that this is not a thing which the wit of man has brought into the world; that it is not an institution which may be superseded by the product of our own inventive genius; but is of Divine ordering, and binding upon us in all its relations and claims as Christ's own Body, and to be honored as such,—if we once become filled with this idea of the Church of Christ, our own religious Communion will no longer have the appearance at times of *a Spiritual Siberia!*

We have said that the subject thus briefly touched upon presents itself in a two-fold aspect. We reserve the remaining remarks for next week's column! K.

The Agitator.

CIRCULATION.....1,900.

F. C. VAN GELDER, Editor.

Wellsborough, Pa.:
Wednesday, March 15, 1871.

XLIst AND XLIInd CONGRESSES.

On the 4th of March, at 12 M., Mr. Colfax declared the session of the Senate of the 41st Congress at an end, and the organization of the new Senate was immediately proceeded with. Seventeen new Senators took the oath. The credentials of Messrs. Goldthwaite, of Alabama; Hamilton, of Texas; and Blodgett, of Georgia, were laid on the table.

In the House, all the appropriation bills were finished, and at 12 o'clock, M., the session of the House of the 41st Congress closed. In the new House, 222 members answered to their names. The vote was then taken for Speaker, the candidates being James G. Blaine, Republican, and George W. Morgan, Democrat. Mr. Blaine was elected by a vote of 126 to 93. The other officers elected, all Republicans, were Edward M'Pherson, Clerk; N. G. Ordway, Sergeant at Arms; O. S. Baxton, Doorkeeper; W. S. King, Postmaster; and J. G. Butler, Chaplain. These were all officers of the last House. A resolution was passed to adjourn sine die 8th of March. The swearing in of the members from Tennessee and Mississippi, and of Mr. Waddell, from North Carolina, was objected to, but the objections were finally overruled, and the members sworn in. The House then drew for seats, and adjourned until 8th of March. About two hundred bills were left undisposed of in the House, and nearly the same number in the Senate, of the 41st Congress.

The 42d Congress met at noon, March 4, and organized. In the new Senate there are 58 Republicans, 15 Democrats, and one vacancy. The last Senate stood 63 Republicans and 11 Democrats. It is rumored that Messrs. Clayton, of Arkansas, and Alcorn, of Mississippi, will not accept their seats. It is understood that the seat of Mr. Vance, of N. Carolina, will be contested by Joseph C. Abbott, and that of Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, by J. J. Reynolds. The House consists of 131 Republicans and 96 Democrats; vacancies, 2; yet to be elected, 14. The vacancies occur in Illinois, where Gen. Logan, Representative at large, has been chosen Senator, and in Michigan, Representative Ferry, having been elected to the Senate. Of the 14 yet to be chosen, Connecticut elects 4, in April; California 3, in September; New Hampshire 3, in March; and Texas 4. Of the Representatives of these States in the last Congress, 10 were Republicans. The last House stood 171 Republicans and 72 Democrats. Five of the new Representatives are colored. There will be eight contested election cases, with the probability of more.

FERNANDO, AS A LOYAL WARRIOR.

During the past session of the 41st Congress, Mr. Wood (Fernandy) saw fit to inform the House, and, incidentally, "the rest of mankind," that *he* was the first man who responded to the President's call for volunteers. He it was who called the Union Square meeting; himself and Colonel—or Senator—Baker made the speeches on that occasion; and he—Fernandy—raised the Mozart regiment, paying out money therefor, which, we are sorry to learn, has never been refunded. Yes. We seem to remember that Mr. Wood said on that occasion, "The Union must be maintained." We remember, also, that he regretted to Robert Toombs his inability to send arms to the rebels, to be used for the subjugation of Union forts; and that he said in a message to the Common Council, "the dissolution of the Union is inevitable." What candid man, with ears not level with the top of his head, does not know that the course indicated by Fernando Wood, and persistently followed by such 'war' Governors as Seymour, would have resulted in the success of the rebellion? Have we forgotten who supported Abraham Lincoln in the days of his bitter weariness? Have we forgotten who always had glum faces and hints of suspicious doubt at a Union victory—with a smile, and implicit belief, for a rebel success?

Who does not know that the Copperheads of the war discouraged enlistments, encouraged desertion and running from the draft, declared the war a failure, and endorsed the Chicago surrender platform? What party is it today that endorses, excuses, or denies, the murderous acts of a lawless army of organized rebels and traitors, who are making the South a desolation to such an extent, that in some sections the U. S. mail has been discontinued on old and populous routes, as, for instance, between Louisville and Frankfort? How many of this lawless band (the Ku-Klux) will vote for a Republican candidate in 1872? How many will fail to vote, at least once, for the Democratic nominee? Who at the North will be with them in voting, and rejoicing or mourning, as success or defeat may crown their joint efforts?—Why ask? Every man knows, that at least a membership in the Ku-Klux is an endorsement of Democracy. No man or paper of any party denies this at the South.

It is rather early for agitating the question of the next Presidency; but when the proper time comes for that, we trust we shall not be found working nor voting side by side with rebels and traitors.

We conclude by quoting briefly from an article in *Harpers' Weekly*, one of the ablest and best conducted papers in the country:

"Let the Copperheads of the rebellion save their labor. They could as easily prove Abraham Lincoln to have been a rebel, as persuade the country of their own loyalty. Who sneered at the black soldiers, and canonized the rebel chiefs as christian gentlemen? Who were those for whose success at the ballot-box, rebels prayed and rebel agents plotted? Mr. Fernando Wood and his political friends may have forgotten. But loyal hearts have long memories, and while they accurately recall the men and the tone of the Copperheads, they also perceive that the party to which the men of that name now belong has not yet honestly accepted the result of the war, nor acquiesced in the settlement of the Union, and through its organs in the press decides those of the late rebels who have done both; while in Virginia, by a strict party vote, it orders a portrait of Gen. Lee.—Carrying water in a sieve is easy labor, compared with that of proving the patriotism of a Copperhead."

We reprint the short, telling speech of Mr. Armstrong on his joint resolution; and all thinking men will agree with us, that this sham business of making solemn treaties, as between two nations, with any blanketed savage who happens to be at the head of a few copper-colored marauders, has gone about far enough. Hereafter they are to be treated with as communities, not as nations. His Highness, Spotted Tail, may or may not comprehend the distinction; it is all one. We never yet saw reason to believe that the Indian mind took in the meaning of a treaty as it is understood among civilized nations—at least no western chief or tribe appears to understand it; and we happen to know that these children of nature rather look upon treaty making with the white man as a winning game, to be supplemented by a little amateur scalping and ravishing on the outer settlements, as opportunity offers. We have seen Mr. Lo in his native nastiness, and been in the wake of his original cussedness after the Minnesota massacre. We don't dignify him as a nation: we think him, nationally, collectively and individually, an unhanged blackguard, who holds his hunting grounds" on the same tenure as the wolf; and we are glad that this joint resolution has been adopted; doubly pleased, too, that it originated with Mr. Armstrong, whose congressional record, we may here remark, is an honor to himself and his constituency.

On February 11, Mr. Armstrong introduced the following joint resolution in the House of Representatives at Washington:

Resolved, By the Senate, &c., That hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power, with whom the United States may contract by treaty. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any treaty heretofore lawfully made and ratified with any such Indian nation or tribe.

This was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, who reported favorably on the 1st instant, and the report was adopted, after a short discussion and some explanation for the benefit of *some* members who thought it might ratify treaties heretofore made, and incidentally confirm such grants as have been made under those treaties to Jas. F. Joy and others, which have heretofore received the disapproval of the House.

Mr. Sargent said:

As I understand the report, it does not ratify or confirm any preceding treaty; but it does affirmatively declare that nothing of the kind shall be done again.

Pending the adoption of the report, Mr. Armstrong got the floor for a few minutes, and made the following remarks in support of his resolution:

Mr. Speaker, the resolution which I had the honor to introduce early in February, and to which the honorable chairman of the committee has referred as having been embodied in the report under consideration, I am happy to believe, settles definitively the vexed and troublesome question of Indian treaties.

The right to make treaties is vested by the Constitution in the "President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." As a power vested by the direct provision of the Constitution, it is lifted beyond the control of Congress; for it is plain that it is not competent by force of a mere law to withdraw a power conferred by the Constitution; but the right to determine who are nations or Powers with whom the U. States will contract by treaty, belongs to the political power of the government, or, in other words, the law-making power. While I hold all treaties duly made and ratified by the Senate to be inviolable, I believe it to be fully competent for Congress to declare that this government will not in the future recognize any *foreign State* or *Power* whom they choose to designate, and where further recognition is in their judgment inimical to the national interest. Much more may they withdraw our recognition of the national character of a people in the anomalous condition of an Indian tribe. The recognition of one government by another is a matter of political expediency as to all future contracts or treaties. We may lawfully refuse and by law declare that we will withdraw our recognition and will not hereafter recognize as a Power with whom we will contract by treaty, even France or England, or any other nation whatever; and such nation would have no right to interfere with such exercise of our sovereign discretion. She could rightfully insist upon the fulfillment of all our covenant obligations already contracted, but she could not force herself upon our continued recognition beyond the limit of our own discretion. It is a question of comity and not of absolute right.

The remedy therefore, in my judgment, consists not in the denial of the right of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties with Indian tribes, for they stand at present recognized by all departments of the government as competent Powers; and so long as they continue to be so recognized, the constitutional right to make treaties with them is beyond legislative control; but to withdraw our recognition of them, one and all, and the assertion by law that they shall hereafter cease to be recognized as Powers with whom we will contract by treaty—the result will be that in the future our dealings with them will be as mere domestic communities, with whom we may contract, but only with the approval of Congress.—They will be contracts, not treaties. Of course, such withdrawal of our recognition would not affect the validity of any treaties already lawfully made; but there is propriety in the distinct re-affirmance of our adherence to all our treaty obligations.

With these views, I most heartily approve this report, and hope it will be adopted by the House, as it has already been by the Senate.

WE are a little curious to know what answer Governor Holden, now undergoing impeachment, will make to the testimony of one Bergen, who testified that he "tied, manacled, shot at, hung and pulled down," one Lucien M. Murray, "under the orders of Governor Holden." Such methods to procure information have no place in the books, though Judge Lynch has now and then resorted to such measures, and even worse. We more and more suspect that society in North Carolina is not altogether lovely.

NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTIONS.

Straws show which way the wind blows. Elmira has gone Republican by 800 majority—a gain of 500 in the last year.

Auburn has made a clean sweep, electing the entire Republican ticket by about 600 majority.

Poughkeepsie has elected a Republican Mayor by 900 majority—a gain of 1102 since the last election of Mayor.

Rochester has gone largely Republican, nine out of fourteen Aldermen being Republican. As Briggs, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is elected, it is fairly a Republican victory.

Utica has gone Democratic. Rome ditto.

Troy elects a Democratic Mayor and ten Aldermen the Republicans electing three Aldermen. Supervisors, ten Democratic, three Republican.

HOMESTEAD BILL AND BOUNTY LAW.

As usual, Congress dallied and argued during the greater part of the session, until the last week finds a press of important business on hand that cannot possibly be disposed of in six days. Of the eleven appropriations bills which should finally pass Congress and receive the approval of the President before the 4th of March, the Senate on Monday were in consideration of the fifth. The good point in this is, that the lobbyists and all those interested in miscellaneous legislation are in despair.—The bad features of this procrastination are, that really necessary legislation is hurried through in a clumsy, inconsiderate manner, while many really meritorious bills are passed over for want of time. Among the latter, are the bill to restore to pensioners employed in the civil service the pensions of which they were deprived in 1865-6, the bounty bill and the soldiers' homestead act.—All of these measures have received the approval of the House, and, it is believed, only fail to receive the approval of the Senate by reason of the press of business and the early adjournment.

It is expected that the extraordinary session of the new Congress, which is now organized, will be devoted to action on the most important measures which have failed for want of time.

We trust that the XLIId Congress will attend to the bounty bill and homestead act without delay. The action of the House on this matter was considered almost conclusive by ex-soldiers throughout the country, and colonies were formed at Reading, Pennsylvania, at Winneconne, Wisconsin, and Sidney, Ohio. These colonies, with a larger colony from Boston, Massachusetts, only wait for definite action on the part of Congress, that they may know just where they stand, and what are their legal rights in the matter, before striking out for new homes in the Far West. It appears that the class of ex-soldiers whom this law is intended to benefit, is much larger than was at first supposed; and we have no doubt that, if the Senate does its duty, the first of next November will show several thrifty villages, where there is not a white inhabitant at present.

The bounty bill is less important, both to the welfare of the country and the individuals who will reap its benefits; but it is a right all the same, and we trust the people, by their representatives, will so acknowledge it.

Our readers will recollect that the bounty bill passed on the 23d of February; but the bill is defective, in that it provides that all soldiers mustered into the United States service for three years, between May 4, 1861, and July 22, 1861, and who were discharged honorably before serving two years, by reason of disability contracted in the service, are entitled to receive one hundred dollars bounty. It is evident that the Senate intended by this bill to relieve the entire corps of troops accepted under the call of May 4, 1861, but it is so unfortunately drawn that it fails to accomplish much good. A large proportion of the troops who offered themselves under this call, and who entered camp prior to July 22, 1861, failed to be regularly mustered into the service of the United States till after that date. The men had offered themselves under the call of May 4, had entered camp, and were in readiness to march to the capital.—Any delay in their formal acceptance by the United States, was no fault of theirs, and the government should now declare itself bound by the promise held out to these men.

And before closing this article, we wish to warn all ex-soldiers against selling their discharge papers. These papers may be sold by the brokers to other men not veterans, who wish to acquire western lands, and may do so by assuming the name of the soldier whose discharge papers they have bought. In other cases, it is believed that discharge papers are being bought up for the purpose of being sold back to their original possessors, at a greatly advanced price, when wanted.

A year or two hence, colonies of soldiers will be starting westward, and many a veteran will then be willing to buy back his discharge, at a price double or treble the pittance he now sells it for. The warning to all soldiers, sailors, and their widows and orphans, having possession of such papers, is to hold them firmly. No honest man can want to buy them, for no one but the rightful possessors can make any proper use of them. They cannot be sold without perpetrating a fraud, either on the soldier who sells or on the government, or both.

The Terrible Shooting Affray in Meridan, Miss.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—Further information from Meridan, Miss. states that after the shooting of Justice Bramlette and three negroes last night, the citizens assembled in large numbers with arms to assist the officers, the Sheriff was commanded to disarm the negroes. In execution of this order several negroes were killed by the Sheriff's party during last night. The total number of persons killed, as far as known, is seven-six negroes and Judge Bramlette. The Mayor, William Sturgiss, was, on his own request, this morning, after tendering his resignation, given a safe conduct to the cars by the citizens, on his pledge to go north and never return.

ANOTHER AND FULLER ACCOUNT

JACKSON, Miss., March 7.—In the riot at Meridan last night eight or ten negroes were killed, besides Judge Bramlette, and a number of whites and negroes were wounded.

A fire occured on Saturday night destroying $75,000 worth of property, and Laften, a negro, was arrested as incendiary, and was being tried before Judge Bramlette, when Tyler, a negro, rose in the court room and shot the judge through the head, killing him instantly.

A general melee ensued. Tyler and Laften were killed instantly. J. Aaron Moore, a negro, and prominent politician, and member of the Mississippi Legislature, who was also a prisoner as accessory to the burning, was shot, it is supposed mortally.

Last night another fire occured, destroying a church and other buildings. A meeting of citizens was held and a safety committee to co-operate with the Sheriff in preserving order, was appointed. All is now quiet.

The safety committee arrived here this evening to confer with Governor Alcorn in the matter.—*El. Adv.*

SAN DOMINGO.

The Tennessee, with the San Domingo Commissioners on board, has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, homeward bound They will probably report favorably for annexation.

The following correspondence has passed between the Emperor of Germany and the Czar Alexander. The Emperor, in his letter to the Czar, after stating the terms upon which peace has been concluded, says:

"We have arrived at the end of a glorious and Bloody war, which was precipitated by the frivolity of the French. Prussia remembers that you prevented the spread of the war. God bless you."

The Czar replied that "he shared the joy which was felt by his illustrious brother, and hoped for a durable peace. He had proved a devoted friend. The happiness and glory of Russia and Prussia were now assured."

The report of the Senate's select committee shows a deplorable state of affairs at the South. Ninety black and forty-four white men are proved to have been whipped or shot in some 11 or 12 counties, and this is not a tithe of the lawless outrages committed by the secret order of Ku-Klux, whose existence northern democratic papers are still denying—because they can be depended on to vote solid for the democratic nominee at our next presidential election. And for no other reason.

At a Senatorial caucus on the 11th inst., a committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing a bill for the protection of loyal citizens in the south from Ku-Klux outrages. Such offences are regarded as, and will be declared, violations of the constitution of the United States, and therefore the President will be authorized to employ the land and naval forces in certain cases for the purposes indicated.

The Joint Commissioners are eating their way to a settlement of national differences, with a laudable disregard of dyspepsia, and a contempt for stomachic troubles that augurs well for peace.

Dan Noble.

The announcement that Dan Noble had been found guilty by a Tioga county jury, and sentenced by the court of oyer and terminer of that county to five years imprisonment in the State Prison at Auburn at hard labor, was received with a thrill of satisfaction by our entire community.

The trial just closed, which has resulted in his conviction, was the fourth which he has had upon the same indictment, charging him with the robbery of the Royal Insurance Company of a large amount of bonds. Twice in this county and once in Tioga the jury which listened to the evidence failed to agree upon a verdict.

With a perseverence and a persistency worthy of imitation in the punishment of crime, the People and the Insurance Company have followed up these repeated disagreements, until finally twelve men upon their oaths said by their verdict that there was no reasonable doubt of the guilt of Dan Noble of the crime with which he was charged.

By the result of this trial another proof is given of the fact that justice though sometimes slow is sure and certain. Rulloff and Noble both have found it so, or are likely to.

Let all good men rejoice at the result of this trial, and hope that a similar fate may soon overtake all who deserve the same.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

DENTISTRY.—C. N. Dartt, dentist office in Wright & Bailey's Block, where he continues to make teeth with the *new improvement* which gives better satisfaction than any thing else in use. To be had at Dartt's only.—Aug. 42 1870.—tf.

"FOR EVERYBODY," is the unique title of a new illustrated family paper, the first number of which lies before us. It is finely printed on tinted paper, and the original and selected matter it contains fully carry out the meaning of its name. Lovers of light reading of the *Ledger and True Flag style*, are kept in mind, but History, Travel, Agriculture, Humor and Burlesque, are not forgotten. In short, a field is taken which has never before been so completely occupied. It is to be issued monthly, and sample copies will be sent by the publisher on receipt of Fifteen cents. The subscription price is one dollar and a-half per year, and the publisher offers prizes on a fair, though novel plan, but of such magnitude that they would be looked upon with distrust, if they were not so reasonably explained and strongly vouched for, by some of the largest and most responsible houses in the country.

Agents are wanted in this vicinity, but to shield the public from imposition any one applying must give satisfactory reference, after which they will be furnished with a certificate by the publisher, and a liberal commission allowed. The prizes offered being direct to subscribers, and not to getters up of clubs, as is usually the case, will render it an easy matter to obtain a large list among our reading public. Address Henry H. Sage, Publisher, 26 Allen street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MERRY'S MUSEUM.—The March number of this established favorite of the boys and girls, has among other good things, a thrilling story, entitled, "What that Coast Cost," by Miss Darling, author of Battles at Home." Terms, $1,50 a year. For Specimen and Premium List, address the Publisher, HORACE B. FULLER, Boston.

AID FOR FRANCE.—AMERICANS!—France is exhausted by this terrible war. Many of her people are starving and utterly destitute. Let us not forget her early recognition of American Independence and the prompt and generous aid she then rendered to our struggling Republic, and let us now share with her from our abundance in this hour of her need.

"Hear the Cry that Comes Across the Sea!" Rallying song and chorus. Words and Music by GEO. F. ROOT. Published by Root & Cady, Chicago.

The above is on the title page of a piece of music just received, and is decidedly in the right direction. It is no time to criticise the later acts of France. She needs our help and should have it for humanity's sake, even if she had not "Held out the friendly hand when our days were dark." So we say our Chicago friends have done a proper and timely thing in issuing this song. It is stirring and well calculated to arouse sympathy for the war-stricken peasantry, whose mute appeal is so touching.

Let every singer in the land sing it, and there will be no lack of "food to eat" or "grain to plant."

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, for March, more than sustains its well earned reputation of being the most valuable Household Magazine published. Its pages present quite an improved appearance, the type not being so compact; it has the effect of making the print appear larger and more distinct. Its table of contents for variety, originality and excellence, cannot be surpassed. All of the articles are well written, and especially adapted to the members of a household.

The children are favored this month with a Prize Story, entitled "Winnefred and the Fairy," by Miss A. A. Prince. There are also contributions from Dio Lewis, Eleanor Kirk, Mary Watzburg, Geo. Burleigh and many others.

Terms—one dollar a year. Address S. S. WOOD & CO., Newburgh, N. Y.

PLASTER. PLASTER.

WILL be kept constantly on hand at Tioga Depot, until the 15th of May next, at $7 50 per ton. J. DILLISTIN.
March 15, 1871 2m

European War!

Great Balloon Ascension!

MEN killed, Women and Children going crazy over the *Elegant Style and Finish of*

PICTURES

from Naramore's new Photograph Gallery Wellsboro. All the latest Styles of pictures, such as German and Medallion heads, Cabinet Size, new Victoria Size, and Porcelain Pictures (plain or colored), and many other Styles too numerous to mention. Stereoscopic views, and views of Private Residences made at reasonable prices. Copying old pictures and enlarging the same to any size required, a specialty, when desired: they will be retouched in India ink or colored in oil or water colors. A good assortment of frames constantly on hand. Call and examine specimens before going elsewhere.

N. B. dont mistake the place, over A. B. Eastman's Dental Rooms, opposite Cone House Wellsboro.

D. H. NARAMORE.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—FOLEY—In Wellsboro, on the 5th, inst, by A. S. Brewster Esq., Mr. Matthew Smith of Bradford Co. Pa., to Miss Catharine Foley of Potter Co. Pa.

WEST—LENT—In Delmar, by Rev. A. C. Dodge, (March 5, 1871,) Nathan B. West, and Miss Phebe A. Lent.

KIRKPATRICK—KELLEY—In Mansfield, March 7th, by Rev. G. P. Watrous, Mr. A. E. Kirkpatrick, and Miss S. F. Kelley, both of Mansfield.

NEIFART—DURMATER—by the Rev. J. P. Neff, Jan. 12, Mr. J. Neifart of Liberty, Pa. to Miss Mary Durmater, of Jackson Tioga Co. Pa.

RICHARD—COX—By the Rev. J. P. Neff, Mr. Jacob T. Richard, to Miss Mary E. eldest daughter of Gen. R. C. Cox, both of Liberty.

ROLASON—INSCHO—In Tioga, Feb. 1, By Rev. A. B. Chase, Mr. T. F. Rolason of Somerville New Jersey, and Miss R. Louisa Inscho, of Tioga Pa.

SORENSON—BAKER—In Tioga, Feb. 25, By Rev. A. B. Chase, Mr. Randolph Sorenson, of Stavenger, Norway, Europe, and Miss Mary E. Baker of Middlebury, Tioga, Pa.

DEATHS.

MILLS—In Charleston, Feb. 22d, Patience Mills, aged 80.

MILLS—On march 2nd, Daniel Mills, aged 82.

HENRY WILDS—of Nelson, died at the County Home, March 6th, Aged 86.

SAMUEL DARLING—of Lawrenceville, died at the County House, March 6th, aged 73.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE subscriber having business in Kansas will leave for there about the 1st. of April next, and is prepared to locate Pensioners claims to public lands, under the late supplement to the Homestead act. Charges reasonable. For further particulars, and forms of proof, apply to Geo. W. Merrick, Wellsboro, Pa.

WASHINGTON LARRISON.
March, 15th, 1871.—8w.

Dissolution.

THE Firm heretofore existing under the name of Bush & Randolph, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes, and accounts, will remain at the stand occupied by the above Firm, until settled. And the business will be hereafter conducted by

FISHLER & RANDOLPH.
March, 15th, 1871.—3w.

AS a stranger passes through a village, or by the more quiet Farm House, in search of a new home, nothing will attract his attention, like a thrifty orchard, or a grove of ornamental trees with shrubbery about the buildings. Therefore don't neglect to plant trees because you want to sell out and go south. If you have a house to sell you give it a little extra brushing. Serve the farm or the village lot into same way. After you have mended that broken gate, to stop the cows, then plant a few more trees this very spring. Hand in your orders early; call and examine specimens; Flowers on hand and for sale at all times.

M. B. PRINCE.
March. 15th, 1871. Wellboro.

For Sale.

ONE yoke of Oxen, 7 years old this spring, call on L. CATLIN
March, 15th 1871. Charleston.

Wellsboro School Tax.

THE School Directors of Wellsboro will hold a meeting at the Engine House, Thursday afternoon March 30, 1871, from two to four o'clock for the purpose of hearing applications for abatement and correction of School taxes for the year ending June 1871, after which time no such applications will be heard.

By order of the Board.
R. B. WEBB Pres't.
Attest: JOHN I. MITCHELL Sec'y
March 15,-1871.-3w.

For Sale.

EXCELSIOR and Climax Seed Potatoes. The two best varieties for field culture. Very productive and good keepers. Price per bushel, $2,00, per peck, 60cts.
Delmar, March, 15, 1871-4w. C. E. BREWSTER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Tioga county will hold a General Appeal for those who are aggrieved by their assessments and militia enrollments for the year 1871, as by act of Assembly in such case made and provided; for assessments, collection of taxes, &c., at the Commissioners' office in Wellsboro, on the 25th, 26th, 27th & 28th days of April next, commencing at 9 A. M. each day.

M. W. WETHERBEE,
P. V. VANNESS,
JOB BEXFORD,
Commissioners.
Attest: THOS. ALLEN, Clerk.
March 15. 1871 6w

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditures of the Borough of Wellsboro, from Jan. 31, 1870, to Jan. 31, 1871:

RECEIPTS.

From duplicate of 1869,	$103 50
" " 1870,	492 80
From fines and licenses,	32 25
From plank walks;	180 74
From Wm. Roberts, retiring Treasurer,	324 74
Total,	$994 03

EXPENDITURES.

Borough expenses,	$145 61
Hiro engine and engine building,	18 69
Street and bridge repairs,	1,023 82
Total,	$1,184 12
Amount due from duplicate of 1869,	$107 30
" " " 1870,	148 56
Total,	$255 86

By order of Burgess and Council.
J. C. W. BAILEY, Clerk.
March 8, 1871 2w

THE BEST HOTEL in the COUNTY.

THE "CONE HOUSE."

NEW. Rooms large and well ventilated. Accommodations not surpassed by any first class hotel in the "Northern Tier." Bills no higher than at second and third rate hotels. Location, corner of Main and Walnut streets, Wellsboro.

A good table, good liquors, good order, and a good hostler. A. B. GRAVES, Prop'r.
March 8, 1871.

Administrators' Notice.

ON Monday, the 27th day of March, instant, will be sold, on the farm of the late Butler Smith, in Covington, at public vendue, the following property, to wit: One pair of horses, two wagons, 80 yearling cattle, eleven calves, four pigs, one hog, three hives of bees, 55 chickens, about 20 tons of hay, one mower, plows, harnesses, whiffletrees, and numerous other farming implements; wheat, oats, buckwheat, corn, pork, and household goods.

Terms: All purchases less than $25, cash; from $25 to $50, a credit of three months will be given; over $50, a credit of six months. In each case payment to be secured by judgment exemption note, or other security satisfactory to the Administrators. JAMES S. FROST,
JOHN H. WILSON,
March 8, 1871 3w Admin'rs.

STEREOSCOPES,

VIEWS, ALBUMS, CHROMOS, FRAMES.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Invite the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, of *their own publication, manufacture and importation.*

Also,
PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES
and
GRAPHOSCOPES.
NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
March 1, 1871-1y.

Administratrix's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Stephen C. Alford, deceased, late of Tioga, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, and those having claims against the same, are notified to call for settlement on John W. Guernsey, of Tioga, or on the undersigned at the same place.

RUTH ALFORD,
Tioga, March 8, 1871 6t Admin'x.

IN DIVORCE.—To Hiram Lyman: You are hereby notified that Nancy Lyman, by her next friend, David Hart, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the hearing of said applicant in the premises will be had on Monday, May 29, 1871, when and where you are required to appear and make answer to said complaint, if any you have, if you think proper. E. A. FISH, Sheriff.
March 8, 1871 4w

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.—A farm of 105 acres; well timbered with ash, oak, hickory, basswood, &c.; 45 acres improved; all well watered. The farm is known as the "old Phelon lot." Three acres of winter wheat on the ground. Is situated in Delmar and Wellsboro, on the road from Wellsboro to Stony fork, and also on the road from Samuel Dickinson's to William Eberents's.

Also, a lot of half an acre, corner of Meade and Walnut streets, Wellsboro; with a good house of ten rooms, quite new, and in good order, and good barn and well of water, on the premises.

Also, a lot of one acre, corner of Meade and Lincoln streets, well situated, and desirable as a building lot.

Also, three cows, ten calves and a quantity of household furniture.

Terms for the real estate: one third or more cash down, the residue in three or four annual instalments, with interest.

For further information, apply to
WILLIAM CARROLL.
March 8, 1871. 3w Wellsboro, Pa.

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. COOHRAN, 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. F., Assistant.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

FIFTY CENTS ON MONEY 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

W. W. WEBB, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE—Opening out of Hastings & Cole's Drug Store.—mar. 1, 1871.

Lots of New Goods!

COME TO
T. L. BALDWIN & CO'S
TIOGA, PA.
and see a nice stock of Goods for the

FALL & WINTER,

such as

LADIES DRESS GOODS

—all styles, colors and patterns—

ALPACAS, POPLINS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, &c., &c.

BEAUTIFUL Winter SHAWLS,

and a large assortment to select from.

CLOAKS READY-MADE, AND CLOTH TO MAKE MORE, ALL KINDS OF LININGS, FRINGES, TASSELS, &c., TO TRIM DRESSES OR SACQUES.

—Our stock of—

YANKEE NOTIONS

can't be beat. It keeps up with everything the Yankees have thought of so far.

HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, CORSETS, &C.

DOMESTICS

too numerous to mention; but will say that you will seldom find so large an assortment to select from in a country store, and clear down to the

BOTTOM FIGURE.

We also keep a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in suits, and parts of suits. Should we fail to suit you with ready-made, we have Cassimere and

A TAILOR TO CUT AND FIT.

Boots and Shoes,

all styles and sizes.

HATS AND CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, A COMPLETE LINE OF CROCKERY, WOODEN WARE, HARD WARE, SHELF HARD WARE, NAILS, IRON, Locks, Latches, Carpenters' Tools.

A GENERAL STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

E. HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

Farmers, if you want tools to work with drop in.

SALT, LIME, PLASTER, PORK, FLOUR
Lime, Cayuga Plaster, &c.

Buttertubs, Pails, Firkins, and Ashton Salt to flavor with. All kinds of Farm Produce wanted. Prices can't be beat.

T. L. BALDWIN & CO.
Tioga, Pa., Oct. 12, 1870.

NEW GOODS AT

J. A. Parsons & Co's

CORNING, N. Y.

The subscriber invites all in need of Early Spring Goods, to call and examine their new stock. We intend to keep a still-larger assortment of DRY GOODS and Boots and Shoes than last season, and also some finer grades than we have kept for several years past.

BLACK SILKS.

These goods are so much cheaper than for several years past, that we have felt warranted in putting in a full line of prices, and think we can suit any one. We have them in Taffeta and Gros Grain at $1, $1,25, $1.37, $1,50, $1,62, $1,75, $2, $2,25, $2.50, $2,75, $3.

COLORED SILKS and POPLINS.

These goods are also much lower in price, and we shall keep a good assortment of low and medium priced Silks and Poplins, and a fair assortment of the better qualities.

Marseilles Quilts.

We have a first-class assortment, in regular and extra sizes, white and colored, at very low prices. German Quilts very cheap.

Lace Curtains.

We have a very fine stock, from the lowest prices upwards, as fine as needed. $1,75, $2, $2,50, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12 and $16 per pair. These prices kept in stock, and finer goods sold on order.

DRAPERY MUSLINS, in all grades.
TABLE LINENS, in all grades, very cheap.
NAPKINS, white and colored borders, from $1 to $5,50 pr. doz.
TOWELS, Huckabuck, Dice & Damask, bordered, from 12s to 89 pr. doz.

DRESS GOODS, in new styles for early spring trade.
PRINTS, GINGHAMS &c., choicest patterns of the season.

KID GLOVES. A full stock of Black, White and Colored Gloves, in our regular make (the Josephene seamless) warranted equal to any in the market.

*We invite attention to our new stock of striped and plain Japanese Silks striped and plain French Silks, Black Taffeta and Gros-Grain Silks, Black Alpacas, Black Pure Mohairs in all Nos., Black and White Plaids, Black and White Stripes,