lieve, the truths represented and maintained by the Christian Church, and yet are unwilling to face the consequences logically involved in such an ignoring or denial,—let them be reminded that all this betrays no less a shallowness of mind than a blight in the moral life. Who expects or desires to perish like the brute? But *why*, then, is immortality longed for?—that it may prove another round of existence such as this? Whoever suffers his gaze to be fixed on this side of death, as the goal of his striving, will in his own experience present a living edition of the hardest Materialism. Yet even this delusion is less disastrous in its effects than the idea that the same life which in the immortal state is to bring us unalloyed happiness, is to be sacrificed here to a brief period of frivolity, if not outright dissipation, at which many an avowed Materialist would blush, because of the prodigal waste of time, the wanton abuse of noble powers! K.

The Agitator.

CIRCULATION.....1,900.

P. O. VAN GELDER, Editor.

Wellsborough, Pa.:

Wednesday, February 22, 1871.

THE AGE OF PROGRESSION.—The Pa. Senate has passed a bill allowing women over 21 years of age to be voted for as School Directors. This is one step toward woman suffrage, and is intrinsically a great reform. The complaint about ignorance on the part of School Directors, will not be so numerous when this bill goes into effect.

FROM FRANCE.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 16.—At a caucus held last night, and composed of a majority of the delegates, it was resolved to establish a Provisional Republic, with Thiers as President, Favre as Premier, and the Duke De Bazes as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The other Ministers are to be Simon, Picard, Buffet and Bartoly. On the conclusion of a peace the Convention will adjourn to Paris, and will submit to a plebescite the further form of the government.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In consequence of certain preparations made in the south of France for calling into service the military class of 1871, Bismarck will consent to prolong the armistice only five days. The capitulation of Belfort has been signed, and the garrison has withdrawn with its arms and baggage.

The Paris *Figdro* says: "It is reported that the German propositions for peace run thus: The cession of Alsace and Lorraine, and the partition of the department of Doubs; an indemnity of one and a half millions of thalers; the Prussians to keep all the materiel of war they have captured, and the French fleet and colonies to remain intact."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Central and Pacific railroads are asking Congress to let them off on the demand for present payment of interest on the bonds issued for their benefit. They argue that, by a fair construction of the laws, this cannot be demanded, and also that the government has failed in its share of the contract. It has not given them its entire transportation to do, but has reaped much benefit from the roads in speedier and cheaper carriage. They do not ask a subsidy, and they say that in a few years the mail alone will much more than pay interest on the bonds. They only ask relief from present embarrassment, and as there seems to be a fair show of equity in their requests, and can be no ultimate loss to the government, we hope Congress will pass the resolution they ask for.

—A report has obtained currency through the papers that the subsidy bills before Congress call for over four millions of dollars yearly. This is not correct—at least as regards the three principal bills that are most important and most likely to succeed. These bills are: the Gulf bill, which asks for $100,000 yearly; the Australian bill, calling for $500,0000; and the American and European bill, which only asks to carry the mail at present rates, but asks to have the limit of two years extended to twenty. No company would feel safe in starting a line of ocean mail steamers with the possibility of losing the mail carrying advantages at the end of two years. England subsidizes her ocean mail steamers heavily; and any man who has seen, as we have, foreign steamers of the largest class daily coming to anchor on the quarantine ground at the port of New York, or the "Red Cross Line," driving everything before it in the mail and passenger business, on the coast of South America, while in both cases a large American steamer was looked upon as an exceptional thing, will hardly object to the passage of these bills.

—The Democratic papers are strongly exercised concerning the investigations instituted by the Senate Special Committee. Some of the Ku Klux leaders—among them Turner, of North Carolina—have been summoned to appear and give evidence; Turner to appear in costume. If they can be got to tell the truth, some interesting developments may be looked for; but probably they will swear to tell the truth as the chivalry were wont to swear to support the Constitution—with a "mental reservation."

ALICE CAREY IS DEAD.

This announcement will strike like the tolling of funeral bells on the ears of many true lovers of American poetry, poets and poetesses. Many will think of sunburned "Mona," with her "dead-leaf hair," as they read the sad announcement. It is not very generally known that both Alice and her sister Phœbe were Spiritualists, and attached to each other by a love that was more than romantic. The Elmira *Advertiser* gracefully says:

"One day they saw the form of their little sister standing on a house some distance away, when she was in fact quietly sleeping above them. She died soon after, and the sisters became converts to the strange faith that afterward shed its weird influence over their lives. The love of the two lone sisters was almost wonderful, and a universal pity will be felt for Phœbe in her great bereavement. Alice loved society, and her little Sunday tea parties at their cosy home in Twentieth street, had become quite a feature in N. York literary life."

THE ERIE FOR 1870.—The Erie road last year, says the Elmira *Advertiser*, carried 3,000,275 passengers, and over four million tons of freight. They have now 442 engines, which cost over a million of dollars. The receipts from passengers amounts to $3,166,870; from freight, $13,328,000; and the whole combined, $16,479,401, while the whole expense leaves a balance of $800,000.

THE TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee, a government steamer of some 2100 tons, which took out the San Domingo Commission, has not been heard from, and serious fears are entertained for her safety. She should have been reported twelve days ago, in the usual course of maritime matters. All sorts of rumors are afloat concerning her. It is said that she was not seaworthy, and that this fact was known to engineers of ability, who were afraid to speak what they knew, for fear of losing their places under government. This is charged by Gen. Banks, who may be supposed to know more of political than maritime matters. The Tennessee is nearly new; is one of the stanchest government steamers, and is well found in all respects. She may have gone to the bottom with her freight of 300 souls; but steamers are never exempt from that possibility. And, if she is lost, we see no reason for attaching blame to any one, on any proof that has yet been adduced. The following list of names is taken from the *Day*. H. J. Ramsdell was formerly engaged on this paper, and most of our citizens will recollect him.

The party on board consisted of Hon. Benj. F. Wade, Dr. S. G. Howe, Andrew D. White, the Commissioners; Allan A. Burton, Secretary; Dr. C. C. Parry, botanist; R. H. Hitt and John P. Foley, phonographers; Professor T. F. Crane, of Cornell University; Professor Blake, geologist; Gen. Franz Sigel, Frederick Douglass, Captain Henry Wade; G. F. Adams, of the *World*; H. J. Ramsdell, of the *Tribune*; Charles F. Hart, of the *Standard*; H. V. Boynton, of the Associate Press; C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*; Arthur R. Shepherd, of the Washington *Republican*; and the officers and crew of the vessel.

The *Press* devotes nearly three columns to the history of a notorious villain, whose exploits in burglary, forgery, swindling, confidence games, robbery, and almost every variety of scoundrelism, eclipse even the noted Stephen Burrows. This precious villain has operated under a multitude of *aliases*, but his three favorite names, and those by which he was best known, were "I. J. Ferber," "Edward Humphreys" and "J. H. Hardin." His field of operations was large, including some fifteen States, besides Canada. He is, just at present, rusticating in the penitentiary at Charlestown, Mass. Long may he wave—at the grated windows of that institution.

"WHENCE, WHERE AND WHITHER?"

A Spiritualist writes to a favorite organ of his school that the work Spiritualists have before them is:

"To enthuse all humanity with a new religious devotion to 'all truth, lead where it may;' and, if the truth be not known, to its discovery; and if the way to discover it be also unknown, then to the discovery of the way. To the discovery of the discovery of the discovery they devote themselves; and thus will the hierophantic souls sail down the picturesque vistas of protoplasm to the shore of the anagogies."

It strikes us that humanity has a strong tendency to become "enthused" with humbug. If our "hierophantic souls" could be induced to "lead us down" the "protoplastic" vistas of common sense, we would take our chance on the "anagogies."

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

A *Tribune* correspondent says "our troubles with England are settled. It has taken a month to accomplish this result." The public will be glad to hear it—if it only were true. But it is only anticipatory: the High Commission consists of ten fallible men. As they all have a most natural anxiety to satisfy their respective constituencies; as they may be supposed to have national prejudices; as each and every one of them has his record to make, with which he must go to the people of his country; as a mistake—real or supposed—will cling to the maker thereof for an unpleasant length of time; and lastly, as it is quite possible that the five English Commissioners may not see the vexed number of 290 in the same arithmetical light as the five American Commissioners, we submit that it is safe to wait until the much-desired-but-by-no-means-certain-result is reached and officially announced.

ROME AND ROMANISM.

W. J. Stillman, who was for four years Consul at Rome, has written a letter to the *Tribune*, from which we extract a few points. He says:

"Its traditions were as old as its authority, and the system of repression and espionage quite worthy of St. Petersburg. Not to speak of vague and general complaints, I know that spies were placed at the doors of the places of Protestant worship, to see if any Romans went in, and that one friend of mine, a surgeon in the French hospital, was arrested for having waited on his wife, (an English woman,) and carried at night to the prison of the Holy Office, (the euphonic for the inquisition,) where he was menaced with severe punishment if he not only did not abstain from courtesies to Protestantism, but compel his wife to leave the Anglican Communion and enter the Roman; and he finally escaped from them by an appeal to French protection as an employe. * * *

"The system of terrorism was such that liberal Romans dared meet only in public, and never permitted a stranger to approach them in conversation. I never dared enter the house of a Roman friend, for fear of bringing on him a domiciliary visit. * * *

"Masons know very well the history of two brethren, hanged and buried in the highway, for no other offense than being Masons. When the lodge, which meets in Rome in spite of all, wished to send an address of condolence to the Grand Lodge at Washington, on the occasion of Lincoln's death, they were obliged to transmit the document through four messengers, the last not affiliated, so great was their danger if discovered to be Masons. * * *

"Worse than this—worse than anything we can conceive—was the system of debauchery kept up by the priesthood. It was a proverb among the Romans that 'if one would go to a house of ill-fame he must go by day—at night the priests had all the places;' and another, that 'all married women were seduced by the priests.' The amours and profligacy of Antonelli were as well known as those of the late French Emperor; and no one who has lived in Rome long, can be unaware that the immorality of that city (except among the obstinate Liberals, who rejected all prerogatives of the church, as such,) was greater than any city in Europe, except Vienna and Naples, and worse in its type than that of the latter city. * * *

"Not being a politician, and having no occasion for the suffrages of those whose love of freedom is purely egotistic, or whose sympathy with it is an election mask, I am not ashamed, like the friend of a dark cause, to give you my name, (only wishing for the sake of Italy that it were heavier and better known,) and remain, in the strongest sympathy with your devotion to human freedom everywhere, in New York as well as in Rome or Dublin. W. J. STILLMAN.

"Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 6, 1871."

The above letter tells its own story. But what decent American can reflect, without a tingling sense of shame, on the monster meetings that have been held in our principal cities to assure the Pope of sympathy and material aid; while, on the matter of Italian liberty, we have been dumb, or "roared you" very like a mouse. And this after all our talk about the "refuge of oppressed nations," "vanguard of freedom," "forlorn hope of liberty," etc. O, for the sake of consistency—for the sake of decency—let us blow our national horn on a lower key, until we have the moral courage and honesty to endorse a nation struggling from under centuries of hierarchical oppression and misrule. But the people are not in fault. The following extract from Mr. Stillman's letter explains itself:

"I remember a word which Kossuth said to me when he was in America—it seems to me prophetic and every day more ominous: 'Mr. Stillman, if you do not get rid of those politicians, your country will be ruined in less than fifty years.' This recurred to me on seeing that in a call for a meeting of sympathy with the Italians, not one professed politician's name occurs, (unless those of W. C. Bryant and G. W. Curtis are counted.)"

PENNSYLVANIA

State Normal School,

Fifth District,—Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa.—Spring Term Opens March 27th, 1871.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

CHARLES H. VERRILL, A. M., PRINCIPAL, Professor of Science and Art of Teaching, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

HENRY W. JONES, M. S., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

JOHN H. CLARK, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages and English Grammar.

MISS FRANCES A. COCHRAN, PRECEPTRESS, Instructor of Modern Languages, Botany and Geography.

MISS SUSAN R. PRESTON, M. E., Instructor of Reading and Elocution.

ISAAC G. HOYT, Professor of Instrumental Music.

CHARLES O. THOMPSON, Professor of Drawing and Painting.

LEWIS MEAD, Instructor of Penmanship.

MISS ANNA R. KELSEY, Assistant in Mathematics.

VINE R. PRATT, M. E., Principal of Model School.

MISS MYRA HORTON, B. E., Preceptress.

MISS LIZZIE M. HAINES, B. E., Assistant.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

FIFTY CENTS ON MORE PER WEEK secured by declaring intention to teach.

By a recent act of the Legislature, the following appropriations are made by the State to Normal Students and Graduates:

1. Each Student over *seventeen years* of age, who shall sign a paper declaring his intention to teach in the Common School of the State, shall receive the sum of *Fifty Cents per week* towards defraying the expenses of tuition and boarding.

2. Each student over *seventeen years* of age, who was *disabled in the military and naval service* of the United States, or of Pennsylvania, or whose *father lost his life* in said service, and who shall sign an agreement as above, shall receive the sum of ONE DOLLAR per week.

3. Each Student, who, *upon graduating*, shall sign an agreement to teach in the Common Schools of this State *two full years*,* shall receive the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS.

4. Any Student to secure these benefits, must attend the School at least twelve consecutive weeks.

*A School Year must be at least four months.

DIPLOMAS AND EXPENSES.

All the Diplomas are authorized and furnished by the State, and exempt those who hold them from any further examination by authorities acting under the provisions of our Common School laws.

Expenses for School Year of 42 Weeks, including Board, Tuition, Room Rent, Fuel, Oil, and Washing, $186, (less 50 cents, or $1 per week, as stated above,) and less $50 if graduating.

Expenses for Third Term, (14 *Weeks*,) commencing March 27th, 1871, including, as above, $62, (less 50cts. or $1 per week.)

Tuition and Book Rent, for those who do not board in Normal Building, $10 per term, (14 *Weeks*,) less 50cts. or $1 per week.

Instruction in Instrumental Music, including use of instrument, $1 per week.

Penmanship, (24 *Lessons*,) $1.50.

Drawing, $3 per term.

Painting, $6 to $10 per term.

Board can be obtained in private families, at $3.50 to $4 per week.

NO EXTRA CHARGES. Students admitted at any time.

All bills are to be paid *promptly* in advance to the Principal, who acts as agent for the Trustees. Students boarding in the Normal Building furnish sheets, pillow-cases, and one comfortable.

For further information, or admission to the School, address the principal.

Mansfield, February 15th, 1871.—6t

ATTENTION FARMERS!

PLASTER

ANY quantity on hand at the Elk Run Plaster Mill, 4 miles from Gaines. Price $5'00 per ton.

VERMILYEA & BENAUER,

Jan. 25th, 1871.—3m

Notice.

ALE persons indebted to D. P. Roberts by Book account or Notes are requested to call and settle and save Costs, at G. W. Merrick's office.

Feb. 1, 1871.—tf D. P. ROBERTS.

STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Treasury of Tioga County for the year 1870:

RECEIPTS.

County tax	1867,	$46 69
Bounty,	"	73 50
County;	1868,	51 35
Bounty,	"	586 61
County, bounty, State poor, county poor,	1869,	18,926 48
County,	1870,	22,204 40
Bounty,	"	11,320 59
State,	"	841 51
County poor,	"	1,791 54
Township poor,	"	2,724 79
County tax, 1868-9, unseated lands,		8,677 74
Bounty,	" " "	15,431 72
Poor,	" " "	1,899 92
County,	" sold by Treasurer,	1,036 08
"	" lands redeemed,	484 87
Commonwealth costs p'd by Sheriff,		1,195 60
Hiram Inscho's note,		45 00
H. C. Bailey's note,		575 00
T. A. Robinson, money county farm,		772 60
Judgment, county vs Blair et al		100 00
N Closs's note,		250 00
County loans, 1870,		8,415 63
County tax seated lands redeemed,		18 95
County tax, land sold Commis'rs,		166 94
		$97,087 51

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners' Wages.

Job Rexford,	$318 20	
P. V. Van Ness,	306 36	
M. W. Wetherbee,	282 84—	$902 40

Commissioners' Counsel.

Henry Allen,	$15 00	
W. H. Smith,	50 00	
Wilson & Niles,	50 00	
John I. Mitchell,	75 00—	$190 00

Commissioners' Clerk.

Thomas Allen and others,		$1,001 50

Auditors.

S. D. Phillips et al,	$83 76	
Israel Stone,	42 90	
H. S. Archer,	69 00—	$195 66

Traverse Jurors.

J B Willcox et al,		$2,734 28

Grand Jurors.

Henry Mowrey et al,		$708 64

Crier.

Thomas P Wingate,		$123 00

Constables.

Wm M Inscho et al,		$834 22

Justices.

J E Cleaveland et al,		$49 87

Assessors.

D Dunbar et al,		$1,340 60

Printing.

P C Van Gelder et al,		$380 50

Elections.

J L Calkins		$913 91

Commonwealth Costs.

C L Kirk et al,		$1,764 91

District Attorney.

John I Mitchell,		$294 75

Bounty on Wild Cats.

P D Hodgkiss et al,		$12 50

Viewing Bridges and Bridge Views.

H Baker et al,		$257 75

Repairing Bridges.

A Reynolds et al,		$4,841 94

New Bridges.

S S Packard,	$38 00	
Silas Allis,	112 00	
James Lyon,	50 00	
P Doud, in Sullivan,	345 00	
Chas Ryon, in Elkland,	200 00	
B Knight, in Ward,	481 39	
Silas Allis, in Gaines,	320 00—	$1,546 39

Damage to Improvements.

Charles Stone,	$50 00	
A Cooledge,	20 00	
Abram Carl,	25 00	
Charles Edward,	35 00	
E A Humphrey,	20 00	
Philo Churchill,	30 00	
S K Longwell,	25 00	
A Wood,	180 30	
J G M'Collin,	25 00	
Charles Tubbs,	100 00	
G B Owlett,	75 00	
R Coles,	25 00	
A Marvin,	25 00	
A Goodspeed,	150 00	
A Johnson,	85 00	
A S Hasselton,	25 00	
A Douglass,	45 00	
J B Ford,	45 00	
W Ditchburn,	50 00	
Newbury Close,	20 00	
Thomas Owlett,	10 00	
John Blackwell,	29 00	
Russel Humphrey,	43 00	
E D Dingman,	63 20	
George Ware,	88 42	
W W Babb,	15 00	
James Peters,	35 00	
Robert Casboer,	40 40	
Charles Cornell,	50 00	
John Wilson,	26 40—	$1,449 62

Road Views.

David Heise et al,	$588 50	

Stationery.

J F Donaldson et al	$429 92	

Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

John F Donaldson,	$505 51	

Distributing Duplicates, &c.

M W Wetherbee et al,	$269 09	

Repairing Jail.

E M'Ilroy et al,	$613 92	

Prothonotary's Fees.

J F Donaldson,	$75 30	

Prisoners.

J B Potter et al,	$1,175 29	

Eastern Penitentiary.

A Shepperd et al,	$955 72	

Sheriff's Fees.

J B Potter et al,	$330 99	

Money Refunded.

J L Calkins et al,	$1,215 58	

Postage.

Thomas Allen,	$7 25	

Wood and Coal.

Asa Smith et al,	$19 00	

Jury Commissioners.

J W Bailey et al,	$58 26	

Damage to Property.

Nelson Swope,	$30 00	

Copying Records.

J W Donaldson,	$90 00	

Teachers' Institutes.

E Horton et al,	$177 10	

Incidental.

Joel Parkhurst, money loaned,	$150 00	
M W. Wetherbee, distributing remonstrances against dividing county, &c.	22 50	
" " "	11 35	
H S Cook for tape,	15	
J Jones, circulating remonstrances,	10 00	
M W Wetherbee, "	10 64	
Job Rexford, "	13 98	
P V Van Ness, "	12 00	
P V Vanness, expenses, &c., binding out pauper,	3 60	
D L Deane, acknowledging Treasurer's bond,	14 00	
C F Moore, livery bill,	2 00	
Roberts & Bailey, goods,	3 67	
M W Wetherbee, assessm't Morris Run,	13 00	
P V Van Ness, " "	21 90	
Curry Beach, circulat'g remonstrances,	6 00	
N E Hastings, storage, &c.,	3 00	
R C Cox, stamps for deed,	50	
F D Bunnell, express charges,	2 05	
M Graffius, Sheriff's fees, Bradford co,	5 12	
Miller, Harrisburg Telegraph,	9 00	
Wilson & Van Valkenburg, goods,	41	
M Bullard, express charges,	1 95	
Charles Black, piling wood,	6 75	
H S Cook, repairing Pro'ry's office,	15 00	
D L Deane, " "	3 05	
Mrs J I Jackson, Blair judgment,	100 00	
R C Cox, stamp and discount on loan,	16 19	
D L Deane, express charges,	1 05	
T P Wingate et al, repairing office,	8 75	
R C Cox, discount and stamp on loan,	83 02	
Young & Merrick, insuring co build'g,	214 50	
R C Cox, discount and stamp on loan,	10 91	
H D Hackney, newspaper,	8 00	
	$743 23	

Township Lines.

David Heise et al,	$18 50	

Inquests, &c.

H B Smith et al,	$198 10	

Lands Sold County.

R C Cox, Treasurer,	$180 00	

Court House, Offices and Grounds.

D Sturrock et al,	$436 63	

Land Returned.

E Strait et al,	$9 00	

Repairing River Banks.

Charles Toles et al,	$216 66	

Township Appeals.

M W Wetherbee et al,	$183 90	

County Treasurer.

Ccommission on co bonds,	$603 68	
" " orders,	890 96	
" poor orders,	98 03—	$1,592 67

State Treasurer.

W W Irvin,		$2,754 31

Amount of bills paid to the following persons, for County House and Farm, and other bills, township, &c., from January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871, by the Treasurer of Tioga County:

John Wortendike, repairing, &c	$2 00	
W T Humphrey, doctoring pauper	15 00	
Jas King, keeping Westfield pauper	143 14	
Solar Satterly, keeping Charleston pauper	11 75	
A M & J R Spencer, flour and feed	29 00	
Jacob Moreman, digging grave	4 00	
T L Baldwin, goods to Tioga pauper	13 92	
R and E Palmer, fixtures poor house	14 00	
J Fish et al, goods Tioga boro pauper	50 99	
Jane Jones, Bloss pauper	6 75	
Converse & Osgood, for coal	8 63	
W T Mathers, merchandise	127 87	
F H Sheffer, bringing pauper to P House	3 75	
Miller Fox et al, keeping pauper	58 75	
B T Van Horn, furniture	22 04	
Nelson Packer, doctoring Delmar paupers	4 00	
W L Warriner, keeping Delmar pauper	8 25	
Jane Jones, Bloss pauper	3 75	
Job Lock, sheep for Poor House	195 00	
M Conway, removing pauper	1 00	
S Watkins, livery	2 00	
C L Willcox, goods	101 52	
Roberts & Bailey, goods	91 80	
W T Mathers, goods	19 03	
Sears & Derby, goods	6 55	
N Austin, cow	55 00	
Jane Jones, Bloss pauper	2 25	
G W Navel, repairing	4 85	
Webb & Hastings, drugs	4 25	
Solar Satterly, goods	6 00	
Joseph Mitchell, coal	52 25	
W T Mathers, goods	193 61	
Jane Jones, Bloss pauper	3 00	
Toles & Barker, goods	9 55	
Willcox & Wheeler, goods	10 60	
Willcox & Wheeler, goods	29 50	
D Irwin, bringing pauper to poor house	16 57	
T A Robinson, on salary	50 00	
T L Baldwin, goods Tioga pauper	26 60	
W C Griffin, bringing pauper to poor house	15 75	
C B Kelley, goods	4 73	
Bullard & Co, goods	1 86	
P R Williams, goods	19 68	
W C Kress, goods	40 15	
L A Gardner, goods	27 96	
Wright & Bailey, goods	35 00	
Roberts & Bailey, goods	6 74	
Sears & Avery, repairing	30 00	
Lounsbury & Kimball, repairing	10 95	
C J Wheeler, repairing	9 85	
John Lockerby, keeping pauper	16 40	
S W Sherman, removing pauper	11 65	
M W. Wetherbee, bill of work	6 00	
E Boynton, goods for pauper	57 50	
N Packer, half year's salary	50 00	
E Hart, flour and feed	70 19	
W L Warriner, keeping pauper	6 00	
C M Seeley, coal	3 20	
Wilson & Van Valkenburg, goods	62	
G H Hastings, goods	64 07	
Alanson Thompson, stock	50 00	
Sears & Avery, repairing	21 95	
Leroy Tabor, furniture	13 50	
Samuel Ludlow, oats	22 50	
J E Lyon, digging grave	3 00	
A E Niles, bill of work for Tioga paupers	4 50	
N R Gee, Justice's bill	2 00	
W M Inscho, removing pauper	3 00	
John Lockerby, keeping pauper	43 58	
Jane Jones, Bloss pauper	3 00	
J H Everett, removing pauper	42 00	
F M Sheffer, removing pauper	11 66	
C Bailey, removing pauper	5 84	
A Wass, removing pauper	5 00	
W A Weir, keeping paupers in asylum	445 16	
John H Shaff, keeping pauper	20 25	
H E Cooper, expenses &c	25 00	
J H Everett, removing paupers	21 00	
George Hastings, goods	51 38	
M M Converse, use of bull	16 00	
S Ludlow, oats	14 85	
E Fellows, butter	13 84	
W W Webb, half year's salary	50 00	
John H Shaff, keeping pauper	9 75	
C F Veil, bill for coffin &c	16 00	
E Hart, flour	45 50	
J R Barker, goods	144 73	
C C Mathers, goods	35 61	
B T Van Horn, furniture	12 00	
W C Kress, goods	38 60	
Toles & Barker, goods	44 90	
J Riberole, leather	5 95	
L A Gardner, goods	21 22	
Webb & Hastings, goods	8 75	
C L Willcox, goods	38 39	
Roberts & Bailey, goods	45 68	
Sears & Derby, shoes	14 00	
Wright & Bailey, flour	42 00	
W T Mathers, goods	212 27	
Jane Jones, Bloss pauper	7 00	
Doctoring Nelson paupers	21 00	
Conrad Nott, Elkland pauper	30 00	
E Updike, Rutland pauper	7 50	
J A Weir, keeping paupers in asylum	355 95	
D Irvin, removing paupers	15 40	
John Gray, blacksmithing	8 28	
C Bailey, keeping pauper	3 68	
M W Wetherbee, wheat	52 00	
M Borden, teaching	3 00	
J R Barker, goods	96 09	
W T Mathers, goods	159 30	
L A Gardner, goods	10 68	
R D Bartle, wheat	180 85	
C C Mathers, goods	3 75	
W C Kress, goods	20 65	
Roberts & Bailey, goods	17 18	
Jane Jones, Bloss pauper	3 00	
Alfred Wivel, lumber	8 85	
Truman & Bowen, lumber	15 29	
C L Willcox, goods	7 52	
Jane Jones, Bloss pauper	3 00	
Webb & Hastings, goods	7 25	
D G Edwards, removing pauper	1 00	
W L Warriner, keeping pauper	16 50	
R Lounsbury, blacksmithing	10 25	
Job Symonds, tools	2 00	
C J Wheeler, repairing	6 25	
Sears & Avery, repairing	5 25	
Joseph Mitchell, coal	58 87	
Truman & Bowen, goods	20 87	
Sears & Derby, goods	18 54	
W C Kress, goods	19 00	
John Gray, blacksmithing	12 00	
J R Barker, goods	40 44	
A W Potter, making cider	27 00	
L A Gardner, goods	21 83	
G W Navel, repairing	4 00	
Young & Merrick, insurance	191 63	
Webb & Hastings, goods	13 32	
T A Robinson, labor &c	1,857 80	
O L Willcox, goods	8 00	
C C Mathers, goods	5 141	
T A Robinson, on salary	558 50	
R J Brown, lumber	10 00	
J A Weir, Pa asylum	753 08	
	$9,200 44	

Total amount of expenditures for the year 1870, including county, poor, and amount paid State Treasurer, is $39,766 81.

The following property was on hand the first day of January, 1871, as per inventory taken at the county house and farm:

1 pair of horses	$400 00
7 milch cows	350 00
2 fat cows	80 00
3 two year old heifers	120 00
2 calves	20 00
18 sheep	36 00
10 shoats	50 00
5 shoats	50 00
4 hogs	80 00
136 bushels of wheat	238 00
600 bushels of oats	300 00
12 bushels Norway oats	9 00
13 bushels beans	29 25
75 bushels ears of corn	37 50
4 bushels seed corn	3 00
9 pair coarse boots	36 00
4 pair misses' shoes	8 00
4 pair women's shoes	7 00
1 pair slippers	1 00
14 pair children's shoes	7 00
14 pair misses' shoes	19 60
3 pair boys' shoes	4 35
2 boys' hats	1 50
6 brooms	2 00
1 pair suspenders	25
23 yards white flannel	18 40
22 yards ticking	5 60
11¼ yards muslin	1 38
10¾ yards sheeting	2 46
28¾ yards deming	6 04
56¾ yards cassimere	13 67
14 shakers	2 88
1¼ M shingles	4 50
10 barrels pork	300 00
800 lbs beef	27 00
210 lbs lard	52 50
80 lbs sausage	20 00
209 lbs tallow	26 13
5 lbs tea	3 75
60 lbs sugar	7 80
50 lbs butter	15 00
40 lbs sugar	4 20
1 tub apple butter	5 00
1 pail paint and brush	4 00
1 barrel bran	2 00
2 plough points	1 50
18 fowls	4 38
200 lbs grease	8 00
8½ barrels flour	28 00
2½ barrels feed	4 00
18 barrels cider	90 00
2½ barrels pickles	12 50
50 lbs tobacco	15 00
4½ barrels vinegar	36 00
80 gallons syrup	19 50
1½ barrels apple sauce	15 00
2 barrels boiled cider	40 00
11½ barrels apples	28 00
22 barrels onions	12 00
11 jars canned fruit	5 50
1 barrel soft soap	7 75
18 bars hard soap	1 26
4 lbs pepper	1 60
5 lbs coffee	1 00
1 ounce nutmeg	10
30 gals kerosene	9 00
101½ lbs dried apples	11 15
20 lbs fine cut tobacco	13 20
1 lb plug tobacco	70
4 lbs smoking tobacco	1 20
850 bushels potatoes	425 00
45 bushels turnips	18 00
35 bushels beets	14 44
100 bushels carrots	40 00
1½ barrels krout	12 50
33½ tons hay in barn	335 00
straw in barn	65 00
34¾ yards 42 inch sheeting	7 79
3 gross buttons	55
2½ dozen spools	6 00
2 boxes hooks and eyes	30
1 bottle indelible ink	37
4 bunches linen thread	2 00
3 papers of pins	30
15 cotton sheets	15 00
11 pillow cases	2 75
1 woolen skirt	2 00
5 men's shirts	4 00
5 boys' clothes	15 00
5 chemise	5 00
1 night dress	1 50
4 yards delaine	80
7 yards calico	70
3 pair men's pants	9 00
2 coats	10 00
1 demin dress	2 00
1 sheet wadding	15
2 towels	50
21 single ticks	42 00
8 double ticks	9 00
30 pair socks	12 00
18½ yards flannel	26 [illegible]
1 box soap	3 [illegible]
9 axhelves	3 15
3 sets whippletrees	3 00
Medicines	5 00
Stock of leather	10 00
	$3,916 99

The Superintendent of the County House and the County Commissioners report as follows:

Tioga county in account with the following townships and boroughs, in *keeping paupers* at the County House, including board, medicine, clothing, &c., from the 1st day of January, 1870, to the 1st day of January, 1871; also the following bills of temporary relief, and bringing paupers to the County House; and also including the expenses at State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, and the cost of taking them there:

BLOSS—6 paupers, 1 male, 5 females; ages, 65, 60, 48, 30, 36, 21.

To taking paupers to county house	$63 00	
Paid hospital for keeping F Amy	104 40	
126 weeks' board at county house	209 91	
Taking Mary Winfield to Corning	3 00	
Temporary rel