingenious attempt to make black appear white in defending the back-pay grade of the late Congress of unsavory memory.

It seems to a layman to be a fault of some eminent advocates that they allow their zeal. eminent advocates that they allow their zeal his precedents might be of service, but be-

the grah was strongly and persistently counder contemplation. He cannot claim that Congress erred against the public sense of decency in Ignorance; yet this is what his argument implies. He knows as we all to the many the constant of the most of the constant of t that the public mind was deeply stirred over the subject weeks before the grab was consummated. He knows that the press was prompt to warn Congressmen of the danerous ground on which they were treading. He knows that members of both nouses sim-States;" and Mr. Carpenter thinks that un- ply reflected the general public sentiment by this time that the more the people consider the matter the more determined they are to punish every man who plunged an itching hand into the public treasury because he had the legal power so to do.

The Case of George O. Evans. In the celebrated case of the Common realth vs. George O. Evans, tried before Judge Pearson, at Harrisburg, in which the one person comfortably. It was attached to the balloon by six or eight long ropes, retained by him as compensation for collecting the war claims of the State against the piece of wood some two or three felt in di-united States Government, the Commonwealth claimed that Evans was a "public officer;" that, as such, he was responsible to the accounting officers of the State for the money collected by him; that he was bound by law to make a semi-annual report it chosen to exercise that power. Mr. Carl of his collections; and that it was his duty to pay over to the State all the money he collected, and look to the accounting offcers of the State for a proper allowance for his commissions. The State also held that he was not entitled to commissions on what he constructively collected, but only on what was actually collected. Judge Pearson decided against the State on all these points;

> Judge Pearson and sent the case back for trial. Judge Sharswood delivered the opinion of the Court, and said:
> "The collection of these moneys by Ev ans as a public officer was within the exception of the act of 1842, and the jury should have been so instructed by the Judge who presided at the trial. The latter said to the jury, that as to the amount placed in Evans's hands for collection by General Hartranft, they could fix the commissions at three, five, or ten per cent. In this respect the Judge committed an error in not limiting the commissions to the amount actually collected. On the question of forfeiture in refusing or neglecting to report the progress of his business as State agent, the Judge said that under the act of 1811 he was bound to account promptly, or within a reasonable time, and it was a part of his official bond to render semi-annual reports to the State Treasurer of the amounts collected by him.

but on a writ of error taken out by the

"He collected May 1, 1867, \$78,576 89; October 27, 1868, \$105,651 46; August 20, 1870, \$136,846 09, and he furnished no account until July 21, 1871. At the trial Evans said he made a verbal report of his proceedings to Governor Geary, and the latter requested him, for the good of the Com- Women fainted, men wept, and to add to monwealth, to make no public report; but the confusion the canvas came flying over at the trial Governor Geary was not alive to the crowd like a huge bird. Some one cried meet this allegation. But it was too well out to get out of its way, as it would fall settled to admit of question that the Governor had no authority whatever to release and a general rush was made for safety, in a State agent from his official duty or the which many were more or less injured. conditions of his bond upon any such notions of expediency."

Evans claimed ten per cent. commission on \$1,910,000, being the whole amount of amination disclosed the fact that hardly a the claims of the State against the United States; but only about \$420,000 of this sum and splintered to powder. His jaws fel was actually collected, the rest being ac-counted for by a settlement of accounts between the State and the National Government. Evans retained (and still retains) in ommission only on what he actually c lected, which would be but \$42,000, even at ten per cent. -- an enormous commission un der any circumstances. He is plainly, there this that our representatives should have fore, a debtor to the State in \$150,000, be-smaller pay; but we do think it shows that sides being liable to indictment and trial for embezzlement and misdemeanor as a public officer. As he always gets very sick when he is about to be tried, we shall soon hear, of course, of his serious illness. however, is not to be wondered at. Such a decision as that would make any defaulter

sick .- Pittsburgh Commercial. Democracy Looking Ahead.

Not long ago some persons who had be got together in a local convention in Allen county, Ohio, and passed resolutions to the effect that the Republicans must be beaten, but the Democrats and Liberals combined not being able to accomplish the task, there must be a closer union of all the opponents of the hated Radicals under a new organi zation. In substance, the utterances of this convention, which have been much discussed in the West, and have given rise to what tion that no Senator should receive any is known as the Allen county movement, meant that the game of deception must be played much more adjoitly than it was last year, to give the players any hope of win-ning. Having abandoned their party lines last year without success, it occurred to these Allen county people "that if they were also to east off their party name they

might have some chance. But this movement has been taken seri ously in many quarters as intended to bring about the disbandment of the Democratic party, and protests without number have some more disreputable quarter than the Democratic faith. All of these persons are not so blind as not to see that, in a national public treasury. Mr. Carpenter looks fear-sense, their party is already disorganized fully forward to the time when only wealthy beyond hope; but as it may yet serve them men will be able to hold high offices; but to get State and county offices, and as they the false notion of bonor which he thus aids in disseminating is doing more than any other one thing to bring that day about.

This decorating estimate of public and the presidency but the false indicates the presidency of the Presidency but the presidency but the presidency of the presidency but the presidency and as they would probably have no chance of either in a new organization, they present to get State and county offices, and as they would probably have no chance of either in a new organization, they present to get State and county offices, and as they would probably have no chance of either in a new organization, they present to get State and county offices, and as they would probably have no chance of either in a new organization, they present to get State and county offices, and as they would probably have no chance of either in a new organization, they present to get State and county offices, and as they would probably have no chance of either in a new organization, they present to get State and county offices, and as they would probably have no chance of either in a new organization, they present to get State and county offices, and as they would probably have no chance of either in a new organization. very many hope to be members of Congress, Governors, members of State Legislatures, Sheriffs, and town Constables. Notwithstanding the desperate plight of the party as a national party, the inducement is strong to retain the party organization as far as possible and to retain the party name. Very ative. If he was to submit that question to a vote of the "plain people," we fear he would be disappointed and perhaps disgust did expect to carry New York and gain other local advantages, in which they were signally disappointed. Because of that dis-appointment the old leaders of the Democratic party seem determined to adhere in the future strictly to their organization, and

make what they can by it. The pretense made by the Allen county movement of opening the door still further has therefore been heartily repudiated. Senator Thurman is among those who have spoken most distinctly on this subject.
The able Ohio Senator being an acknowledged leader of Democracy his views are entitled to great weight, and when he condemns the Allen county movement it may be safely assumed that it will find no favor arts, of New York, can probably earn much cially true in Ohio, where no one disputes more than Mr Carpenter, and yet we he, the supremacy of Mr. Thurman. It is there fore a matter of some interest to find him repudiating this movement and looking the Senate a few years ago when the salary ahead, not to the future victories, but to the continued existence of the Democratic party Being a prudent and sensible man, he in dulges in no prophecies concerning achieve-ments yet to come, but contents himself in the sugar trade, and Senator Sprague has with declaring that too much stress is laid on the fact that his party has been constantly defeated in national contests for twelve years, and he seeks to draw comfort

cy they were able to make in business. It is content to abide by the fortunes of the succeed." If the party friends of the Senator had acted upon this idea when they met in Baltimore about a year ago, he and they would not now be engaged in the disa-

for their clients to lead them into extremes which rather expose their arguments to the of no value at all. It is true that these late. which rather expose their arguments to the of no value at all. It is true that these late issue it will make another national fight is laughter of plain people. Mr. Charles O'- Congressmen have sinned no more than betonic ter men before them; but it is also true that opinion that young Walworth didn't deserve the public sense of honor on the question issue it will make another hational right is not yet apparent, but as it had none in the last campaign, it will probably not bother itself to get any. A few lies about promitive public sense of honor on the question. Conor, the other day, was so firmly of the opinion that young Walworth didn't deserve hanging that he was almost certain that the public sense of honor on the question is much finer and stronger than it ever was disagreeable and disrespectful father out of the way. And as it was evident there had been a violation of the fifth commandment, the ingenious lawyer was entirely sure that the father and not the father and not the father and not the son was the person who had broken it. Mr. O'Conor's Jury on the political opinion that young Walworth was on tit it is also true that the gest of the question of the distribution of the fifth commandment, the ingenious lawyer was entirely sure that the father and not the father and not the father and not the son was the person who had broken it. Mr. O'Conor's Jury on the political opinion that young Walworth didn't deserve hanging that he was almost certain that the public sense of honor on the question is much finer and stronger than it ever was before there is all the or was provided in its much finer and stronger than it ever was before there is all the more reason why the present culprits should be published. Mr. Carpenter is a little disingence of the public sense of honor on the question is much finer and stronger than it ever was before there is all the more the observation of the fifth commandment, the ingenious lawyer was entirely sure that the public sense of honor on the question is much finer and stronger than it ever was before there is all the more than the production twenty-five per disminshing the production twenty-five per disminshing

The Perils of Ballooning. The particulars of the frightful fall and death of Professor La Mountain while makon the 4th instant, are thus, described by orrespondent of the Detroit Post: Among the many advertised attractions of the celebration of the Fourth by our cit when they denounced the grab as a disrep. Izens was that of the ascension of Prof. La utable, dirty steal. And he probably knows | Mountain of Brooklyn, Mich., in his mammoth air ship. Several thousand spectators thronged the public square for hours before

the appointed time. A heavy squall of wind necessarily delayed the ascension for two or three hours, but at the end of that time the air became calm. Under direction of the Professor the balloon was got into position, and its inflation with hot air was connected. The canvas soon filled, and conied up nearly 75 feet high. The basket was a willow one, of a size sufficient to hold which were fastened at the top to fround ened together between the top and the basket. As each piece was 400 feet long, i seemed, even to the inexperienced eye, that there should have been some webling or network, at least, over the bag or buge of the canvas. The fear was generally expressed that some accident night occur by the canvus slipping through between the ropes. It was also noticed that the topes

were unevenly distributed—three or four being in a comparative cluster, leaving the other strands far apart. Nothing was said of the matter, as the Professor, who gave the whole structure a thorough look lefore taking his seat in the car, made no comment State officers the Supreme Court has reversed on the fact, and it was thought that his experience was sufficient for the occasion,-Everything being in rendiness, the words "let her go" were given, and the air ship darted up with great rapidity, while the er onaut waived his hat to the uneasy multi-tude who almost breathlessly watched his flight. Immediately upon leaving the ground the mouth of the canvas began to flap around with great violence. When fully a half mile from the earth, and when the whole the balloon slipped between the ropes, and was instantly inverted. The car and its occupant dropped like a shot, and when the ropes were pulled taut the round piece of vood was toru from the canvas. With the most terrific velocity the unfortunate man descended, clinging to the basker. That he was conscious was evident from his struggles. With all the intensity of a life with but one chance he strove to raise the basket above him, evidently hoping to use it as a corrachute. He succeeded in his object, but

when about 100 feet high he loosed his hold, and struck the ground feet first with a dull, heavy thud. Then ensued a panic and up-

pulp. Not a sign of motion or of life was visible when he was reached. Medical exupon his arms, and were pulverized. The blood spurted from his mouth and ears.— Where he struck there was an indenture made in the hard gravel ground five or six

viewed by thousands during the afternoon." ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Our State exchanges report but 'few seri ous accidents on the Fourth. Joe Jesterson and family sailed for Eu ope last Wednesday. A single flash of lightning dispatched 66 sheep for a Michigan farmer lately. Laura Keene is said to be in New York

n the last stages of consumption. Lewisburg talks of organizing a female orming onc. Ex-President Johnson has been attacked w cholera. Old "Asiatic" got the worst l

f the eucounter. The Board of Supervisors of San Frannese laundry ordinance.

Sevier county, Tenn. The Minister of Marine of the Canadian Dominion has directed an inquiry into the loss of the City of Washington. Among the incidents of the celebration of the Fourth at Reading was a balloon ascension by Professor Shearer und his wife. J. B. Penfield, of Oswego, aged about 62 years, died suddenly in the cars at Harris-

burg, Pa., on Monday week, of apoplexy. A Wyoming female lawyer lately argued again if I am successful; but if I am not, or the plaintil a case wherein her husband and live to see the United States, I shall tell was defendant, and carried it against him. for the plaintill a case wherein her husband was defendant, and carried it against him. A Western paper says: "A short, thick. striped, star-spangled-banner sort of a bug is beginning to look after the tomato crop." "Hot weather, cholera, and hard times" have produced a cessation in the issue of marriage licenses in Pulaski county, Tenn. There have been 8,569 deaths in Philadelphia during the past six months, a decrease of 2,443 as compared with the first half of

Good Templar lodges are now being open ed in England at the rate of ten per day, and 150,000 people have joined in twelve

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that depository banks must pay their own postage on official letters addressed to the Christians in the employ of the Turkish Government are hereafter, so it is officially announced, to be compelled to work on

Sundays. Commodore Rodgers, Chief of the Bu-reau of Yards and Docks of the Navy De-League Island, Pa.

An Ohio Democratic paper says that ' Democratic masses know no leader." The boot is on the other leg. It is the leaders who have no followers. The Secretary of the Treasury has re

ceived from an attorney of West Troy, N. Y., a letter containing \$100 as a contribution to the conscience fund. George Vowel, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa was recently drowned by his own act. Tho very ungrammatical, it was consonant with his wishes to be placed in the liquids. A merchant in Franklin was cowhided

paid for. A Vienna dispatch says an attempt was made last Tuesday by an incendiary to fire the exhibition building by placing a lighted paper in the principal gallery. The fiames were discovered in time, and soon extin-

The San Francisco Supervisors have pass ed an order granting to the Southern Pacific Railroad the right to portions of Louisiana street and to Mission Bay to facilitate the bringing of ships and railroad freight cars

Branch of the City Council of Baltimore, was arrested and fined by Justice Haggerty of that city for displaying fireworks and discharging firecrackers on the street on the Fourth of July.

Outh, the the mystigation is hard to fail through there is little doubt in the minds of intelligent Canadians that there is foundation for the charges. The Boston Traveler is gratified to learn

A general reduction in the quantity of

The crop in some sections of the West-for Instance, in southern Indiana and Illi-nois, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, and southern California—is already citier being harvested or is ripe for the resper. Prom all these States a uniform report is received that no crop ever looked better or promised

better yield thun the one now ripening. In the region of country tributary to Sionx City, embracing northwestern Lown, northern Nebraska, and southern Dakota, the area under wheat cultivation is one half greater than it was hist year, but that under corn is not so large. The crops are, without exception, better than the average. Small grain especially promises an innsually large yield. The plates for the new fifty cent note

have been prepared, and the printing will be commenced this week. The new note will be a quarter of an inch shorter and a quarter of an inch wider than the old one, nd will have a vignette hand of Samuel Dexter, who was Secretary of the Treasury in 1801. No other new fractional currency will be issued at present. The impression is gaining ground in the best informed circles in Washington that the Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, will be up-

pointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at the assembling of Congress next December. This is known to be the belief of several Judges of the Court themselves, who inderstand that none of the present bench vill receive the appointment. Col. Thomas A. Scott sailed from Philalelphia hat Thursday in the new steamship Pennsylvania. He goes to Europe to place the bonds of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and with the purpose of settling the French claims against the El Paso Company, and at

the former official representative of that company. Col. Scott will return about the 10th of October. A Washington physician recommends that the water of fountains be utilized to lower the temperature on hot, dry days:-He would effect this by converting the water thrown offsinto a fine spray that will fill the atmosphere, and he suggests that it might be advisable to raise the water, by force pumps, some four or five hundred feet, when the fine spray thrown out would drift

over the house tops: New Jersey, although the twentieth State n population, is the sixth in the value of its manufactures, which are steadily increas ing. Newark is the third city in the Union in the value of its manufactured products. The potteries of Trenton are more extensive than any others in the country; the class manufactures are large, and more than one half the zine products in the Union are nined and made in New Jersey.

The experiment of planting pine seed on the waste lands of Eastham, Mass., is reported to be a complete success. A thou sand acres of land are now covered with thrifty pines from seed sown. The land thus covered, but for this protection, would have been a waste tract of shifting sand.-As a consequence, too, game has increased and quail, plover, and other birds are plentiful, while foxes are by no means scarce. Massachusetts has enacted a law which i

likely to exert some influence on future mu der trials when the plea of insanity is intro duced as a ground for acquittal. It provides that a person acquitted of murder on the ground of insinity must be committed to one of the lunatic asylums of the State for life, unless the Governor, after a full consideration of the case, is satisfied that he can be set at liberty without danger to

abolished the usury laws. During the last year, in consequence of the general strin-gency of the money market, the rate of interest has risen in Connecticut, and it has been hard times for borrowers. The people talists called usury laws, which they threw overboard, as they now think, a little too nastily.

The telegraphic crop-reports from nume the greater part of those States, show that while the recent severe rain storms have onsiderably damaged the wheat crop, par ticularly in localities where it was just ready to harvest, there will be fully an average crop. Oats have suffered more, being badly lodged, and in many places will have to be nowed. Corn looks well, and with favora-de weather will make a fully average crop.

The War Department will send to West Point from the ordnance bureau, as a tropby of the late war, the first gun fired in the cause of the rebellion. It was fired at the steamer Vicksburg bound for New Orleans, and supposed to have arms and ammunition on board belonging to the United States.— The firing took place several days before An old silver mine worked by some "un- any gung were fired at the United States known race of the past" has been found in forts or troops, either at Charleston or Penacola. It is a small four pound cannon formerly the property of the city of Vicks-

> The late Capt. Hall wrote as follows to the editor of the Nautical Gazette before embarking on the Polaris: "I shall bring you tidings which will astonish the world recompense my friends for all their labors in my behalf, or I will die in the attempt. will never return to the Arctic regions North, where, in peace, I shall pass away to a brighter and better land. God bless

A new wood-carving process has been invented by a Frenchman, who claims that his machine will produce wood carvings at the rate of a yard a second, and at a cost of about one per cent. of those executed by hand labor. The operation consists simply in passing the wood between cylinders form-ing matrices. The material, it is stated, is not deformed, and greater density is given to it by the pressure, while the sculpture is as delicate as that made by the chisel. The rocess can be used for producing cornices, urniture decoration, and similar ornament

Japan has just negotiated a loan in Engand of \$12,500,000, issuing for it twentyfive year seven per cent. bonds, for the payment of which the faith and revenues of the Government are pledged. These bonds were issued at 921, and were all subscribed for in three days, the quotation having since risen to 981. The proceeds have nearly all een sent to Japan in gold and silver and Mexican dollars, and are to be devoted to the completion of the Yeddo and Osaka The Railway, a line of about two hundred and

fifty miles, and to the improvement of va-rious public buildings. The Shah, who was charged with eating Berlin, is declared not to have done so, but to have made out very well with the knife and fork, whatever may have been his pre-vious habit. It was his suite, or a portion of them, who were guilty of this enormity. But it is declared to be true that the ser vanta of "his majesty" did actually drag recently by an irate husband to whose wife the dry goods man had sold some calico, but failed to give her the number of yards and cut its throat in his presence, as it is his not slaughtered in his presence. This story also seems rather too extraordinary for be

lief, but the foreign papers and correspond A few weeks since the members of the Canadian Government were charged with ontract for building the Pacific Railroad and, a Commission was appointed to investi gate, with authority to examine witness nder oath. The officials objected that the swearing of witnesses would be contrary to precedent, and the British Government reses permission to have them sworn. Now N. Rufus Gill, President of the Second the Commissioners say they have no authority to examine the witnesses except under ath, and the investigation is likely to fall

oundation for the charges.

The Washington correspondent of the that recent statements concerning the alarming condition of the health of the Vice President are incorrect. The greatest difficulty of the firm of Drew, Bliss & Holmes, who Oakes Ames when the latter presented the famous "S. C." check; that he saw the coal produced throughout the State has Sergeant at-Arms of the House pay it, and taken place. The combination of all the saw Mr. Ames hand the more to a gentlecheck; saw the Cashier in the office of the

Estate of A. P. Cone, Dec'd SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

M pursuance of an order of the Orphans. Court of Tiogs county made the blockey of suno, 1873, the milerstriped Administrator of said estate, will, at the out House in Wellsborg, in said county, on Monday, the 21st day of July, 1878, ten O'clock a mi, expose to sale and sell the follog described real estate: ing described real estate:

No. 1.—A lot of land in Wellsboro, Tioga county,
Pa., bounded on the northwest by Water street,
not theast by R. C. Winte, southeast by Main street,
and southwest by Waln street; boing 120 feet on Main
street, and 250 feet on Water street; known as the
CONE HOUSE let.

No. 2.—Also is lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on
the northwest by lands formers.

the same being 60 feet wide on Water street.

No. 3:—Also a lot of land in Wellsbore, bounded on the northwest by lands formerly of L. I. Nichols, northeast by other lands of said estate. (No. 2), southeast by other lands of said estate. (No. 2), southeast by Water street, and southwest by lands in nossession of u. B. Wath; the same being 59½ feet on Water street, together with an alley 12 feet wide leading from this lot to the highway leading from Water street by Dniff's tannery to Nichols street,

No. 4 - The individed one-half of a 1ct. by land in Wolsdord bounded on the northwest by Water street, northwast by D. P. Roberts, southeast by Main street, and southwest by Wright & Balley; being, 60 feet on Main street and 250 feet deep; known as the "Bowen & Cone Block" lot.

No. 5.—A lot of land in Wellsbore, bounded on the No. 5.—A lot of land in Wellshore, bounded on the northwest by lands of James Kelley, northeast by U. L. Wilcox, (formerly-li: L. Deane,) southeast by Main street, and southwest by Pariel Rethards; being 69 feet on Main street; known as the Stevens lot.

No. 6.—A lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the northwest by Main street, northcast by Jacob Broad-lead, southeast by the Norris lot, (No. 7); being 127 feet on Main street and 250 feet deep; known as the residence Main street and 250 feet neep; known as me residence of said decodent.

No. 7.—The undivided four liftles of a lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the northwest by Main screet northeast by other lands of said decedent's estate, (No. 6), southeast by other lands of said estate, and southwest by Laugher Bache; being 90 feet on Main street and 250 feet deep; known as the "Norris House" left. the same time to vindicate Gen. Fremont,

being 7s feet wide on East Avenue and 200 feet deep.

No. 9.—A lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the north by other lands of said estate, east by lands of William Bache, south by East Ayonue, and west by lands of F. D. Fletcher; being 240 feet on East Avenue and 200 feet deep, and having four frame dwelling houses thereon. This lot will be divided and sold in parcels, each 60 feet wide on East Ayonue.

parcels, each 60 feet wide on East Avenue.

No. 10.—A lot of fand in Wellsbore, bounded on the northwest by lands of L. Bache, A. P. Cone, Jacob Broadhead, Nathan Niles and Joseph Riberolle, borth by Joseph Riberolle, and lands formerly of Ernstus Fellows, east by William Bache, south by Jots fronting on East Avenue owned by A. P. Cone, F. D. Fletcher, Margaret Henry, Charles Fisher, C. F. Austin, Elizabeth Maxwell, B. T. Van Horn, A. P. Cone, S. B. Warriner, Hugh Young, Mrs. D. H. Shaith, and said East Avenue; containing about four acres. This lot will be divided and sold in parcels to suit the convenience of purchasers.

No. 11.—A lot of land in Wellsbore, bounded on the Mo. 11.—A lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the north by Austin street, east by Eleanor Eastman, south by C. G. Van Valkonburg, James Van Valkenburg and Walter Sherwood, and west by lands sold to John Roberts, now Walter Sherwood's; containing about one-half acre.

about one-half acre.

No. 12.—A lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the north by lands formerly of Erastus Fellows, now Jos. Riberolle, east by lands formerly of Caroline Austin, south by Austin street, and west by Bache street; containing, two 'acres' of land, and comprising lot 5 on Austin street and lots 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 on Bache street, according to the allotment of said Cone lands in Wellsboro; excepting therefrom lots Nos. 4 and 6, sold by said A. P. Cone to Margaret Beese, situate at the corner-of Bache and Austin streets; and being the corner-of Bache and Austin streets; and being each 60 feet on Bache street and 200 feet deep.

No. 13.—A lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the north by lands sold by said Cone to Lester Butler now Walter Sherwood, east by Bache street, south by Ithomas Davis, and west by William Bache; being lo to. 9 on Bache street, and being 60 fect wide and 16

et deep.

No. 14.—A lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the

No. 14.—A lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the north by Thomas Davis, east by Bache street, south by the west extension of Austin street, and west by lands of B. T. Roberts and Frank Smith; being 79 feer on Bache street and 180 feet drep.

No. if.—A lot of land in Wellsboro, bounded on the north by the west extension of Austin street, east by Bache street, and south by lands contracted to P. R. Williams; being 61 feet on Bache street and running back to an augle. back to an angle.

No. 16.—The undivided one-half part of a lot of land in Wellshore, beginning at the southeast corner of D. P. Roberts; thence south, 2½ degrees west, 18 rods; thence north, 87½ degrees west along R. R. Auftin, 53.4 rods; thence onorth, 2½ degrees east, 18 rods; thence south, 87½ degrees east, 18 rods; thence south, 87½ degrees east, 18 rods; thence south, 87½ degrees, east, 18 to the beginning; containing 5½ acres.

No. 17.—The undivided one-half part of all that lot of land situate in Delmar township, in said county, bounded on the north by warrant No. 1,578, east by the west line of Charleston township, south by warrant rant No. 1,582 and west by warrant No. 1.589, heine

the west line of Charleston township, south by warrant No. 1,539; being a part of warrant No. 1,579; containing 1900 acres; excepting 100 acres owned by D. L. Deane, No. 18 .- A lot of land in Delmar, bounded north by No. 19.—The undivided one-half part of all that lot of land in Morris township, in said county, known as warrant survey No. 4,413, James Wilson warrantee, containing 990 acres. containing use acres.

No. 20.—The undivided one-half part of all that lot of land in Elk township, in said county, known as warrant survey No. 2,509, William Willink warrantee, containining 900 acres.

contamining 300 acres.

No. 21.—A lot of hand in Wellsboro; bounded on the northwest by Main street, northeast by Samuel Dickinson, southeast by John N. Bache, and southwest by Philona Faunders; being 20 feet on Main street and 62½ feet deep; known as the Sherwood lot. 6214 feet deep; known as the Sherwood lot.

No. 22.—The undivided one-seventh part of a lot of land in Wellsboro. bounded on the north by Alphans Willard, John Dickinson and Mary Dickinson, east by Henry Sherwood, bouth by the Wellsboro Cemetery, find west by Nicholas street; containing eight acres; haing a past of the Wellsboro. Driving Park.

No. 23.—A lot of land in Delmar, bounded on the north by Henry Sherwood, east by O. F. Butler, south by John Dickinson and E. M. Bodine, and west by lands formerly of Jacob Hillbold; dontaining 34 acres; known as the Winchell lot.

No. 24.—A lot of land in Delmar, bounded on the No. 24 .- A lot of land in Delmar, bounded on the

No. 25.—A lot of land situate in Delmar, beginning at the southeast corner of the W. S. and L. S. Butler lot; thence along a warrant line south 64 rods; thence along S. S. Packard west 144 rods; thonce by the Warriner lot north 26 rods, west 30 rods, and north 31.6 rods; thence east 163 rods to the beginning; containing 61 acres; being a part of warrant No. 4,219. Ing 61 acres; being a part of warrant No. 4,219.

No. 26.—A lot of land in Pelmar, beginning at the northwest corner of the W. S. and L. S. Butter lot; thence by the same south 173½ rods; thence by other lands of suid estate west 93 rods; thence by lands of Lucinda Sabin north 74 rods; thence by Larins Ford; east 64 rods, and north 86 rods; thence by Leonard Palmer east six rods, north 13½ rods; thence by Leonard Palmer east six rods, north 13½ rods; thence by Leonard Ing 65 acres; a part of warrant No. 1,543.

No. 27.—A lot of land in Delmar, bounded on the north by the H. E. Simmons lot and F. Butler, east by lands formerly of James Coles and H. E. Simmons; containing 50 acres; part of warrant 4,219; called the Ensley Simmons lot.

No. 28.—A lot of land in Delmar, bounded on the

called the Ensiety Simmons lot.

No. 28.—A lot of land in Delmar, bounded on the north by Ira F. Butler, east by the Ensiety Simmons lot, southwest by the West Branch and Stony Fork creeks, and west by the Austin Lawton lot; containing 17½ acres; called the H. E. Simmons lot; being a part of warrant No. 4,219. No. 29.—A lot of land in Delmar, bounded on the northeast by the west branch of Stony Fork creek, south by warrant No. 4,229, and west by warrant No. 4,218; containing 200 acres. Also a lot beginning at a post in said creek; thence along the Ensley Simmons lot north, 55 degrees east, 27 rods, east 60.5 rods, north 80 rods, east 106 rods, south 39 rods, east 29 rods, south 128.6 rods, east 184 rods, south 50 rods, west 288 rods; thence by the west branch of Stony Fork creek to the beginning; containing 200 acres.

No. 30.—A lot of land in Morris township, in said county, surveyed upon warrant No. 4,226, James Wilson warrantee, containing 1,000 acres, being the unsested lands on said warrant. No. 31.—A lot of land in Morris, surveyed upon warrant No. 4,414, James Wilson warrantee, contain-ing 990 acres, being all the unseated lands on said No. 32.—A lot of land in Delmar, beginning at the southeast corner of the F. Moyer lot; thence north 683% rods; thence east 169 rods; thence by Davis and 68½ rods; thence east 169 rods; thence by Davis and Knapp south 68½ rods to a warrant line; then; by said warrant line west 163 rods to the beginning; containing 75 acres; known as the Sampson Babb lot.

No. 33.—The undivided three-fourths of a fot of land in Delmar, beginning at a beech, the west corner thereof; thence by lands of William Eberentz north, 45½ degrees east, 27 rods to a post in the south side of the King road; thence along said road south, 73½ degrees east, 93 rods; thence along the new Stony Fork road south, 57½ degrees west, 70½ rods; thence by William Eberentz 41 5 rods to the beginning; containing 21.4 acres; known as the Delmar Cheese Factory.

No. 34.—The undivided one-third part of a lot and in Elk township, surveyed upon warrant N land in Elk township, surveyed upon warrant No. 2,635, containing 1,000 acres.

No. 35.—A lot of land in Shippen township, in said county, being a part of warrant No. 2,367, containing 200 acres, the same being unseated. No 36.-A lot of land in Gaines township, in said county, beginning at the southeast corner of warrant No. 2,335; thence west 250 rods; thence north 160 rods; thence east 100 rods; thence noath 160 rods; thence by the warrant line east 150 rods; thence sout Mence by the warrant the cast for rous; thence south 320 rods to the beginning; containing 400 acres; a part of warrant No. 2,935; known as the "Long Run" or No. 37.—The undivided one-half of a bet in Middle-bury, bounded on the west and north by lands for-merly of Aaron Niles, east by William Dennison, and south by Philander Niles; containing 43 acres; known as the Asa Bullock lot.

No. 38.-A lot of land in Elkland, in said count bounded north by Main street, west and south by T. Coates, and east by O. P. Babcock; containing oneighth of an acre. No. 39.-A lot of land in Gaines township, bounded east by David Bexford, south by the south line of said warrant, and west by lot No. 21 of Dent's lafids in said warrant, and west by the Ac. 20 Dent's lands in Said township; containing 68.6 acres, and being lot No. 22 of Dent's lands in Said township.

No. 40.—A lot of land in Delmar, containing 180 acres, on warrant No. 4,214, the same being unscated. No. 41:—A lot of land in Morris, containing 56 acres, known as the A. C. Williammee lot, bounded by Wm. Emmick, William Bache and John Williammee. No. 42.—Alot of land in Clymer township, in said county, containing 140 acres, part of warrant No. 2,. 291, known as the Hunt lot; beginning at the northwest corner of said warrant; thence east 145 rods; thence south 148 rods; thence west 145 rods; thence north 148 rods to the beginning.

No. 48.—The undivided one-half part of a lot of land a Charleston township, bounded on the north and ast by lands of Martin Bennett, south by J. G. Dartt, and cast by Asa Wilkinson; containing 80 acres. and cast by Asa Wilkinson; containing 30 acres.
No. 47.—A lot of land in Chimer township, bounded on the north by Any Schoonover, west by landsclaimed by Fox, south by B. Pier, and cast by Stophen likes; containing 25 acres; known as the William choostover lot. Hites communate Schooliver lot.
Terrist cash on confirmation of sale. Ton per confirmation of sale.
It hiteston, Administrator.
Wellsboro, June 24, 1932-4w.

FOR SALE CHEAP! One Ten Horse Power THRESHING MACHINE in good, working order, for saio, inquire of T. FAYLOR, at Farmington, or J. W. ROSE, at Mi bury, Pa. July 15, 2t.

F. G. BABCOCK

dealer in Groceries, Drugs Crockery and Notions,

THE NEW Wilheeler & Wilson ROTARY MOTION<sup>5</sup>

Sewing Machine! The Great Family Sewing Machine of the Civilized World.

700,000 Wheeler & Wilson Family Sewing TBE improvements lately added to this Celebrate Family Machine in the manket and have given an impetus to the sale of it, never before qualcat in the

Examine for yourself; consult your own interests in buying a Sewing Machine, and DO NOT ALLOW YOURSELF TO BE BLINDED

istory of Sewing Mactimes.

by that too common illusion, that all Lock Stitch Sawing Machinea are good enough, or that any Ma-chine win answer your purpose if it makes the stitch side on both suces of the fabric. EXAMINE WELL THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MACHINE YOU DUY, nd not pay your money for a heavy-running, slow and not lay your money for a heavy-tuning, slow-motioned, moley, complicated Machine, thrown to-gether in such a manner as to has just long enough to wear only both your body and judicace. There is a great distinctive difference between the Wheeler a Wilson and all other Machines that make the Lick Stuck. And it is to this difference that we wish to especially call your attention It Makes the Lock; (or Shuttle Stitch,) but does'it without a Shuttle!

Thereby dispensing with the shuttle and all machiner, ONLY ONE TENSION IS REQUIRED, hile all other lock-stitch Machines require two GEO. ROBINSON, Agent, WELLSBORO, PA.

NEW DRUG FIRM

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, OILS.

 $ATENT\ MEDICINES$ KEROSENE, LAMPS,

DYE - STUFFS. RERFUMERY FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Having made special arrangements with the Elos ourg Glass Company, we can furnish Glass at lowe sites to parties wishing to buy, in large quantitie Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Accurate

ly Compoundal. OF Mr. Spalding has had several years experience the drug business, and is thoroughly nosted in all ts branches. TAYLOR & SPALDING. Wellsboro, Pa., June 24, 1873-tf.

Stoves, Tin and Hardware!

€ Go to D. H. BELCHER & Co's for your Stoves AD-Go to D. H. Belcher & Co's for your Nails and

BF Go to D. H. Belcher & Co's for your Table and

ET Go to D. H. Belcher & Co's for the best Metal AGG to D. H. Belcher & Co's for the best Plot

BY Go to D. H. Belcher & Co's for your Tin Ro

We are agents for the D. Rawson Mowing Machines, o which we call your special attention. Ap-Every Machine warranted for two years. Extras of all kinds or this Machine kept on hand or furnished to order. Any person wishing to buy the best Machine in thi market will do well to give us a call.

First door below the Postoflice, Wellsboro, Pa. June 24, 1873'-3m. 

D. H. BELCHER & CO...

HUGH YOUNG'S Insurance, Real Estate Steamship Lamps, Chandeliers & Brackets AGENCY.

Par Drafts sold payable in any city or town in Europe.

\*\*Example of the condition of the c Wellsboro Insurance Agency. -established in 1800.-FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT. Capital Represented \$40,000,000. No. 43.—A lot of land in Clymer township, beginning at the southeast corner of the Hunt lot, (No. 42); thence north 44% rods, east 34 rods, south 207.8 rods, west 114 rods, north 163 rods, and east 80 rods to the beginning; containing 127 acres, being part of warrant No. 2,291; known as the McNiel lot.

Aprill Represented \$10,000,000.

ATNA, of Hartford, Conn.

HOME, of New York.

FRANKLIN, of Philadelphia.

INS. CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, of Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA. of Philadelphia. rant No. 2,291; known as the McNiel lot.

No. 44.—The undivided three-eighths part of a lot of land in Blossburg or Bloss, containing 120 acres, on warrant survey in the name of Aaron Bloss.

No. 45.—A lot of land in Gaines, hounded on the

TETTERS of Administration of the estate of John R. Pierce, late of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa., decased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Tioga county, all persons indebted to said estate and requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same to the undersigned at Wellshoro, Pa. Wellsboro, June 10, 1872-6t.

MARY PIERCE, NSTRAY TAKEN DP .- Came into the enclinate elfer; all two-year olds. The owner was picaso picaso properly, pay charges, and take them anay.

Wellaudro, Pa., July 16, 1873-31. Official BLAIR.

Administrator's Notice.

Executors? Notice. ETTERS Testamentary on the entate of Auron Spencer, late of Chathan township, Troga condensity, Pa., decreased, having been granted to the understanded by the Register of Troga country, all pecond indebted to said edute are requested to make laying the control of the person that the person the same to the understand in the habit, fa. ALVIN A. SPENCER. esont the same to the undersogned in Chatham ALVIN A. SPENGER CYRUS W. AVERY Chatham, Pa., July 15, 1873-6t. Executo

Dissolution.

OTICE is hereby given that the firm of Triman k Oo gwas dissorted by mailting consent on the lat of July, 1873, W. R. Higany retiring from the same. All accounts are to be soltied by the new firm of Trunan & Co.

July 16, 1873.-36:

L. F. TRUMAN,

J. W. VAN VALKENBURG Guárdian's Sale.

Guardian's Sale.

Dy virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Magacounty bearing date of May 26, 1873, the undersigned, guardian of Diahn Clemons, and But Clemons, union children of Colburn Clemons, deceaded, will expose to public sale on the premise in Cornington township in said county, on Saturday, the 2d day of August next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and sell to the highest and best bidder, the interest of said minoral in the following described real estate, late the Colar of said Golburn Clemons, deceased, viz: begining, at a post the north-west corner beyof and the south, a post the north-west corner beyof and the south, east corner of a lot conveyed by Win. Clemons to 69, burn Clemons, thence south, by degree a cast, 22 perches to a post in the Williamson road; thence along said road south, 63/4 degrees west, 23 f perches; south, 17/2 degrees west, 26 perches; south, 16/2 degrees west, 26 perches; south, 16/2 degrees seast, 20 perches; south, 16/2 degrees east, 24 perches; south, 26 degrees east, 27 perches; south, 26 degrees east, 27 perches; south, 27 degrees east, 28 perches; south, 26 degrees east, 27 perches; south, 27 degrees east, 28 perches; south, 26 degrees east, 27 perches; south, 27 degrees east, 28 perches; south, 28 degrees east, 29 perches; south, 27 degrees east, 29 perches; thence by other lands of said 60, burn Clemons, deceased, north, 82/4 degrees west, 19 perches to a post; thence by lands of Win. Clemons, north, 81/4 degrees west, 25 perches to the place of beginning; containing 21.2 acres.

Axiso; the following described lot, situate in said township, to wit: beginning at an old fallen hendoof beginning; containing 21.2 acres.

Axiso; the following described lot, situate in said township, to wit: beginning at an old fallen hendoof thence by warrints No's. 59/8 and 59/7 in the mane of beginning; containing at 187.6 perches to a post; thence by lands of formerly of Mathias Slough, south, 81/4 degrees west, 29, perches to a post; thence of beginning; containing 11 acres 144 perches and a

Special Court. Term of Court on the 4th Monday of September.

1873:
John W. Gurnsey vs Collins W. Soper, et al., No.
139, Nov. Term, 1868.
John Wicher and John Randall vs Wm. E. Dodge, DibJames and James Stokes, No. 484, May Term, 1870
Abrah Westbrook vs W. & L. R. R. Co, No. 14, Jan. James Stevens vs W. & L. R. R. Co., No. 17, Jan 1870. H. W. Calkius vs. " " No. 18, " " Dean Dutton vs. " " No. 19 " " Term 1870. Eliza DePui, etal., vs Sally Dutton vs . " John McGraw vs Farrington Barcalow, No. 200, No. July 8, 1873.-3t.

NELSON Cabinet Warerooms, over Campbell Bros. Store, in Nelson, Pa. All kinds of

FURNITURE onstantly on hand. A choice and extensive stork v

et received. Now is your chance to select from a large fresh stock of a variety of styles and at piece as the as the cheapest. Special attention paid to UNEL TAKING.

Caskets and Coffins

Parlor and Chamber

every size, etyle and des ription constantly on hand. GIVE US A CALL

Mambrino Pilot, Jr. C BENNET & J. C. STLANG baving recently unrehased of James D. Reif, of the Mambinoteck Farm, near Philadelphia, Pa, the above highstock Farm, near Philadelphia, Pa, the above high-bred and last young trotting Stallion, offer his ser-vices to liceaders of fine llorses at the very low price of \$35 for a cott, and \$25 for the season. Insurance money due the first of February succeeding the use of the horse. Season money due the first of October, each year. Horse at Wellsberg, Thoga county, Pa-Pasturage furnished for mares from a distance. Good care taken of them but accidents at risk of owners.

Mambrino Pilot, Junior, is a brown, with black points, foolded in 1866, is 16 hands high, wrighs cheven bundred and fifty poinds, with finely developed bone and muscle, and looks the a thorough-bred. He is a spirited and stylish arrier, a thorough-bred. He is a spirited and stylish graver, with a quiet and gentle disposition. He has very fine natural trotting aution, and it train d would be very fast. Was tred by Gen. Robinson, de Kentucky, and sired by the celebrated horse Mambinuo Pite, now owned by James D. Rell at Norristown, near Philadeliphia, Pa.

inst. Was the d by Gen. Robinson, of Koutachy, and sired by the colcharted Lorse Manibrine Pitet, new owned by James D. Reli at Norristown, near Philadelphia, Pa.

MAMPRINO PILOT was sired by Mambrine Cheef, he by Mambrine Paymaster, he by Mambrine Phylos, Jr., he by Old Pacer Pilot. The dam of Pilot, Jr., Kancy Pope, by Have, by Sir Charles, by Sir Achey, by Jing. Domede. Mambrine Pilot was bred by Hr. Herr, of Ky., and sold by him to H. H. Lyons, of Iowa for \$10.000, and repurchased for Gen. Robinson, of Ky., and by him sold to C.P. Relf 700 \$18,000. He is half brother in blood to Lady Thorn, with a record of 2:28; Bay Chief that trotted a half mile at 4 years old in 1 minute and 8 seconda; Erriceson, at 4 years old, trotted a full mile to waggin in 2:30½; Woodford Mambrino, with a record of 2:22½; Ashland, iero of Highland Ash and Highland Queen, winners of "Spint of the Times" Stakes for 1568 and 1811; Idoly Sire of the noted Idol Girl, Clark Chief, Bourbon Chief, Blood Chief, Mambrino, Whalebone and many others, all noted Stallions and fast trotters. And yet Mambrino Pilot is contespeedly the most distinguished sen of Mambrino Chief. Seo. "Every Horse Owner's Cyclepedia," page 484. He inherits the blood of Messenger through three channols, and of Imp. Diomede through two, with a cross of Pilot through his dam—He trotted at 6 years old, with short preparation after a season in the stud, in 2:27. He is the sire of mote trotters than any other stallion of his age; and he and Rysdick's Hambletonian are said to be the best two trotting foal-getters in the world. "Every Horse Owner's Cyclepedia," page 476 Among his get are the following: Girt, that at 4 years old received five of forfeits, and challenged any corts in the world to frot, at 4 years old, in 2:40½; Vosburg, at 3 years, in 2:40, and challenged any horse in the world to frot, at 4 years old, in Lydy; Vosburg, at 3 years, in 2:40, and challenged any horse in the world to five, at a passencer; Escol. Defective, all of which are ust in the first of a suc

MENNET & STRANG.

N. B.—In order to stimulate the owners of males bred to our horse to take better care of their colts than is too often done, we make the following offer.—We will present the owner of the fastest colt by our horse a silver tea set valued at a hundred dollars—

The trials, lo be made during the Fair of the Trioga County Agricultural Society the fall after the colls are three years old.

Wellsboye, Pa., April 29, 1873.—3m. NEWLY MARRIED PEOPLE (and old ones out it for housekeeping at Kelly's China Hall.

AT C. B. KELLEY'S TOB PRINTIN of any description executed with accura-CANCER!

Notice to Taxpayers. THE Board of School Directors for Wellsboro School
District will meet at the office of Elliott & Bosard
on Thursday, the 31st day of July, at 7 o'clock, p.m.,
to receive applications for correction or abstement of
school taxes. After the above date no such application
will be considered.

J. H. BOSARD,
Wellsboro, July 8, 1873.-3t.

Secretary. No. 45.—A lot of land in Gaines, bounded on the north by lands late of said A. P. Cone, cast and south by lands late of said A. P. Cone, cast and south by lands of James Watrous and J. B. Bernaur, and west by lands formerly in possession of Henry Cropanies at standard rates. Lesses promptly paid at fut; containing 14 acres; lately owned by S. B. Barnes, deceased.

LYCOMING IMS. CU., Muncy, PR.

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TRIENDI if you are afflicted with CANCER, come immediately to the Cancer Infirmary of Dr. J. M. Grane. Addison, N. Y., where you will be premptly treated and cured, if you come in time. When reaching the R. R. Depot at this place, ask for the American Hotel omnibus; it will take you direct to the Infirmary. If you wish for references, send for Circular without delay. Charges always reasonable.

June 24, 1873—1y.