[Correspondence of the Agitator.]

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1871.

Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer, for all the clouds that lower upon our house grow big with distant mutterings of the approaching storm. The embittered feeling growing out of the apportionment bill grows stronger and stronger, and will probably culminate in an agreement to disagree, although the act of Assembly says that the Legislature *shall* proceed once in seven years to apportion the State in accordance with the septennial census. Should they fail to perform this part of their duty, the Governor will probably convene them in an extra session, and then perhaps the hot days of summer may bring the stubborn and doughty members to a proper sense of their constitutional obligations. The calendar of bills already exceeds one thousand, with a rapid increase until the session of Tuesday, when the general appropriation Bill was called up by the chairman, Mr. Strang, and took precedence of all other bills until passed to a third reading. The appropriation for public schools is increased from that of last year, two hundred thousand dollars, making it seven instead of five hundred thousand, and, as has been remarked before, it seems that no better use could be made of the people's money than to provide for the education of the masses of the rising generation of our great and rapidly growing State, and this sum added to the five hundred thousand dollars for the education and maintenance of soldiers' orphans, makes the total amount almost a million and a quarter of dollars; a sum vastly in excess of any sum or sums appropriated by any other State in the Union; and may we hope that its results will become manifest, more and more, thro' all coming ages, until we can exclaim with pride and satisfaction that this is truly the "keystone" of the great federal arch.

The contemplated "insane asylum" of Danville again taps the Treasury to the tune of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. With the two hundred thousand already expended, it appears that the walls of the edifice already begin to show themselves above the surface of the ground; and it may become an asylum for the unfortunate insane in ages yet unborn. How true the adage, that men may be prodigal with other people's money, and boomsters with their own. It seems to me that these charitable institutions are becoming too numerous in our land; and with one or two refusals of the Legislature to countenance these stupendous frauds, they would soon become beautifully less, or else depend upon the benevolence of private individuals, like the Girard endowment.

The great topic of conversation for the last few days, has been in relation to the removal of Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign Relations; but the greatest hue and cry has come from the Democracy, who are, all of a sudden, very much in love with the man upon whom in times past they have heaped more abuse than upon any other living man; while we of Pennsylvania should be the last to complain, from the fact that one of our most honored citizens is selected to fill his place. The result will probably be, that upon a sober second thought, everything will fall back into its original channel. And if none take it to heart more than the honored Senator from Massachusetts, all will yet be well. The fact will soon become patent, that those who are undertaking to create discord from this movement, are either political opponents or no friends of the Republican party.

The "centennial celebration and anniversary" of American independence, is fixed at Philadelphia, for the year 1876, by act of Congress, and Commissioners are to be appointed by the Governors of the different States to make all needful regulations and arrangements therefor. Governor Geary has appointed Hon. B. R. Strang and Senator Olmstead to represent the northern half of the State, and two others for the southern half, in connection with himself or successor. It is intended to make it one of the grandest national jubilees of ancient or modern times; and our people can rest assured that their interests will be faithfully cared for by our members of the Commission. An industrial exhibition is to be connected therewith, at which all nations may compete; and the products of agriculture and art will be displayed to the wondering gaze of untold thousands! Lords of the realm and low born republicans can there commingle on terms of equality, and no carriage of Dives throw its dust upon the tattered garments of the mendicant. Here all are free, and the flag that protects the millionaire will equally guard the lowly born.

The latest excitement in town was an oration delivered by the humorist, "Josh Billings," on "Milk;" and the quaint and trite sayings of the speaker were enough to keep the audience convulsed with laughter during the entire delivery. There is nothing profound or metaphysical in the address; but the appearance of the lecturer, the manner of the delivery, and the adaptability of his burlesque, will make a person laugh and grow fat in spite of himself; in fact, it is one of those changes from the sublime to the ridiculous, from the automaton of caste to the every day reality, that it drives dull care away, opens many of the long pent up channels of our baser selves, and lets in the sunshine that warms and melts the icliest heart. This is a puff for "Josh," and my worst wish is that he enjoys it as much as I did.

Harrisburg boasts of 24 schools and over 6,000 attendants, one in four of the entire population. Strenuous efforts are being made to effect a compromise between the coal operators and miners, who are now on a strike, and the intervention of the Legislature is invoked to compel the compromise. But would it not be better, for the laborer who is dissatisfied with his wages, to quit his employer and seek a living elsewhere? I am in favor of perfect freedom of action in this matter; and be I capitalist or laborer, shall claim the right to employ whom I please, or labor for whom I please. This combination of men to compel an increase of wages, is as injurious as it is impolitic.

Borne upon every southern breeze, comes to our ears the wail of the widow and orphan from the savannas of Georgia, the pine forests of the Carolinas, and the everglades of Florida, the old story of wanton cruelty, outrage and death; the peaceful domicil of quiet sleepers entered at lone midnight by masked bands of marauders and unrepentant rebels, and the inmates ruthlessly dragged forth, to be scourged, imprisoned, or cruelly murdered. This is no far-fetched imagination of the political brain, nor for political capital, but so true and terrible that in our heart of hearts we could wish it were otherwise. How long, oh, how long! Is there no power in the government to stretch forth its strong arm and lend a helping hand? Shall the wandering outcast, driven from his home and fireside, plead in vain for that protection that our laws and our flag guarantee to every citizen? We had supposed, and are not yet without hope, that justice will be meted out, the fully proven, to speedy and condign punishment, and the ensign still remain upon our banner—"the land of the free and the home of the brave." X-27.

The Agitator

CIRCULATION 1,500.

A. C. VAN GORDEN, Editor.

Wellsborough, Pa.

Wednesday, March 22, 1871.

Rulloff's counsel appealed to the Court of Appeals, asking for a new trial, and the case was taken up on the 15th. We have not heard the result. He will probably get clear, as he has undoubtedly laid up something for a "rainy day," not being ignorant of what controls justice in New York.

LATEST NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Paris is in a state of anarchy. The old game of barricades is going on, the people are in revolt against the so called republic, and the troops are fraternizing with the mob. We have expressed our doubts before in these columns, as to the fitness of the Parisian mob for Republicanism; but there is no doubt about its adaptability for anarchy. The ensuing week may very possibly witness more bloodshed in Paris than was spilled during the entire siege.

Should the Legislature and the people decide in favor of a Convention to amend the Constitution, there is one subject that should receive special attention. We mean the subject of local and special legislation. There can be no doubt that this kind of legislation has become a great evil, and that the evil is increasing. The facility with which local and special laws are enacted, invite this increase.

Every session, a large number of bills are introduced and passed into laws, having reference only to particular counties, and not a few to individuals, only. As a general thing, these laws are enacted without the knowledge of the people of the county to be affected, except some few to be particularly benefitted. Some of these laws may be harmless, it is true, and not intended for any advantage that could not be obtained by fair and open legislation; and some may not be of general interest to the people of the county. But the people should have the opportunity of deciding for themselves whether they are or are not such as they should wish passed. Practically they do this, when they have the opportunity of discussing the merits of a proposed law. The right of petition or remonstrance should not be denied or abridged; yet if laws are privately and secretly passed thro' the Legislature, without the knowledge of the people, petition and remonstrance are substantially denied. Bills are frequently passed on, the high pressure system, for the express purpose of preventing their coming to the knowledge of those who would be opposed to their passage.

If knots of politicians, or rings of speculators, or individuals, can thus procure legislation, then, so far, is the government of the people abrogated; the government, so far, is not republican. We will venture to say there are not much less than a dozen such bills introduced, or to be introduced, this session, having reference alone to Tioga county, or parts of the county, or to individuals. We do not say these bills ought not to pass, or to have been passed; for we know little or nothing of them; but we do say that the people of Tioga county should have a chance to say whether or not they wish them passed. They want no sharp practice, no snap judgments, no laws passed except on due consideration. We do not mean such consideration as some captious persons say legislators sometimes receive, but such consideration as they would receive if laid fairly before the public.

Now how can the Convention furnish a remedy for this evil? We answer: Let there be inserted in the amended Constitution a section or article forbidding any bill not having a general application to the whole State, from being entertained by the Legislature, till said bill or the substance of it shall have been published in one or more newspapers of the county or counties to be affected, a sufficient length of time to give general information; the expense of such publication to be paid by those asking its passage.

Brothers of the newspaper press, what say you to such an amendment of the Constitution?

Since the above was in type, we have received a bill of which the following is a copy, and which has passed the House, and is now before the Senate.—The bill is so manifestly in the interest of the few and against the interest of the great mass of the people of our county, that we earnestly entreat the Senate not to pass it, or at least not until the people of the county ask its passage:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That it shall not be lawful from and after the passage of this act for the supervisors of the several townships of Tioga county to levy for road and other purposes, or for the school directors of the several townships of said county to levy for school or building purposes, a great rate of assessment on the valuation of the unseated lands of said county in any year than shall be levied by the county commissioners of said county for county purposes for the same year.

SEC. 2. That the levy upon the valuation of the unseated lands in said county of Tioga for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the supervisors of the several townships of said county, for road and other purposes, and by the school directors of the said several townships of the said county of Tioga for school or building purposes, is hereby reduced to five mills on the dollar on said valuation; and it shall not be lawful for the treasurer of said county of Tioga to collect a greater rate of assessment for the purposes aforesaid from the owners of said unseated lands for those years.

SEC. 3. That the courts of the said county of Tioga shall not have power to direct the levy of a tax of more than one-half per centum on the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the several townships of said county of Tioga for the payment of the debts of any or all of the said several townships of said county in any one year.

The Legislature has passed an act authorizing the Burgess and Council of Tioga borough to establish fire limits.

Also an act to exempt from taxation all the real estate in this Commonwealth owned and occupied as parsonages by the different religious denominations, not exceeding $3,000 in value, of each parsonage.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Nobody expected that a Democratic committee would report, or a Democratic Senate pass, a fair apportionment bill; and consequently nobody is disappointed at the result. But it does seem a little out of character, that a State, unfeignedly Republican, should be represented by a Democratic Senate.

For this the Republicans have themselves to thank. Wrangles, disappointments and "splits," all the results of selfishness and mulish obstinacy, under the guise of principle, have wrought all the mischief. The result is humiliating; but, luckily, the House will be likely to see that no apportionment bill becomes a law that gives a Democratic Legislature to a Republican State.

During the debate on the bill, Mr. Rutan got the floor and made a telling speech from which we extract the following:

"Candor compels me to admit that, notwithstanding this bill gives a minority party in this Commonwealth a majority of three at least in the Senate, and six in the House of Representatives; notwithstanding that most unfair, unnatural, and in some instances outrageous combinations, have been made to accomplish the end the majority of the committee had in view—that of making a majority in both houses out of a minority party—I am free to confess the bill might have been worse. The committee could as easily have reported a bill giving a Democratic majority of ten in the Senate and twenty in the House. Such a bill would have required very little more gerrymandering. As Republicans, we are, therefore, thankful, that under the bill, as reported, we can hope to elect fourteen of the thirty-three Senators, and forty-seven of the one hundred Representatives. We are thankful, because it is some evidence that Democrats are disposed to concede a little to a party in the majority in the Commonwealth, and controlling all the departments of the State government.

In the campaign of 1872, we submit it is of some importance that the Republican party, having an undoubted majority of votes in the State, should have a corresponding preponderance in the State Legislature. Whose fault is it if it has not? Whatever faults our adversaries may have, lack of unity and concentration of their forces to carry an election, cannot be charged against them. And if a Republican is to be elected in 1872 for President, there *must* be united action among Republicans throughout the country. If every one-horse politician who bores for a petty office unsuccessfully, is bound to vent his spleen on the party at large, it is quite possible that the candidate who carries the Ku-Klux vote will carry the election as well—and whose will be the fault?

The "local option" bill has passed the House. It provides that "at the next annual municipal election in every ward, borough and township in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal election every third year thereafter, in every such ward, borough and township, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in said wards, boroughs and townships to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said wards, boroughs and townships, labelled on the outside license, and on the inside for license or against license.

Section second regulates the receiving, counting and making returns of the votes so taken. Second third provides that "whenever, by the returns of elections in any ward, borough or township aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any license to issue for the sale of spirituous, malt, vinous, or other intoxicating liquors, in said ward, borough or township, at any time thereafter; until at an election, as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license."

On Tuesday morning, F. W. Perkins, proprietor of the Atlantic line of Havana and Florida steamships, was found dead in his office, at No. 36 Carondelet street. Over his right ear, and above the temple was a pistol wound, which had evidently occasioned immediate death—if, indeed, the fearful beating he had received over the head had not previously produced insensibility. The back part of his head had been beaten to a pulp. The skull was fractured in twenty places, as if he had been stricken down by some heavy instrument and pounded until life was extinct. It is probable that the pistol shot was fired afterward by the assassins to make sure the butchery was complete.—*N. O. Pic.*

COAL AND SALT.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 10th instant, some of the members appear to have been seized with a sudden mania for repealing duties on salt and coal, which soon became contagious, spreading in the direction of tea, coffee, malt, barley, tobacco, peach brandy, etc. It culminated in placing coffee, tea, salt and coal on the free list. A consummation attained, probably, more through a conviction that it was of no avail as regards any alteration of the present tariff, than from any desire to tinker the revenue laws; there being quite as much probability that the Senate will be struck by lightning, as that it will endorse the action of the House on the salt bill and its amendments. Some Democratic members from Virginia and North Carolina, who were quite enthusiastic pending the passage of the bill, subsequently got a little sick, as they reflected that their own States had coal interests that might be affected. A *Tribune* correspondent says:

"The bituminous coal of those States is nearer tide water than that of Nova Scotia, and Senator Sprague, who has used both, is the authority for the statement that the product of the Virginia mines is worth a dollar a ton more than the foreign coal, while that of North Carolina is more valuable still. Steps have already been taken to develop these mines and place their products in the New England market; but the action of the House to-day will prevent anything further in that direction for the present. The leaders of the Democratic side were boasting to-day of their splendid organization, which commanded the solid vote of the Democratic delegations from these States, in direct opposition to the interests of their constituents, and the gentlemen themselves are only hoping that their friends at home may not hear what they have been doing."

The Republican Senators have held another caucus, but come to no conclusion as to whether it is advisable to enact a bill at this session of Congress for the suppression of the Ku-Klux outrages in the South.

The jury in the case of Filkins, who was arraigned for the express robbery at Albany, and also for the attempted killing of the express messenger, in which he nearly succeeded, have rendered a verdict of guilty of robbery in the first degree, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to twenty years imprisonment in the Clinton prison.

The President desires it to be stated that he is decidedly opposed, in the settlement of the Alabama claims, to taking in the question of acquiring any British territory on this continent. He is opposed to allowing that question to come before the high commission.

FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, March 15.—A new project of law, framed by the government for the reorganization of the army, has been published. Under it all Frenchmen are to serve compulsorily for three years in the regulars and subsequently a similar length of time in the reserves. The law has yet to receive the sanction of the National Assembly.

Prince Metternich today presented his credentials to President Thiers as an Ambassador to the new government of France.

The Portuguese minister also waited upon the chief executive, and presented his credentials.

The governments of Denmark and Sweden have recognized the French Republic.

A Cabinet Council was held to-day, presided over by M. Thiers.

Dissensions prevail among the Montmartre insurgents. The journals continue to spur up the work of crushing the insurrection.

Bismark has informed Thiers that he is embarrassed in organizing politically and commercially the ceded provinces, owing to the determined resistence of the inhabitants, and the representations that German commerce will be damaged by the competition of the Millhouse manufacturers, and that he would abandon Alsace and Loraine if the indemnity is increased one and a half milliards of francs.

SENATOR SUMNER'S DEPOSITION.

Before this meets the eyes of our readers, most of them will have learned that Charles Sumner is no longer Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. We look upon this as most unfortunate at this time, when unity among Republicans of note and influence is doubly desirable, for a vigorous suppression of treasonable lawlessness at the South and a close organization in view of the Presidential campaign. And we are sorry to see our Republican contemporaries so ready to take sides on the assumption that it is a fight between the Senator and President Grant, thereby doing much to widen the difference, whatever it may be, and inducing people to espouse the cause of one or the other—to the immense delight of our opponents, who are openly jubilant at the prospect of a serious difference in our ranks.

While regretting the removal of Senator Sumner from a position he has held so long and ably, we are not prepared to lay blame on the President and his supporters. In view of the important questions to be arranged by the Joint High Commission, it is almost imperative that there should be cordiality, confidence, and unity of views on national questions, between the Executive and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Such unity, it is generally understood, did not exist. We see no reason to doubt the ability of General Cameron for the position he holds, and we advise all to wait until the work of the Joint Commission is turned over to the public before condemning either Mr. Sumner or the President.

We believe the new committee, with Mr. Cameron as Chairman, will be found well up to its work; and in the mean time let us all refuse to assist at family quarrels.

Below, we give a few extracts from journals printed in widely different points in the country, which will give some idea of the divergent views called forth by the deposition of the Massachusetts Senator:

The step was necessary, and it was impossible to retain him longer, without admitting that he was the Administration, and that it only played a second part to him; a position which we are glad to know the President refuses to assume.—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.*

This action is predominantly wise, notwithstanding that Mr. Sumner's friends will protest against it.—*Syracuse Journal.*

Those Republicans who remember that Sumner's career in Congress began with his opposition to the fugitive slave law, upward of twenty years ago, when Cameron was a Pennsylvania pro-slavery Democrat of the strictest sect, will never forgive Grant this blow at their champion.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

The position is one for which Mr. Sumner is especially fitted, both by education and experience. But the place is also one that it is desirable should be filled by a man who is in sympathy with the Administration.—*Cin. Gaz.*

There is a special reason for getting Cameron in and Sumner out, as the President proposes asking for an appropriation of a million and a half to aid in annexing San Domingo.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Truly, we think he never in his life cut a better figure than he does at present, and our military President never showed himself in a meaner attitude.—*Phila. Age.*

When the President of the United States assumes the right and attempts to exercise the power of party organization to degrade a Senator, it is the State not less than the individual at which the decree of degradation is aimed.—*Chicago Times.*

It means that Mr. Sumner has been forced aside for a worse and weaker man. It means the Cameron-Chandler oligarchy have become masters of the situation, and this every honest Republican will regret.—*Cleveland Leader.*

We speak plainly, just at the time plain speaking is most demanded, and when it may prevent immense mischief. Under no pretext should any statesman be allowed to be sacrificed for opposing a measure of this sort. It was enough for the President to throw his weight for a scheme on which his party had passed no judgment. That he, or others for him, should attempt to punish a Senator of Mr. Sumner's rank and standing for daring to oppose a pet scheme of the Executive, is not to be permitted without resistance and protest.—*Toledo Blade.*

While his great ability is conceded, it afforded no justification for the obstinate endeavor to force his Republican associates in the Senate, and the Administration as well, into acquiescence with his peculiar views.—*Dayton Jour.*

We believe that the average opinion of sensible Americans will be that the removal of Mr. Sumner was forced upon the friends of the Administration, and most reluctantly resorted to; that it implies neither reproach nor persecution, and that it simply means that so long as he is held responsible for the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign powers, the President does not propose to allow his house to be divided against itself.—*N. Y. Mail.*

"TIOWANDA."—This high-bred Stallion was sired by Ah-wa-ga Chief; grand sire, Ryedyk's "Hambletonian;" dam, Vermont Black Hawk; grand dam, Messenger; one white pastern behind, black points, dark bay, 15 hands and 3 inches high, 4 years old in July. He is one of the most remarkable animals the country has produced. He is beautiful, kind, and blood like, action perfect, possessing great strength. He is in close proximity to two of the most notable stallions in this nation: "Hambletonian" and "Ethan Allen," a most fortunate cross.

TERMS—$100 to insure, $25 at time of service, which will not be refunded in any event, and $75 when proven in foal. We have fine stabling and pasture, on reasonable terms. Best possible care taken of Mares. All accidents and escapes at owners risk. Season, March 12th, to November 1st, 1871.

MIX & MONTANYE.

Towanda, March 22d, 1871.-3m

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted on the estate of Richard R. Hull, deceased, late of Tioga township, those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them to MARY S. HULL, WARREN WELLS,

Tioga, March 22, 1871 6w* Adm'rs.

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 Gen. W. Merrick, Wellsboro, Pa.

WASHINGTON LARRISON.

March 15th, 1871.-3w.

Has just returned from New York, and has now in stock the most complete assortment of Mechanics Tools and House Building Hardware ever brought to the county. The goods being bought direct from the manufacturers, I can sell at from 20 to 25 per cent lower prices than dealers who buy from second or third hands.

Will sell for the next 30 days:

Snell's (best in market) boring machine, complete for,	$5 50
Bench plates, No. 1, per set,	1 75
Panel planes, 8 irons,	7 50
Jack rabbets, 12 to 2 inches,	2 00
Best carpenters' firmers, per set, (locket)	3 75
Best coachmakers' "	5.00
Jennings's bits, 32½ quarters, per set,	7 00
Bartholomew adjustable bit brace	1 00
Barber's " silver plated, silver plated,	2 25
Steel squares, " silver plated, $1 75 to	3 25
Good hand saw,	1 00
Best files, 25 per cent discount	
Best drawing knife,	80
A No. 1 mahogany plumb and level,	90
A complete assortment of Disston's saws.	

The above are but a small part of the 400 different tools I keep for mechanics' use. I will guarantee the prices and quality to satisfy the most critical.

As for builders' hardware, I have on hand 50 different kinds of locks, such as rim knob locks, mortice knob locks, rim dead locks, mortice dead locks, rim and mortice catches, upright and horizontal rim and dead locks, furniture and cottage locks. Night latches and locks, with combination work. Rabbeted locks and latches for folding and sliding doors, all kinds.

The celebrated Brandford store door locks; 500,000 changes.

Chest locks, all kinds, including Yale's combination, the best made.

Till, drawer, cupboard and cronometer locks—non-pickable.

1 dozen rim knob locks, knobs complete, $4 75

1 dozen rim knob locks, with knobs, butts and screws complete for 12 doors, 6 00

The new French, engaged latch, the best latch ever constructed, per dozen, 2 00

Common house latches, per dozen, 60

I keep a complete assortment of the "National Butt," a perfect right and left butt, loose jointed, worth more than all others put together.—*Every door having this butt (in the buildings that were burned in Tioga February 9th) was saved.*

"A dollar saved is a dollar made." Come and get the prices before you buy, and I will do you good.

Remember, all goods at from TEN to FIFTY PER CENT *below manufacturers' prices.*

J. SCHEIFFELIN, JR.

March 22, 1871 tf

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 speciality, 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.

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.

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 League 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 REXFORD,
Commissioners.

Attest: THOS. ALLEN, Clerk.

March 15. 1871 6w

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, 30 yearling cattle, eleven calves, four pigs, one hog, three hives of bees, 65 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 Admis'rs.

STEREOSCOPES,

VIEWS, ALBUMS, CHROMOS, FRAMES.

—:o:—

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 oak, hickory, bassWood, &c. 45 acres improved; all well watered. The farm known as the "old Phalon 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 Ebersnitz'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 M. 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 OR 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

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 favor 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.

Those goods are as 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, $1.37½, $1.50, $1.62½, $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 $9 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, Fancy Plaids, Suit Goods as well as an entire new stock of Domestics at the lowest cash prices of the season.

March 15, 1871. J. A. PARSONS & CO.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his many patrons and the trading public, that he has made large reductions in prices of his winter stock of

Shawls, Dress Goods, Furs,

GENTS, BOYS and YOUTHS

Ready-Made Clothing!

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, all of which are offered for Cash or Ready Pay at prices that can not fail to give satisfaction. The public are cordially invited to call and examine and be convinced that now is the time to buy cheap. The highest Market Price

Paid for all kinds of Produce.

Wellsboro, Feb. 22, 1871. THOMAS HARDEN

The Largest Establishment in Northern Pa.!

W. C. KRESS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Druggist!

HAVING facilities for buying and handling large quantities of Goods enables him to offer them at the lowest Jobbing prices. In our retail department Goods are sold at a small advance over wholesale prices. A large stock of

STONE, RHODE ISLAND AND WATER LIME,

GLASS, ALL SIZES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE THICK.
PAINTS, ABL KINDS AND COLORS,
VARNISHES AND VARNISH