The Agitator.

CIRCULATION.....1,900.

P. C. VAN GELDER, Editor and Proprietor.

Wellsborough, Pa.:

Wednesday, May 3, 1871.

Hon. Henry Sherwood will please accept our thanks for Congressional speeches, public documents, etc., which have found their way to our table thro' his courtesy. Politically, we are opposed to Mr. Sherwood; socially, we like him. He is a gentleman in the best sense of the term; and we endorse him as a desirable neighbor and a stanch friend. We think it a mistake to elect a Democratic Congressman from a strong Republican district; but, if such an one is to be elected, we could not name a man less objectionable than Henry Sherwood.

No one familiar with *Harpers' Weekly* has failed to notice the telling caricatures of the Pope, by the artist Nast, which have been published from time to time in that journal. To retaliate, it is reported that the School Board of this city have voted to take off the list of books used in the public schools of New York, all books published by the Harpers. The Harpers can no doubt stand this; can the schools?—*N. Y. Mercantile Journal.*

The schools must stand it. N. York is under the control of Tammany. Tammany cannot rule without the Irish Catholic vote. The priests control that vote, and will not allow it to be cast for any party that goes for liberty of conscience, or freedom of speech, thought and action. The inference is plain enough.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

According to the best information we can get, the apportionment bill gives a Republican majority in the Senate of one; in the House, four. It is at least better than a minority; but we fear it will, or may be, found too small. Perhaps it is the best compromise we could make under the circumstances; and it is claimed that some districts which were reckoned as Democratic, are quite as likely to go Republican. We are not entirely satisfied with the result, but it might have been worse.

FRANCE.

It is sufficient to say that the state of affairs in France is about as distinct and understandable as an invoice of jute chignons that has got tangled by a buzz saw. The only clear points that we can gather from the latest telegrams, establish three facts:

1st. Everybody is fighting--except those who can get away from the muss; and nobody knows what it is all about.

2d. The French Government—whoever or whatever that may be—can't pay the first installment of the indemnity.

3d. The Reds are getting rather the worst of it.

P. S. If any more definite news come to hand before we go to press, we will make a note of it.

THE PRESIDENT AND SAN DOMINGO.

We have watched with some interest our Democratic contemporaries since the President's temperate and statesmanlike message on the San Domingo question was submitted to the country. Some of them are silent altogether, on the hypothesis, we suppose, that when you can say nothing against a political opponent, you had better say nothing at all. A few pass the matter by with a sneer, one has a word of cautious approval, and several have the refreshing candor to explain it by saying that, now the President has been forced to back down, he is trying to shift the matter from his own shoulders to the people. Well: we rather incline to the notion that such questions really may as well be referred to the people for adjudication.

We do not say that such reference is in accordance with modern Democracy; but we rather like the principle—And the man who does not know better than to put himself on record as opposed to that principle, must find the top of his head too nearly on a level with his ears for successful editing.

BEREA REVIVED.

Many of our readers will remember something of Berea, a village in Kentucky, especially obnoxious to the chivalry, in that the inhabitants are mainly Northerners and Abolitionists. It will be recollected that just before the rebellion, some forty well mounted cavaliers went to the village of Berea and drove out the inhabitants, being endorsed in that outrage by the Southern, and apologized for in the Northern Democratic papers of that time.

We recollect reading an account of the affair in a Louisville paper, wherein it was especially urged that the company which drove the Bereans from their homes was composed of *gentlemen*, respectable and wealthy citizens, who were forced into this move by the persistence with which these inoffensive Bereans advanced their Abolition doctrines, to the great detriment of slave owners and discontent of the bifurcated property wherein their souls delighted. We had supposed Berea an old story; that, there being no slavery in Kentucky, there could be no further necessity for persecuting or ostracising the Abolitionist. It seems we have been mistaken. The chivalry owe the Bereans a grudge not to be paid off in one generation. This time they have "taken it out" of a well known and exemplary citizen, by flogging, of which the following partial account is clipped from the New York (*Tribune* of April 24th:

W. W. Wheeler, a pious and exemplary man, Trustee of the college at Berea, Ky., went last week to Fitchburg, in Estill county, on business. He attended a prayer meeting of colored people in the evening, and on his way back to the tavern where he had left his wife and child, was shot at by two or three ruffians, but escaped. Long after midnight, the house was surrounded by a band of Kuklux; the craven landlord came to Mr. Wheeler's door and made him get up; he was seized and dragged into the street in his night dress, taken a quarter of a mile into the woods, beaten until he was nearly senseless, then allowed to breathe and refresh himself while his torturers discussed the propriety of hanging him. It was decided to give him a dozen more lashes and order him out of town. This was done "to whip his Northern principles out of him," as the gentlemen engaged in the business asserted.—There were twenty or thirty lodgers at the tavern, and a large number of the employes of the neighboring iron works within call, but no one lifted voice or hand. This statement of Mr. Wheeler is not substantially denied by any one, and is energetically supported by the Rev. J. G. Fee, a well known minister of the Gospel in Kentucky.

As a rule, we go in for the largest liberty; we are disposed to make liberal allowance for the playful eccentricities of chivalrous youth—long debarred from its legitimate sports by tyrannical amendments. But this thing of terrorizing Northern men and negroes by such heartless and cowardly outrages as the above, gets to be monotonous after a few hundred repetitions. We want to see the programme changed, by a few regiments of regular troops under such a leader as Sheridan, who would be likely to make the game run more equally. Perhaps military law is not the best possible condition for a republic, but it may become a necessity; and, in any event, it is better than lawlessness and anarchy. The case of Mr. Wheeler is only one among thousands of similar cases; we quote it, because it is fresh, and so well attested that no one, so far as we have seen, pretends to deny it. We close by quoting again from the *Tribune:*

"We think it a blunder no less than a crime, that the Democrats allowed the Republicans alone to initiate and carry through Congress the necessary legislation for the treatment of this corroding evil. The crime and the blunder will both be aggravated, if they persist in nullifying, so far as they can, the efforts of the men of good will to bring this reign of lawlessness to an end."

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The Joint Commission will have concluded its work by this date, and the United States Senate will convene on the 10th, to approve or disapprove of the result they may have arrived at.—Of course every "special" of a leading newspaper knows just what they have been doing. A Washington special says the British members have received dispatches from their Government "approving the treaty recently made by them and the United States Commissioners for the settlement of the Alabama Claims question."

It is stated that the Arbitrator is to be the Emperor of Brazil; which we hope may prove true, believing, as we do, that Don Pedro is the ablest ruler on either side of the Atlantic, and no enemy to the prosperity of the U. States. Another account says that the Commission have arrived at no solution of the Alabama claims and fishery question, and that there is small prospect of their making any arrangement that will be satisfactory to the Senate and people of the United States.

We have small faith in joint high commissions, and circumlocution offices; we trust the honorable body of men who were appointed to settle grave national questions, have enjoyed themselves and had a pleasant time generally. We hope they may reach the shores of Albion with favorable opinions of us, and unimpaired digestion; but we are not sanguine of results. Heavy bodies move majestically, and slowly—not always in a right line. In the mean time, let us say that all pretense of "specials," who pretend to know just what the Commission has been doing, is mere sham—guess work. The Commission has kept, and is likely to keep, its own counsel.

We learn from the report of the Bureau of Statistics that the imports for the month ending 31, 1871, were $41,308,470; domestic exports, $48,577,795; foreign exports, $1,744,325. For the month ending January 31, 1870, imports, $37,084,717; domestic exports, $36,285,700; foreign exports, $4,419,159. For the seven months ending January 31, 1871, imports, $279,890,603; domestic exports, $275,610,391; foreign exports, $15,228,386. For the seven months ending January 31, 1870, imports, $251,190,469; domestic exports, $229,945,023; foreign exports, $17,670,268.

The value of imports carried in American vessels during the seven months ending January 31, 1871, $77,880,503; domestic exports, $104,990,102; foreign exports, $5,483,303. Imports carried in foreign vessels, $193,413,288; domestic exports, $194,163,805; foreign exports, $8,341,754. In other vehicles, imports, $8,637,812; domestic exports, $3,224,153; foreign exports, $1,403,329.

For the seven months ending January 31, 1870, the value of imports carried in American vessels was $78,273,504; domestic exports, $105,167,504; foreign exports, $6,376,363. Amount of imports carried in foreign vessels, $172,916,866; domestic exports, $179,110,944; foreign exports, $11,293,900.

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse January 31, 1871, was $46,804,589, against $52,676,735, January 31, 1870.

A NICE MAN.

They have got a Judas in the Republican branch of the New York Legislature: not a cheap, old fashioned Judas, who can be bought for thirty ten cent pieces, but a high priced, 19th century Judas, with all the modern improvements. This Judas hails from Chatauqua county, 2nd district, where he was elected under the name of Orange S. Winans; and the charge against him is, selling his vote to the Tammany Ring for $100,000!

The charge seems pretty clearly made out, and the culprit scarcely attempts a defense. Republican papers have taken him up, and he is getting pretty roughly handled—in print. We give a specimen or two of the way he is being passed around:

WINAN'S SACRIFICE.—After receiving the announcement on Saturday that Winans had sold out, we had only time to say that the shameless apostate was the servant of the Erie railway at Dunkirk. The fact however was sufficiently explanatory of his action, because it is well known that Mr. Tweed is one of the Directors of that company. It was easy to see that the "boss" knew exactly where to look for his man. The bribe is put by some as high as $100,000. We think it must have been something heavy, for the traitor has probably sacrificed his home and his business along with his conscience and his political reputation. The Erie managers will not want so unpopular an agent, even if the unhappy man is so lost to shame as to attempt to brave the public scorn of his constituents by returning to dwell among his former friends and neighbors.—*Buffalo Ad'.*

After a more protracted search than Diogenes had for an honest man, the Democrats have succeeded in finding a Republican knave, in the person of Orange S. Winans, member of Assembly from Dunkirk, Chatauqua county. The bargain was probably consummated during the night. The price has not been published; but it is said to be in the neighborhood of $100,000.—This is more than his prototype received from the high priests; but the price of treason is higher now than then, and the priests of Tammany have more ready cash than those of the Temple.—*Albany Jour.*

The Republicans of his district sent him a Bible and a rope by express, with the following note:

"O. S. Winans, member from the 2d district, Chatauqua county, Assembly chamber, Albany, N. Y.: We send you a copy of the Bible and a strong rope. Ask your friends (if you have any) to assist you. Should you return to Dunkirk, we will try and have you viewed from the standpoint you deserve.

"REPUBLICANS OF WESTERN N. YORK."

The following is worthy the attention of every thinking man:

One hundred thousand dollars did the work! Republicans! is there nothing alarming in the fact that there is an organization in this State which can afford to pay such an enormous sum of money for one man's vote? Whence came the money? From the people's pockets. The canal revenues of the past year which did not find their way into the State Treasury, revenues amounting to more than $2,000,000, and the taxes wrested from the people of the city of New York, have given the Tammany organization a fund, compared with which $100,000 are but a tithe. The State is groaning under this despotism. But the end is near at hand; Tammany paid more dearly than it supposed for Mr. Winan's vote. It paid with the loss of power at the next election.—*Syracuse Jour.*

A hundred thousand dollars is a good pile; but we don't want it—not if we have to earn it by encouraging our friends to send us ropes and bibles.—We do not believe Winans got any such amount, but we think he earned it, as he will be quite ready to confess in the course of a twelvemonth. We do not know if he is a father; but if he has children, he ought to leave them something handsome in the way of money; it being the only desirable thing he is likely to leave behind him—in case he should use that rope. And let us rejoice that *we* have no Judases in the Pennsylvania Legislature; that all our Republican Representatives are above the bribery of Tom Scott, and incorruptible by Central or other railroads—let alone the small fry who seek for private bills, from one-horse corporations to new counties, whereof the foundation is in the healing waters of Minnequa.

THE KUKLUX BILL.

As it passed both branches of Congress and was signed by the president, we print below.

The democrats in Congress saw fit to address the world generally and the American people especially, on the passage of this bill.

We do not, as a general thing, get excited on addresses and speeches, in or out of Congress.

But if we ever saw an address from a body of men which proposed to represent common sense, let alone democracy. So utterly barren of what it professed, our memory fails us. It is the weakness of the client who has no case: of the criminal caught in the act; of the pettifogger whose client pleads guilty. We hope our readers will study this law carefully, and that the President will show as much knee joint and backbone in the enforcements of this law as he did in "fighting it out on this line."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress; such proceedings to be prosecuted in the several District or Circuit Courts of The United States, which are subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of the act of the 9th of April, 1866, entitled, "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication," and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

SES. 2. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force, the government of the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the government of the United States, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office of trust or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof, or by force, intimidation or threat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, district or place where his duties as such officer might lawfully be performed, or to injure him in his person or property, on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his person while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office; or to injure his property so as to molest, hinder, interfere with or impede him in the discharge of his official duty; or by force, intimidation or threat to deter any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying in any matter pending in such court, fully and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation, or threat, to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or shall conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway or the premises of another for the purpose either directly or indirectly, or depriving any person or any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws, or shall conspire together for the purpose of in any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing or defeating the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or his property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or class of persons to the equal protection of the laws, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any citizen of the United States lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful manner toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector of President or Vice President of the United States as a member of the Congress of the United States or to injure any such citizen in his person or property on account of such support or advocacy, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, or District or Supreme Court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offenses, shall be punished by a fine not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the Court may determine, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, as the Court may determine, or by both such fine and imprisonment, as the Court may determine. And if any one or more persons engaged in any such conspiracy shall do or cause to be done, an act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more of the persons engaged in such conspiracy, such action to be prosecuted in the proper District or Circuit Court of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such Courts under the provisions of the act of April 9, 1866, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication."

SEC. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall from any cause fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States, or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia, or the land or naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section, shall be delivered to the Marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State, the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of the act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations; and, whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the government of the United States, during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgement the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, provided, that all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled, "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, 1863, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the Court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section; provided, further, that the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse; and provided, also, that the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

SEC. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any Court of the United States upon any inquiry, hearing or trial of any suit, proceeding or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act, who shall, in the judgement of the Court, be in complicity with any such combination or conspiracy; and every such shall, before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing or trial, take and subscribe an oath, in open Court, that he has never, directly or indirectly, counseled, advised or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy; and each and every person who shall take this oath and shall therin swear falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against the crime, and the first section of the act entitled "An act defining additional causes of challenge, and describing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States Courts," approved June 17, 1862, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That any person or persons having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done and mentioned in the second section of this act are about to be committed, and having power to prevent, or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful acts shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the same injured or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such first named person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented, and such damage may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper Circuit Court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action, provided that such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have occurred; and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased person shall have such action therefore, and may recover not exceeding $5,000 damages therein for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

SEC. 7. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law, except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto; and any offense heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

For several days past our dailies have been freighted with sad news from France. Frenchmen are killing Frenchmen at a pretty heavy daily average, and everybody seems to agree that the killing is utterly useless—much of it wanton, even. Farther: nearly all agree in laying the blame on the Communists—the Reds. The Reds have much to answer for, past and present, but they are not so utterly in the wrong as represented; and it strikes us that they represent—badly, we admit—the republican element of France more fully than any other party or clique. That they will be put down, after much useless bloodshed, is almost certain. That the Germans will assist in suppressing them, we suppose to be a foregone conclusion, otherwise the result might be doubtful. But the revolution will have had its uses and taught its lessons, and France will be a step nearer to genuine republicanism. One of these lessons will have been learned by a venal church and corrupt priesthood, and the lesson will not be lost.—The Reds have some bloody deeds to atone for; but the bloodiest, most brutally murderous episode, or event, in French history, was not of their conceiving. The massacre of St. Bartholomew was the work of Romish priests; and it transcends the horrors of the hundred days, as the cruelties of Nero transcend the scalping frolics of a petty Indian chieftain.

A Butcher Poisoned.

BOSTON, April 18.—An inquest held in Brighton, Massachusetts, yesterday, to investigate the death of Geo. Temple, a butcher, developed facts showing a common practice of dressing and sending to the Boston market carcasses of beef cattle trampled to death in the cars or affected with cattle disease. The inquest showed that Temple's death was caused by blood poison inoculated into his system while dressing a dead ox taken from the yard of the Boston and Albany railroad company, the deceased being in the employ of Augustus Weitz, and that Weitz sent the meat to market with other beef.—*El. Adv.*

The champion mail distributors are not in the New York post office. The Overland Mail coach drivers can beat them and give odds. A gentleman recently arriving at Fort Ellis, says that his coach picked up three mail bags, thrown off from coaches preceding him, and it was not a very good day for mail bags either. They used to pitch the sacks into the Platte, at Kearney crossing, but they don't carry them that far now.—*Ex.*

Advices from Montana led us to fear more trouble with the Indians on the northern border. There are many indications of an intention on their part to take the field again this summer against isolated settlements. The only band known to be peaceful is the one exterminated last spring.—*Day.*

HERMAIC LECTURES.—The next lecture will be given by Hon. William Parsons, of London, England, on the evening of May 12.—Mr. Parsons came to this country last fall, recommended in the warmest terms by the leading journals and statesmen of England; and his instant success, constant and growing popularity in the American lecture field, verify the truth of the high encomiums which attended and preceded him to our shores. He stands among the first on the lecture platform; of a commanding figure, fine presence and pleasing manners. His eloquence is said to be of the magnetic order, that fascinates and electrifies his audience,—and has been favorably compared to that of Wendell Phillips, the *ne plus ultra* of American orators. Mr. Parsons has scarcely lectured before a society that has not sought to re-engage him; and in a number of instances he has complied, by giving from three to seven lectures in the same place—lecture committees desiring to complete their courses with him alone. In one instance he was re-called to deliver *nine* successive lectures. He is now filling an engagement in Boston, speaking twice a week during the month of April and the first week of May. This is good, *prima facie* evidence of Mr. Parsons's ability as a lecturer. Boston is a smart town, and thinks she knows a thing or two about lectures and lecturers, is chary of her smiles, and endorses only the XX, A., No. I.

"Richard Brinsley Sheridan," the subject of Mr. Parsons's lecture, was said by Lord Byron to have written the best farce, and comedy, and spoken the best speech in the English language. Don't fail to hear Parsons, May 12th.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.—We do not like to occupy space in talking about our paper or business unnecessarily; but we just want to mention that our advertising business and subscription list have increased, and are increasing weekly, at a rate that is at least flattering and satisfactory to us. We do not expect to please everybody: we do not hope to run an independent paper, according to our own notions of right and wrong, without making our share of enemies. Every man knows that no one who is at all decided in his views and open in expressing them, can hope to dodge the unpleasant fact that somebody has taken offense at his course. We do not complain of this; do not particularly regret it. And we only pen this brief note to thank the friends who have made and are making the *Agitator* a success, and to say that, so long as our subscription increases as it has for the past few months, the *Agitator* is not likely to fail for lack of patrons. The increase of business obliges us to issue a fly sheet this week, and yet we are obliged to leave over a large amount of reading matter that ought to appear in this issue. If our business continue to increase, we shall be obliged to enlarge the paper within the current year.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Executors, Administrators and Guardian named below have filed their accounts in the Register's office for Tioga county, and that said accounts will be presented to the Orphans' Court for said county, at a session of said court to be held at Wellsboro, on Monday, the 29th day of May, 1871, at two o'clock P. M., for allowance and confirmation:

Accounts of John W. Guernsey, Guardian of Sylvester Gee, Edward Nims and Emogene Nims, minor children of Sarah Nims, late of Tioga, deceased.

Account of Samuel Swimlar, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Swimlar, late of Westfield, deceased.

Account of Samuel H. Lovegood and Isaac B. Werling, Executors of the last will and testament of John Lovegood, late of Liberty, deceased.

Account of Henry H. Ingham, Administrator, cum testamento annexo, of the estate of Joseph Ingham, late of Deerfield, deceased.

Account of Darwin Thompson, Administrator of the estate of Elijah F. Jennings, late of Charleston, deceased.

Account of George W. Phelps and Russel Crandall, Executors of the last will and testament of V. C. Phelps, late of Osceola, deceased.

Account of Martha J. Staples, Administratrix of the estate of Jacob Conley, late of Chatham, deceased.

Account of John I. Mitchell, Administrator, de bonis non, cum testamento annexo, of the estate of Jacob Pruteman, late of Tioga, deceased.

D. L. DEANE, Register.

Wellsboro, May 3, 1871 4w

TO FARMERS.

HAVING purchased the famous horse Cassius M. Clay, who is a son of noted Henry Clay, and a half brother of the noted trotters George M. Patchin and Judy Thorn, I will stand him the present season at Wellsboro, with the exception of Tuesday and Wednesday of every second week, when he will be at Tioga, at Smith's hotel. Terms: $25 to insure, $40 per span. See posters for particulars.

C. J. WHEELER.

Wellsboro, May 3, 1871 3m

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Tioga county, bearing date February 10, 1871, the undersigned, guardian of Albert Taylor, John Taylor, Martha Taylor, George Taylor and Edgar Taylor, minor children of Daniel Taylor, deceased, late of Chatham township, in said county, will expose to sale at public vendue, at the Court House in Wellsboro, on *Monday, the 29th day of May,* 1871, at half past one P. M., the following described real estate, the property of said minors, to wit:

The undivided one-half of all that certain lot of land situate in Chatham township, Tioga county, Pa., bounded on the north by the highway, on the east by Jacob Ham and Jos. Knapp, on the south by James and E. Davis and on the west by E. Davis and Harrison Smith; containing thirty-seven and one-half acres. Terms of sale made known at time and place of sale.

LORINDA M. HAM,
Guardian.

May 3, 1871 3w

Administratrix's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted on the estate of Elisha Soule, deceased, late of Farmington township, all those indebted to said estate, and those having claims against the same, will settle with

POLLY SOULE, Adm'x.

Farmington, May 3, 1871 6w

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have made application for tavern licenses and eating house licenses, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Tioga county, the 20th day of May, instant, at two o'clock P. M., when all interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN F. DONALDSON, Pro'y.

HOTELS.

L. J. Kimble, Lawrenceville.
L. Phillips, Fall Brook.
James Patterson, Blossburg.
J. Wilson, "
D. W. Hibbard, Rutland.
C. W. Wheeler, Union.*
Orson Edgcomb, Westfield.*

EATING HOUSES.

Hurly & Hayes, Blossburg.
Martin Scully, Blossburg.

May 3, 1871 4w

The Thorough Bred

MAMMOTH JACK, Henry Clay, Jr., will stand on the farm of the subscriber, in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa., the present season.

PEDIGREE.—Henry Clay, Jr., is five years old, and 14 hands high. His sire was imported from Malta, Spain, to Kentucky, from there to Missouri, at an expense of $5,000. His dam is a thorough bred jennet, of the Andrew Jackson stock, and he is a sure foal-getter. Many of his colts are from 16 to 17 hands high.

Those who wish to raise large, fine mules, will do well to look at this animal before going farther. Terms reasonable. Pasturage furnished when desired.

Also, on the same farm, a full blooded Devon bull, of the best breed. F. D. BUNNELL.

May 3, 1871 3m

FOR SALE.—A choice lot of pure Chester White pigs; also four breeding sows, three new wirh pig by the boar "Young America."—Also, two Alderney bulls—one imported—and four cows. Prices reasonable.

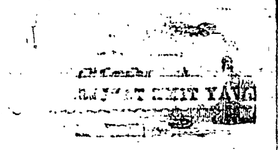
L. C. BENNET.

Wellsboro, May 3, 1871 3t

NEW FIRM.

A. M. Ingham & Co.,

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity that they have purchased the *entire stock of*



DRUGS AND MEDICINES

formerly owned by P. R. Williams, and are adding to the stock a fine line of Goods, consisting of

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, Yankee Notions, Paints. Oils, Varnishes, Varnish Brushes, Paint Paint Brushes,

Fishing Tackle,

and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. In the line of

Wall Paper, Window Shades and Fixtures,

we cannot be undersold. Call and examine Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to Physicians Prescriptions, and compounded at all hours.

The patronage of the public is solicited

A. M. INGHAM. INGHAM & CO.
V. KLOCK.

May 4, 1871.

Ladies' Millinery AND FURNISHING STORE!

MRS. SOFIELD has a complete assortment of the latest styles of

Millinery and Furnishing Goods,

which she is selling at unusually low prices.

MILLINERY

of every discription to suit everybody, and

FURNISHING GOODS,

including *Ladies' Ready-Made Dresses*, a complete outfit, that cannot fail to please the ladies.

Please call and examine Goods and prices.

STORE opposite Post Office, Main Street.

Mrs. A. J. SOFIELD.

Wellsboro May 4, 1870. tf

SALE.

THE undersigned, owners of a Portable Engine, with a Carding Machine, two Lathes and a run of French Burr Stones attached, are prepared to fill orders in their business at East Charleston, Pa.

The above property is in good running order, and will be sold at a fair price, and on reasonable time.

For particulars, inquire of Alonzo Whitney on the premises, or G. W. MERRICK,

May 4, 1871-tf. Wellsboro, Pa

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Lafayette Down, deceased, late of Sullivan township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate and those indebted to the same are notified to call for settlement of the same, on

LORENZO DOUD,
E. W. JAQUISH,
Adm'rs.

May 4, 1871-6w.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

Of Tioga County for the Year 1871, as follows:

BLOSS.	CLASS.	TAX.			
			Schring & Miller	12	12½
Heirech, Ely & Co.	14	$7	Lutz & Brother	14	7
Jacob Miller,	11	15	B Seleman	14	7
H W Holden,	14	7	F Thomas	11	7
Fuller & Horton,	14	7	Henry Wolhaf	14	7
J L Bolden, drugs	14	7	JORDAN.		
A-R Hasey	14	7	Job Doane	14	7
J P Taylor	14	7	Wm Blackwell	14	7
Drake & James	8	20	MAINSBURG.		
J Van Ordn, rectifier			B Parkhurst	11	7
Wm Sage, eating H	8	5	R H Dibold	14	7
James Kelley	14	7	J M Clark	14	7
B A Murray, E H	8	5	G D Mahi, drugs	11	7
S E Caldwell, E H	8	5	Aaron Dodge	14	7
Morris Tuck	14	7	MANSFIELD.		
J A Morley, E H	8	5	Pitts Brothers	13	10
Joseph Maxwell	14	7	G W Snyder	11	7
B Smith	14	7	Do billiards, 3 tables		50
James Trobey	14	7	R C Olney	11	7
Jacob Redlick	14	7	J W Jaquish	14	7
Hayes & Hurley	11	7	N Kingsley	11	7
Morris Run C Co	5	60	G V Elliott, drugs	14	7
M L Bacon, drugs	14	7	Wesley Pitts	11	7
Bowen & Co	11	7	J W Wilhelm	14	7
E W Moore, E H	8	5	Wm Adams	13	10
Robert Esgar, E H	8	5	R N Holden	14	7
Burgen & Cushing	14	7	H Ripley	14	7
Bliss C, M & R Co	8	20	J D Webster	14	7
Rathbun & Yawn	14	7	Brown & Kohler	14	7
J S Mitchell	14	7	Elliott & Hunt	14	7
W Rockenberger, P'y	14	7	MIDDLEBURY.		
O W Phelps, billiard			N B Holliday, E H	8	5
2 tables		40	D & M G White	11	7
Thos Bambnry, E H	8	5	J F Purvis	14	7
Isaac Smith	14	7	L C Bennett	11	7
R W Thomas, E H	8	5	A W Potter	14	7
James Paterson, E H	8	5	S Staples & Son	14	7
James Donelly	14	7	M C Potter	14	7
L R Moore	14	7	R M Keeney	14	7
Patrick Costello	11	7	NELSON.		
BROOKFIELD.			Seely & Crandall	13	10
Wm Simmons	14	7	E B Campbell	12	10
Stanbury & Wood	14	7	Parks Brothers	14	7
CLYMER.			OSCEOLA.		
E H Stebbins & Bro'r	11	7	Crandall Brothers	11	7
D A Tooker	14	7	Clark Kimball	14	7
Rushmore & Beach	11	7	N Strait	14	7
S B Goodell	14	7	Martin & Bosworth	14	7
CHATHAM.			Seely, Crandall & Co	14	7
John S Mowrey	14	7	R Hammond & Co	11	7
S Guile	14	7	RICHMOND.		
W C Stubbs	14	7	T J Jellift	14	7
John Short	14	7	J Smyth	14	7
COVINGTON TOWNSHIP.			L L Flower	14	7
Stimpson & Howell	14	7	RUTLAND.		
COVINGTON BOROUGH.			Myron Mills	14	7
J C Bennett	13	10	R R Backer	13	10
S S Packard	14	7	C L Strait	13	10
E Dyer	14	7	SULLIVAN.		
J Hartman, E H	8	5	H D Harkness	14	7
P L Clark	14	7	TIOGA TOWNSHIP.		
A V Smith	14	7	J R Mitchell	14	7
S M Barber	14	7	Bailey & Kohler	14	7
H Brown	14	7	TIOGA BOROUGH.		
Jno Williams, Brew'y	8	5	A Largo, Brower	8	
CHARLESTON.			Wickham & Farr	11	10
J E Rumsey	14	7	G W Sweetland	14	7
Eli Smith	14	7	H H Borden, drugs	13	10
E Tipple	14	7	Philo Tuller, drugs	14	7
H Marvin	14	7	J Fish	13	10
G P Card	14	7	H E Smith & Son	11	7
DERRYFIELD.			T L Baldwin & Co	11	15
Purple & Dunnigan	14	7	W T Urell	14	7
J B Payne	14	7	A Humphrey & Co	14	7
DELMAR.			C S Tuttle	13	10
J W Hastings	14	7	J Scheibelin	14	7
W F Horton & Co	14	7	UNION.		
ELKLAND.			B F & D Irwin	14	7
J G Parkhurst & Co	14	7	WESTFIELD BOROUGH.		
Dorrance & Dunbar	14	7	J B & S D Murdock	11	7
A J Fillman	14	7	H Hunter	14	7
P S Baxter, billiards		30	Scovill & Phillips, dr's	14	7
FARMINGTON.			L Plank	11	7
Watrous