RULOFF. The oriminal Ruloff has been re-sen tenced, at Elmira, and is to be hung on the 18th day of May next, between the hours of 10 A. M and 2 P. M. Whether he will be hanged by the neck at that time, time alone can decide. This is the third time he has been under sentense of death, and he has managed to slip out of it up to this time. He has committed several murders, and mere crimes than we have time to enumerate of a lesser grade. But he is an educated man : an interesting criminal. George Selwyn would have doated on him ;and it is just possible-though hardly probable—fint he may escape death at the last. That he may escape it in the regular way of the drop, we think more than probable: for we judge him to be the sort of man who, all other chances being gone, will prefer to be his own executioner.

This man has preferred to look on the world as "mine oyster, which I with sword will open." and he has managed to do it pretty effectually. Those who have known him for years, say that an overweening conceit of his own abilities and a corresponding contempt for the balance of mankind, were always characteristic of the man. He has made community his prey for a pretty long lifetime, and, although we are not much in favor of judicial hanging, as a rule, we trust that he will never again be at liberty to carry out his peculiar notions of preying on the world at large, In his case, we believe in legal strangulation.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

After the late election in New Hampshire, our Democratic friends were in sweep the Republicans into merited oblivion; it was the voice of a free people rebuking corruption in high places; it was the death knell of radicalism, etc., etc. They had scarcely dared hone for New Hampshire, and it had gone Democratic as easy as rolling off a log. As for Connecticut, that was morally certain to go Deniocratic in any event. gone Republican, just is unexpectedly as New Hampshire went Democratic. devolve on the Legislature, which, being very decidedly Republican, makes Jewell's election certain.

Three Congressmen were elected cratic nominee for Governor.

That tidal wave don't seem to work with any degree of certainty.

SAN DOMINGO.

The San Domingo Commissioners have finished their report. They express no opinion, and make no recommendation as to the policy of annexadion. The report has been put in type and slips are to be sent to the President dent has his message ready, and will send it to Congress, together with the report, making no recommendation least it is so understood at Washington. It is understood, also, that the whole affair will be quietly left in the hand of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It strikes us that this course will make Senator Sumner's splurge on San Do mingo spread rather thin.

FRANCE.

There has been more fighting in France, insurgents against government | rough. troops-Frenchmen against Frenchmen. On the 3d instant the insurgents advanced on Versailles in two corps, cavalry, made a stampede of it.

ther column. -

REPEAL.

We last week spoke of the success of our Graded School and the importance ference to the bill repealing the annexation law having passed the House of the Legislature to pass such a bill.

So far as the old borough is concerned, except in reference to our school. we think our citizens care but little whether it retains its old or its new boundaries. This opinion, or rather indifference, is not the result of an examination of the subject in its material citizens, against its well known and nursed and made him. We would have bearings, but the reverse, the natural avowed enemies. consequence of having thought but little upon the matter. And yet we think turning reason, that our Democratic of liberty, always; enemies of equality, ed last winter enlarging the boundaries it is not only highly to the interest of cotemporaries no longer deny, but ad- no less; opposers of any and "everythose within the old limits, but also mit the existence of a large organized thing free, from free schools and free more to the interest of those in the new body of men in every Southern State, land to free niggers," as the Richmond road from Wellsboro to Marsh creek part, that this law should not be repealed. Our population is rapidly increas-Sing, and the new comers must have room. Buildings for dwellings and for | blame on the lawless higger, who is al- all progress; to popular education; business purposes are also being built ways the aggressor. They do not ex- and, above all, to everything which apwherever there are vacant lots in the plain,—they do not attempt to explain, pertains in any way to the hated "Yanold borough. We admit that most of -how it happens that these murderous kee." And these men-these unregenthe new comers are brought here by bu- darkies, who are so fearfully dangerous erate rebels—are the grand reserve of siness interests, in view of the railroad to Southern gentlemen, never manage the Democratic party for the Presiden- on this subject, allow me to say, that ited Tripp's mines in this city this morto be completed the coming fall; but it to kill a ghastly Kuklux, while, after tial campaign of 1872. If they do not oftentimes, as in the present instance, ning, and prevented the workmen from is equally true that in choosing a loca- every little unpleasantness, a string of come up to the polls and vote solid, no the member is placed in a very embar- entering the mines. Three miners empeople will go where there funerals is sure to come off, in which are good schools, in preference to going | dead darkies and loyal men figure exinto a place where the facilities for the clusively as central subjects. education of their children are poor, In consequence of the railroad and the evidence has accumulated at Washing- can be depended on to defend their alschool, real estate has nearly doubled ton, that, should we state it in the ag- lies to the end, on any and every ground

coming. A residence for that purpose, tion, and that principally on account of the school facilities of the borough. Repeal the law, and there will be an

equal decline. The beauty of our system, consequent as the rich man's. School facilities of the highest character are open to all .-The man with half a dozen children to educate for the active business of life, but without property, can educate them equally with the children of the rich man who has half a million of dollars. There is no distinction here. The children of the Commonwealth must be educated, and the property of the Commonwealth must educate them. This is the great principle that runs through our republican system. No one denies the fact that our school is a success and that our children are being thoroughly educated-intellectually, morally and physically. To this school, to these super-eminent advantages, the children of the added part were admitted by the law of annexation. Repeal the law, and they are cut off from all these advantages.

It is not much to be wondered at that those who have no children to educate, but have property to be taxed, should object to being made a part of the borough, because it does in some measure increase their taxes; but we cannot conceive how the man with children, be he rich or poor, can object. There are some living within the new part, having considerable real estate, the value of which the annexation law has

greatly augmented, who are laboring hard for repeal. We have no doubt they are honest in their efforts. They bliant, exceedingly: it was the first labor under the hallucination that they rush of the great tidal wave that was to are injured; and if so, they are justifled in seeking a remedy. They are feetly aware of it. That they are a lithighly elated with the increased value the ashamed of the affiliation, speaks of their property;—but what troubles them, is the Assessor's valuation. We admit that if the law could be repealed, the valuation should be lowered, because the very act of repeal would decrease the value. They complain also of the five mills on the dollar more But it happens that Connecticut has than last year. Well, that is necessary to keep the system in successful operation. It can't be done without money, The election was a near thing, and the and where shall the money come from, choice for Governor is pretty sure to except from those who have it? The poor man is not to blame because these men are rich. They have notedy to the Constitution. The pliant leaders of blame for having so much property to the party accept this view of the case, the Republicans; one of them, Kel- them;—but under the present system log, being elected in a district that gave of laws, we do not see how we can re- made a speech against the Kuklux bill, 1600 majority for Euglish, the Demo- lieve them of their heavy burden. In which he took this ground. The borough, and we shall save more than

we lay out in taxes. tate in the new part of the borough, who have been offered, and have refused it, double what they could have got for it a year ago. Are they in the addition, which has doubled in value within a year or two. He has no children to educate, and never had.—
We heard him remark the other day tate in the new part of the borough, to-day, (Friday, the 7th.) The Presi- who have been offered, and have refu- or imbecility,—and can do no possible that he would rather pay one hundred whatever on this subject. We are sordollars annually, in addition to his tax. ry to say it, but it looked that way.es, than to be set back again into the Members were afraid of the effect it

both of which were routed, with heavy gle individual would be a gainer by the down with the strong hand the enemies loss. They had expected the troops to repeal, but we wish them to think so, of this republic. We do not agree with fraternize with them; but the troops and be content. The number that re- them: we have a notion that we are did'nt fraternize worth a cent. On the ally wish for repeal is small, but they supporting a military force for that very contrary, opened on them with big have rights as well as the majority; yet purpose, and we want to see it used in guns and things. The insurgents im- being fellow members of society, their suppressing the enemies of the repubmediately began to develop poor stay- individual wishes must be subordinated lic. We are no upholder of general ing qualities; and when Gen. Vinoy to the wishes of the majority, which in amnesty. We think it very poor poligot on their flank with a large body of this case is very large. We think the time will come, and that not far hence, The latest particulars up to our time when they will be able to say frankly of going to press, will be found in ano- that it was better for them that their wishes did not prevail.

KUKLUX ONCE MORE.

We don't believe in the dogged obstinacy that hangs on to a root long after of sustaining it under our present ten- it is pulled up; or that insists on barkchers. We wish this week to correct a ing at a hole after the squirrel has been desired it on a fairly expressed ballot. mistake we made two weeks ago, in re- gone for the last week; or hangs on to Our platform would then, as now, hang a bag because there has been a ratin it. every employe of government who But we shall keep up a passing notice coolly took an oath to fight for the gov-Representatives, and also to speak of of these Southern outrages, until such ernment, took government patronage the persistent efforts of a few to induce time as a Northern man can settle in and money, with consequent respectathe South without danger of being dri- bility and position, on the ground that ven out by lawless violence as a "carpetbagger;" until such time as the government will protect American citizens, North or South, in their constitutional rights; and until government learns to favor and protect loyal, law-abiding

whose business is to "regulate" the Engulrer declared in 1861. They were has been reported in the House, and "niggers" and "carpetbaggers." They at least consistent—to the last. They also admit the outrages, but lay the are still opposed to everything free; to

Within the past six weeks, a mass of

other respects. If the education of Are such things to be borne in silence efforts which were made in the first jects, then a residence within the dis- whipped in a long, bloody war, and belligerent proceedings without hurttrict is a condition precedent to their then generously pardoned, on their promise of good behavior? They kept anywhere, even within the new part, that promise, by going home with bit- el's onion patch in Western Virginia, is desirable, consequently the demand terness in their hearts and hatred in (at the command of a Democratic Colofor property is increased there also, and their souls for the accursed Yankee, the value increases in proportion. The who, they had been taught to believe, value of real estate in the added part would not fight, but who had neverthehas increased at least thirty per cent, less whipped the chivalric South to a in consequence of the law of annexa stand-still, and then brought it to an unconditional surrender. They kept that promise, by organizing the fragments of their armies into an effective army of bandits and lawbreakers, whose business it should be to annul constituon annexation, is that the poor man's tional amendments, suppress schools

child can be equally well educated here and school teachers, bring the negro to his normal condition (as they put it) of a bright searlet mantle, that should servitude, and stamp out every vestige please the wearer without offending a of Republicanism in the Southern States, so far as terrorism could accomplish it. Congress has not been ignorant of these facts. Both parties know exactly how the case stands, and each has long been ready to pursue the course which seemed most likely to dheckmate the other in the coming election. The leaders of modern Democracy saw success in affliation with the South, provided the Republican element could be eliminated and general amnesty secured for rebels of all grades—from the Davis and Lee caste to the low-down Likens and Simmons clay-eaters. Hence the rabid onslaughts, editorial and Congressional, on everything and everybody who stood in the way of general out making somebody mad. We wish being strong enough in both branches amnesty. They know, and have all the cherubic editor of the New York to secure its passage at any time. It along known, that the Southern Kuklux Klan is one of their strongest and most reliable cards for the Presidential game; and they show a willingness to play it in a manner which quite throws Ah-Sin among the Innocents. Without the aid of this barbarous army of rebel cutthroats, they cannot hope to win in 1872; without affiliation with the remnants of Southern armies, who are as bitter to-day as they were when starving and torturing Union soldiers to death—the great Democratic party stands as much chance of winning the next election, as of being swallowed by an earthquake; and the leaders are perwell for their consciences. That they should deny all charges against their

and no longer deny, but justify. On Monday of last week, Mr. Blair Then why find so much fault about it? speech was simply a tirade of abuse, institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire continent as rapidly as other people desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believed, farther, that we should not permit any against the depredations of an unedu- ging and Congressional abuse, are haveated rising generation? Educate all ing rather a lively time of it. But Mr. our young men as we are doing in the Blair did not have the cheek to deny the outrages charged against his Southern allies; not from any lack of
cheek, we imagine, but because the evidence has reached a point where denial
becomes indicative of tergiversation,—

Soon after my inaugeration as resident a was
waited upon by an agent of President Baez, with
a proposition to annex the Republic of Santo
Domingo to the United States. This gentleman
represented the capacity of the Island, the desire
of the people, and their character and habits,
about as they have been described by the Comthe outrages charged against his Sou-We have in our mind two men in par- cheek, we imagine, but because the evticular, who have considerable real es. idence has reached a point where denial becomes indicative of tergiversation,-

allies, is, perhaps, nátural ; natural, too,

that they should attempt to whitewash

this dirty element to a semblance of re-

spectability. But the Kuklux won't

be whitewashed; won't accept the of-

fered plea of not guilty. On the con-

trary, confesses its crimes and glories

in them, declaring its intention to per-

severe in them until the persecuted

South is freed from carpetbaggers, and

left to make her own laws, according to

es, than to be set back again into the township of Delmar; that he could well afford to pay that, and more, for the advantage he gained to his real estate alone by its being within the borrough.

We have no idea that the law will be repealed, but we wish all men to be satisfied. We are confident that not a single individual would be a gainer by the and be content. The number that really wish for repeal is small, but they have rights as well as the majority; yet being fellow members of society, their individual wishes must be subordinated to the wishes of the majority, which in this case is very large. We think the equilibrian in the lections. They all now might have on the elections. They all now might have on the elections. They all porsonal solicitude upon the subject. My duty being done, yours begins; and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people and of their Representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be pass a bill that required nerve and dispread before the country, and a decision remarked by that tribunal, whose ouristions so sell down with the strong hand the enemies of the government to put down law less-tiefled. We are confident that not a single done, yours begins; and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people and of their Representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be pass a bill that required nerve and dispread before the country, and a decision remarked by the tribunal, whose convictions so sell-down in will and over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people and of their Representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be pass a bill that required nerve and dispread before the country, and a decision remarked by that tribunal, whose convictions so sell-down with the strong hand the enemies of the government of the Representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be pass a bill that required nerve and dispread before the country, and a decision remarked by the report, that t cy that the enemies of a government

cannot help it, and we are sorry for the stand H. G. has taken in this matter. His platform endorsed secession at the outset, provided a majority of the South he should fight for his country in the improbable contingency that she ever needed the fighting skill which she had taught him at much expense, and then, when war actually came, turned on his mother and stabbed the breast that had hung them in 1861;—we would be glad We notice, as a favorable sign of re- to hang them now. They were enemies

Mecca of his dreams, the White House. And so it happens that the unscrupulous, but well drilled party aforesaid. within the last year or two within the gregate, would stagger belief; evidence which the chivalrous leaders of the Kuborough, as well in the new part as the irrefragable, resting on the testimony klux Klan may think it politic to oc-Men coming to Wellsboro to do busispectable, loyal citizens, whose testicate this. But we wish our representthey have a right to do, and thus save
will meet at the Babb school busies in More than they have a right to do, and thus save ness, necessarily wish to reside within mony is not only that of eye witnesses, the limits of the borough. This creates but of men who bear deep soars of the more stiffness in the line of backbone; from parties either favorable or opposed to any other form of the sum mer schools. By order of the Barb schools.

ing anybody's feelings. We remember -with wrath-how we watched a rebnel,) lest somebody should get mad about the way government troops were

then, which H. G. never did.) We seem to remember that there was which should be inspiriting for Northnever paid: the song was never written. It was like offering a reward for mad bull. But a Maine regiment of horse rode through the streets of New York, roaring a song that has gone lies mouldering in the ground." is nt a ches to all parts of the State. healthy song to sing in a bitter Southern town at this day. The author of that song never got his money for composing it; more's the pity. He de erved it. We wish our Senators and Representatives would take a hint from this world without hurting somebody. And we hope Congress may pass a bill putting the Southern States under military law, until the last Kuklux murderer is convicted or driven out of the country; and free speech, free schools and free men stand on as safe ground in South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, or Louisiana, as in Maine or Vermont.

people rule in this country. If they followed by a resolution of congratuladesire, and think necessary, a military force to keep the peace and protect those who do believe in and support a all the Democratic thunder of the House free government, against lawless rufflans who do not,-then, we submit, the military is in order; and we trust it will be put in the hands of the Executive, and that he will finish the war which still seems to hang on in some of the Southern States. Let us have peace.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION. The President has transmitted the

report of the San Domingo commissioners to congress, with a message that we regret our inability to print in full. We have room for a few extracts that will show its general tenor.

"When I accepted the arduous and responsible

position which I now hold, I did not dream of instituting any steps for the acquisition of insu-lar possessions. I believed, however, that our independent Government within the limits of North America to pass from a condition of indeder a Bropean Power. Soon after my inaugeration as President I was

second gentleman from Santo Domingo, who made the sume representations, and who was received in like manner. And now my task is finished, and with it end

The message cincludes as follows: be allowed to participate in its administration, knowing they will do their level best to subvert that same government to their own ends. If the editor of the Tribune thinks differently, we cannot help it, and we are sorry for the indiring the hostility of those who daem that instrring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration; and he who undertaces to conduct the affairs of a great Government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose best interests he has striven to subserve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men. (Signed,)

April 5, 1871.

[Correspondence of the Agitator.] HARRISBURG, April 6, 1871. Three sessions of last week were given to the consideration of the apportionment bill, which finally passed the House on Friday noon, by a strict party vote. It is an amendment to the Senate bill, and will now be returned there for concurrence, and a committee of

conference be appointed. There has been no bill introduced in the House for the repeal of the act passof Wellsboro, as I notice by last week's Agitator, but one to repeal the State unless remonstrated against will probdecided conclusion, and the matter will have just arrived. rest as it is now, unless those interested shall act in the matter. And while up-

ted as the best that can be done. I also notice quite a lecture in your paper in relation to the bill passed by afternoon. One of them is now burnland in our county. If the people are shute.—Elm. Advertiser. a demand for real estate there that does lash on their backs; said scars being a little more strength of knee. We re- to any given subject. It is sufficient, not exist in the adjacent territory, how- deep enough to last a lifetime, and in- member-with a sweaty sensation about in the present instance, to say that sun-

ever near and desirable it may be in flicted by the hands of the Kuklux. the roots of the hair the tremendous dry petitions and requests were sent Notice to Tax payers of Wellsboro. here for the passage of the bill; and after considerable delay, and no one opposing, it was introduced; and if, as the article says, it is unwise legislation, there is plenty of time to be heard in the premises before our refractory Seutheir children be one of the prime ob- at the hands of men whom we first two years of the war, to conduct the after considerable delay, and no one op-

ate will act upon it.* The three most important bills passed by the House this session are still held in committee in the Senate, with no overriding the people, stealing onlons present prospect of their acting upon and things. (We carried a musket them—the main one of which is the appropriation bill-hoping thereby to compel the House to accept and swala handsome sum offered for a war song, low their iniquitous apportionment bill. They are hoping against hope; and ern troops, without being offensive to they were duly notified by Mr. Strang, our "erring sisters." The sum was in his speech upon the subject, that the Republican majority in the House would have a bill satisfactory to themselves, if they remained all summer.

Politics is the raging mania now, and the candidates for official honors at the next fall election are increasing day by day. All political bodies must have a head, and with us the city of Philadelwherever the English language is spo- phia is the center from which radiates ken, and that song was the most offen- the flat of victory or defeat; and with sive one that Southern ears ever listen- the Union League and Grand Army of ed to. Of course it became the song of the Republic located there, they cerour armies; and "John Brown's body tainly do wield an influence that rea-

Our Pine Creek and Jersey Shore railroad bill, of which we were so sanguine at the opening of the session, seems to hang like an incubus upon the body politic, and the scales are so evenly balanced that we cannot determine whether they will go up or down. The this, and understand that you cannot only drawback now is the fear of the put down a powerful organization without making somebody mad. We wish being strong enough in both branches the cherubic editor of the New York to secure its passage at any time. If Tribune could be brought to see that this measure—so vital to the interests of you cannot make an effective fight in la great portion of the State—is finally defeated, its friends will know upon whom to charge its failure :- it were better for him that he were made Min-

ister to St. Domingo.

The contract for the State printing has finally been let, B. Singerly, the present contractor, being the successful bidder at 411 per cent. below the amo't stipulated by act of Assembly, which will, under the supplement of March 27, 1871, be a great saving to the State One word as to military rule. The from that heretofore paid. This was tion by the Republicans upon their success in Connecticut, which called out -and after two sessions spent in debate. the resolution was passed by a party vote. The following morning the news was not quite so encouraging, and it looked as if our resolution was going back on its originators; but time, that makes all things even, will finally set

the matter at rest. A resolution is to be offered in the House limiting the introduction of private bills to the 14th of April, which will pass, being the first definite move toward the final adjournment of the Legislature. Those of the members who are engaged in agriculture, are getting anxious to return home for their The message is not well calculated to spring labors, but the city members are increase Mr. Sumner's popularity.— very indifferent as to the time of closing, and seem to be willing to remain all summer. When both branches learn the fact that their services are no

longer needed to protect the interests of

the Commonwealth, they will then

have learned a fact of which the people were cognizant many weeks ago. April thus far has been as fitful as a coquette; now sunshine, now storm, heat and cold, wind and calm, until the weather prognosticators are lost in the for: but we know that after the storm comes the sunshine, and after the winter the summer. The fleecy clouds weave themselves into fantastic shapes, and the red glow of the evening sunset Brant art thou in heaven, O star of the evening, and brighter still the full moon's glowing orb. We hall thy coming as the weary traveler the green osses of the desert, as the wayworn wanderer the welcome light of home. Move

*But the people never heard a whisper about the matter, until the news came that such a bill had passed the House. It seems that whenever a few individuals desire a law to further their ends, they have but to petition the Legislature quietly-and they have the law.-[ED.

on in thy beauty, thou queen of night.

About one week since, (on Monday, the 2d instant,) the Democratic leaders in Connecticut footed up their anticipated victory after the following consolatory fashion:

"Governor English (Dem.) will be re elected by 3,500 majority.

In the first Congressional district Goodrich (Dem.) will be elected over Strong (Rep.) by 500 In the second Congressional district Kendrick

The second Congressional district Kendrick (Dem.) will be elected over Kellogg (Rep.) by 1000 majority.

In the third Congressional district Steadman (Dem.) will be elected over Starkweather (Rep.) by 250 majority.

In the fourth Congressional district Barnum (Dsm.) will be re-elected by 2,000 majority.

In the Senate there will be a Democratic majority of four or five.

jority of four or five.

In the lower house there will be a Democratic majority of twelve or thirteen." The election has resulted in a Repul lican victory, and the Democratic rooster crows very gently.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

Paris, April 7.—The situation is hourly becoming more alarming. The forces of the Commune are growing stronger and bolder. It is believed they have 100,000 men, who will boldly fight government troops, retain the conquered positions and make no advances for peace. A battle is raging in the fields between Chotillon and Vanvers. From the latter place the insurgents maintain an incessent fire from behind the fort. Crowds of women and children, frantic with grief, are searching each ambulance as it arrives for the bodies of their husbands and fathers. The slaughter on both sides yesterday and to-day was fearful.

RIOT AT SCRANTON.

SCRANTON, April 7. Armed miners parade the streets, and burning coal breakers terrify the citizens. Some blood has been shed, and more must be. The military have been called out, and two thousand troops will arrive toably pass. In the case of the borough morrow. The utmost consternation extension, the public sentiment seems prevails everywhere. Until to-night to be so equally divided that it is im- the city authorities have been ignored to be so equally divided that it is im— the city authorities have been ignored possible for Mr. Strang to come to any and overawed. Three hundred troops deviced can't be beat.

Buttertubs, Pails, Firkins, and Ashton Salt to possible for Mr. Strang to come to any and overawed. Three hundred troops ed. Prices can't be beat.

A band of five hundred men, armed rassing position, as it is impossible to ployed at the works were shot down satisfy all parties; but acting in the in- dead in cold blood by the mob, and othterest of the majority should be accepers were beaten with stones so that they will probably die.

Two coal breakers were destroyed this the House regulating taxes on unseated ing, with about 200 tons of coal in the

J. E. WEBSTER, Sec'y.

Those who pay the receiver between the 18th of April, and the 18th of May next, will pay the Those paying after that date will be required to pay five per cent in addition to the rate.

R. B. WEBB.

April 8th, 1871.

IN DIVOROB .- To Sarah M. Hall: You are hereby notified that John M. Hell has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tiogs county for a divorce from the bonds of matri-mony, and that said Court has appointed Mondar, the 29th day of May, 1871, for the hearing of said applicant in the premises; on which occasion you may attend if you think proper.

April 12, 1874 4w E. A. FISH, Sheriff.

WANTED.—Agents and peddlers to sell a thoroughly good domestic article wanted in every family. No competition. Exclusive territory given. Business very pleasant. Agents have sold three dozen, netting \$30 profit, per day. One sold \$50 in a small town, another 1800 in five towns, another 31 in calling on 33 families. Outfit, \$3. No danger of imposition. Best of references given. Send fer circular, to 102 Weathington streat. Boston. Mass. 102 Washington atreet, Boston, Mass. LITTLEFIBLD & DAME. April 12, 1871 1w

Executrix's Notice. ETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted on the estate of John J. Bernauer, deceased, late of Gaines township, all persons indebted to said estate and those having claims against the same will settle with
HULDAH A. BHRNAUER,
Gaines, April 12, 1871 6w* Hxec':

Administrator's Notice. ETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having

HOUGHTON, ORR & CO., STONY FORK, PA.

Manufacturers of Buggies, Sulkies,

Platform Spring, Truck and

Lumber Wagons,

CUTTERS, SLEIGHS AND BOB SLEDS

We are prepared to do anything in our line on short notice and in the best manner. Satis-

HOUGHTON, ORR & CO. HASTINS & COLES, Agts, Wellsboro.

Stony Fork, April 5, 1871. W. W. WEBB, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Orrige-Opening out of Hastings & Cole'

Lots of New Goods!

COME TO

T. L. BALDWIN & CO'S TIOGA, PA.

and see a nice stock of Goods for the

FALL & WINTER,

Ladies DKESS GOODS -all styles, colors and patterns-ALPACAS, POPLINS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, &c., &o.

BEAUTIFUL Winter SHAWLS. and a large assortment to select from OLOAKS 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

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.

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

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of E. B. & J. D. Campbell & Co., at Nelson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the name of E. B. Campbell & Co., who will receive all book accounts, notes, &c., and will pay all demands against said firm.

E. B. CAMPBELL,
J. D. CAMPBELL,
HIRAM MERRIT.

Nelson, Feb 1, 1871 Nelson, Feb 1, 1871

NOTICE—The business heretofore conducted by H B & J B Campbell & Co, will be conducted by E B Campbell and H Merrit, at the old stand. All persons indebted to said firm, are particularly requested to make prompt payment and save costs.

E. B. CAMPBELL & CO.

March 29, 1871 3*

MONEY! MONEY!

The Cheapest Place in Town to Buy vour

Groceries,

Truman Brothers.

Terms Strictly Cash!

April ö, 1870.

NEW GOODS AT

L. F. TRUMAN A. A. TRUMAN

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 sexoral 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 assertment of low and

Marseilles Quilts.

medium priced Silks and Poplins, and a fair assortment of the better qualities.

We have a first-class assortment, in regular and extra sizes, white and colored, at very low

Lace Curtains.

We have a very said stock, from the lowest prices newards, as fine as needed. \$1,75,\$2,\$2,60, 10, 64, 50,\$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 scamless) 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.

Wellsboro, Feb. 22, 1871.

J. A. PARSONS & CO.

THOMAS HARDEN

ARRANGEMENTS! THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his many patrous 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!

OLOTHS, 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 covered that now is the time to buy cheap. The highest Market Price

Paid for all kinds of Produce.

Stoves! Stoves! Having on hand a large stock of Tin, Stoves



to announce that he has at a great outlay, added to the usual stock of the old stand on MAIN STREET, WELLSBORG. complete assortment of Shelf Hardware. which he enumerate the following articles SPIKES: X CUT, MILL, HAND AND BUCK SAWS, BUTTS, STRAP HINGES. CARPENTER'S TOOLS. PUMPS

AXES, AUGERS, BITTS BITT-STOCKS, HATCHETS, CHISELS. SHOVELS, SPADES, FORKS BENCH SCREWS, WOOD SCREWS, CARRIAGE

BOLTS, BURRS, SKEINS, WASHERS PIPE BOXES, AXLE-TREES, ELLIP-TIO SPRINGS, HORSE SHOES, HOOP, BAR, & BAND IRON, GRINDSTONE HANGINGS, CORN POPPERS, SAUSAGE CUTTERS AND STUFFERS COMBINED. Also, PISTOLS, PISTOL CARTRIDGES, POWDER AND CAPS, PATENT BARNDOOR HANGINGS.

a new thing, and made for use. These are but a few of the many articles composing the stock of Hardware. I invite the public to call and examine for themselves. I aim to keep the best quality of goods in my line; and all work to order done promptly and well.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, AT FACTORY PRICES Wellsboro, Feb. 1,1871-1y. WILLIAM ROBERTS.