P. C. VAN GELDER, Editor and Proprietor. Wellsborough, Pa.:

Wednesday, May 24, 1871. On the 18th instant a boat containing three young men went over Horse Shoe (Ningara) Falls.

On the 12th instant, near Attica, N Y., on the Eric railroad, a freight train with an emigrant car attached, was run into by an extra freight train, and five children were killed and fifteen adults wounded.

TIOGA COUNTY TREASURER. .

On the 9th instant, Mr. Olmstead introduced in the Senate the House bili to extend the term of office of the Treasurer of Tioga county. Mr. Billingfelt said he would not vote for such legislation. Mr. Olmstead said this was not a job in the interest of the present Treasurer of Tioga county. It originated are in favor of it irrespective of party.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Billingfelt, White, Buckalew, Wallace and others, and was defeated by a vote of 20 to 12. Pendiag the vote, Mr. Wailace made the following remarks, which appear to us so apt that we give place to them:

This bill proposes to do for Tioga county the very thing that the Treasurer and Commissioner asked me to do for my county, and I told them I was opposed to the principle of legislating a man into office one year more than he was elected for by the people; that if they would provide in the bill that the term of the man next elected should be three years, I would vote for the bill. We have the inconvenience suggested by the Senator from Potter; we have not found it a great practical transportation. from Potter; we have not found it a great prac-tical inconvenience. We have quite as much un-sented land as the Sonator from Potter, and we find that the Treasurer can get along pretty well, although he comes into office the same year the taxes are paid. You are making an exceptiona case out of Tioga; you are violating the sound rule to which this side of the chamber has distinctly committed itself-that we should not leg islate a man into office. I, for one, cannot con cent to this bill. If the Senator from Potter can pass this bill, my people will ask the question Why could you not pass a bill of this charac tor?' Therefore, upon principle, upon policy, in the want of serious inconvenience, it seems to me the bill ought not to pass. If it does, it will re-turn to plague us in time to come."

Now it would hardly be supposed that this bill stood a capital chance of becoming a law, after its very decided rejection by the Senate, coupled with grave doubts as to its constitutionality. Yet, on the 11th, the Senate reconsidered and passed the bill by a vote of 17

We are personally and politically on friendly terms with the present Treasurer, and there are reasons why we sho'd be in favor of the extended term in this case, if it were certain to be accepted as an exceptional case by all parties. -But the precedent is a bad one, and legislating men into county offices is of doubthope it will work well-as an exception —and not "come back to plague us."

THE JUDICIARY OF THIS STATE AND THE LEGISLATURE.

· Legislatures are heavy bodies : heavy bodies move slowly; ergo, the move-

awb "It is a fine thing to be a "jintleman," says Handy Andy. It is a fine thing to be a member, say we: to be able to fix your own salary at a yearly figure quite beyond anything you could ever hope to win by any sort of honest labor of brain at home, (owing to limited capital,) and then to vote yourself seven dollars a day in addition, on the plea of extra labor, is having a pretty soft thing of it.

We are so filled with admiration of the parliamentary dignity and shrewdness of such a proceeding, that we scorn to ask whose pockets this extra money

of States (not to mention Congress) are ciary is almost exclusively recruited from their ranks; that a large majority of them look forward to the-woolsack, is it?-as the ultima thule of their aspirations; and, having the law-making power in their hands, we might expect them to give much attention to the stuffing of that same woolsack, in anti- gued to the bottom sequence, by such cipation of possible future relations.— In this we should not be disappointed.

Referring to the record, we find that of a President Judge was \$1500 per annum. It has advanced until at the present time it is \$4,000. This is not all: per day, over and above his regular salary. It passed, and, if we are not mistaken, is the law of the State to-day.good thing of it, considering: but not legislative halls at Harrisburg, for, on lowing bill was introduced:

SRC. I. That any law judge of any court of this Commonwealth who, having held his com-mission as such at least ten years, shall, after having attained to the age of seventy years, resign his office, shall thereafter, during the residue of his natural life, receive the same salary which was by law payable to him at the time of his re-

signation.
SEC. 2. Any law judge of any court of this Commonwealth who, having held his commission and acted as such for at least ten years, shall be-come so far broken down in health as to be unfitted to perform the dotties of his office, may, on resigning his commission, be entitled to receive one-half the amount of salary paid him at the time of his resignation, for such period of time as by such disability he shall be unfitted to follow his professional pursuits.

The bill was defeated in the Senate a change of three votes would have ferson, to the fact that the Democratic just this: that the men in our republic have supposed. And, fail as they may be more to the point to preach about passed such a bill through the Senate party in Jackson's time was the high who produce all the real wealth of the and must, they will have brought the recognition of friends here, as he is significant. We do not think the tariff party; and Jackson was a stiff- country,—who are its strength, in peace France a long step nearer to a genuine had been in the church twenty years law judges of this State asked or de- kneed protectionist, ever and always. sired the passage of such a bill. We have thirty-one judicial districts, and Crawford, published in last week's Ag- borer; that their pay shall be such that erable oppression, and its mad acts were pensioning of judges for holding a high | itator. position of honor and emolument which it has been the object of their lives to attain, is, in the vernacular, "cutting

it too fat."

and, at the end of a successful political career; one of these gentry may truly say with Warren Hastings, "When I consider my opportunities, I wonder that I took so little."

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

The time is approaching when every man who takes an interest in the affairs of his country is supposed to be, to some extent, absorbed in a political campaign that will decide in a great measure the polloy of the government for a period of four years. The questions involved in the coming campaign are of far more than ordinary importance, and this is not the time to discuss them at length: but we may intimate, without fear of the common jail! for forty years, or uncontradiction, that no question of more til they answered. Mr. Chandler wanimportance than that of protection will ted the committee continued until the arise, so far as the State of Pennsylvawith the county Commissioners, who inia is concerned. There may be a plausible reason with a Western or Southern man for opposing a high protective tariff, even while sound reasoning wo'd remove the gloss of logical plausibility. But the Pennsylvanian who is a tree ble condition of national prosperity, that our producing classes shall be promanufactured articles produced in countries where labor is very much cheaper He said: than with us.

Free trade, or a tariff that approximated it, would be financial ruin to the best interests of Pennsylvania, and the manufacturing States generally thro'-

out the Union No doubt there are farmers in every section who think free trade would add greatly to their annual savings, or lessen their expenses materially, by giving them cheaper cloth, tea coffee, farm virtue here, and pretend to be what they are not. implements, etc. Perhaps some of The truth is, Senators talk too much." ing them cheaper cloth, tea, coffee, farm these farmers are old enough to remember the tariffs of 1842 and 1846, and can recollect a time when, under a tariff that was little more than nominal, prices along the western portion of the Erie canal ranged about as follows:corn fed (pork, \$2 to \$2 50 per cwt.; white wheat, 621 to 75c. per bushel.-These are given as samples, because they were almost the only articles-excepting hides and wool-that had a cash value and ready sale in the markets.-Beef, eggs, butter, and other articles of food, were quite as low in proportion: and all mechanical labor, cloths, groce-

ries, etc., were correspondingly low. We have frequently been opposed by ful constitutionality. We can only a working man could live as easily then had made the usual cool, long-headed it makes no difference whether you get | panies) are so famous, and were preguished for dignity and momentum ra- beyond one's nose. Let us admit that, work whenever it became really desi- all within his power, and all that any shiver. He went home at night, half lawyer could have done, to defend and frozen and wholly cross to find the ther than rapidity. This is the rule.— if a workman receive three shillings for rous that more coal should be mined. The exception to it is when there is a a day's work, and can keep up his curmotion before the house to increase the rent expenses on two shillings a day, for the great anthracite mines of the We have—we always had—a respect if he receive three dollars a day, of obstinate men has been lying idle about for a "member," almost amounting to which it costs him two for a living, he Scranton and other mining towns, eatstill only saves a third of his wages -

would it take him to pay it, principal years; at a shilling a day, not in a liferule; with low prices and a tight mon-

ey market, never. And, if we were a free trade advocate under ordinary conditions, we should It is well known that the Legislatures | hardly care to see our convictions acted | ning coal, and all attempts at comproon under the present circumstances .very largely composed of lawyers. We It would not add to the wealth of the offered by the companies being 93] cents have an abiding respect for lawyers: agriculturist to bring down the prices per car, with clauses ignoring the "batheir services; they have expressed a we think them exceptionally faithful of manufactured articles. When the sis principle" entirely. The miners fort that you may think needful, or deto the interests of their clients-and wages and productions of the artisan will not accept this, and they are themselves. We know that the judi- are low in price, farm products are al- strengthened by the fact that in Leshould know who isold enough to remember the campaign cry of "Polk, South it was "Polk, and down with

the tariff of '42."] But the tariff question has been armen as Horace Greeley, Henry Carey,

THE SENATE AT WASHINGTON- HO WAS LEAKY?

What our "most potent, grave and bility, on meager incomes and small uses and its lessons. But our judges have all been lawyers: reverend seignors" at Washington want salaries. And we confess that our symour lawyers hope to be judges: and it to know, is how and where and by pathies, as a rule, are with the strikers is wise to cushion the bench on which what means the Tribune got hold of for better wages; and that we believe

will stand almost anything, rather than which Mr. White, chief of the Tribune steel rails, or in the laborers who pro- mechanic to be seduced by a nobleman's be at the trouble of giving a few days correspondents, was brought before the duce them; always preferring the latter son? or that forbade the tenant to put study and work each year to the vitaly Senate and questioned as to the how as a choice of evils, however, while dep. manure on his lands, because it injured important matter of self government; and where he got the copy of the trea- recating both. seeming quite content to leave the mat- ty, but he declined to tell. The Tribter in the hands of scheming politi- one correspondents are under arrest, claps, who, having it pretty much their and the chief business of the Senate men who were earning a dollar an hour own way, take about what they please Just now is to pump the leak out of them. The success of that honorable body in this attempt is not marked .-Some of the Senators have sense enough to see that they are likely to make asses of themselves, and lions of the arrested correspondents, and are in favor of letting the thing drop. Mr.

Sumner offered an amendment to the "That all treaties with foreign powers be con sidered in open and public session, unless sub-mitted in special confidence by the President, or ordered otherwise by a spesial vote of the Ben-

The best men in the Senate-such men as Sumner, Wilson and Schurzare disposed to let the affair down easily. But Mr. Carpenter was in favor of detaining the lucky correspondents "in

witnesses would answer. As the Tribune proposes to double the pay of its correspondents while they are held in durance, this might turn out a long-suffering committee.

Mr. Carpenter offered a resolution that Mr. White be detained in custody trade advocate cannot but know that until he signified his readiness to anhe is working against the interests of swer. The resolution was carried by a his State. We think it an indispensa- heavy majority; and also a similar one in the case of Mr. Ramsdell, formerly on the Agitator. The most important tected against competition with all part of the session, to our thinking, was the short speech of Senator Wilson .-"I have been here sixteen years, during which

time the proceedings of the executive sessions have found their way into the press more or less these correspondents in the presence of other persons. It is no use for Senators to put on such

That sounds like common sense. As for our old friend "Tip" Ramsdell, we always thought he would bring up in jail; always told him so. Now-while the kerosene holds out-let him repent, -of that rifle business at Camp Curtin.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Nearly six months ago the employes of the largest coal companies in the State "struck"-not for a rise in wages. but against a serious reduction. The companies, which had been paying \$1 31 cents per ton for mining, docked the price down to 80 cents. They knew the men would not work for that price, and anti-tariff men with the argument that did not desire that they should. They as now; that, prices being equalized, calculations, for which they (the comone dollar or three for a day's work .- pared, not only for a long strike, with We always admitted that, so far as the the usual concomitants of riot, mayhem necessaries of life were concerned, a and homicide, but for a dead horn-and-

The winter has been a memorable one he may save a third of his wages; and State. All winter an army of rugged, ing the savings of other days, wherever But suppose the man is in debt to the there were savings to fall back on, and amount of a thousand dollars, how long being supported by the Working Men's could be considered an attractive piece Benevolent Association in cases of des. of workmanship, but we have never and interest, on a saving of one shilling titution. All winter the miners have per day? At a clear saving of one dol-, been growing poorer and more despelar per day, it might be done in a few rate; and all through the long strike preliminary trial, we have reason to anthey have held out with the indomitatime. And this fairly illustrates our ble obstinacy of their races, (Welsh and position as a nation. We can pay off English.) Riots have occurred whenour immense debt, if high prices and a ever the companies have attempted to flush money market are permitted to introduce other and cheaper laborers; men have been killed in the most brutal manner; and still the troubles continue. The companies are determined on a heavy reduction in the cost of mimise have so far failed, the highest price ways low in proportion, as any farmer high, Wyoming and Schuylkill the miman of strong convictions, and cannot change in the strong convictions, and cannot change my mind in a day of an hour barre coal and iron company are work-Dallas and the tariff of '42." [At the ing double their ordinary force, and the lesser companies have accepted the basis," i. e., when coal is high, the labor of the miner is correspondingly and others of equal ability. Those who ware and Ludson, and Lackawana and iff wanted any praying done at the run may read, and all should read; but Western, repudiate the "basis," and when the Hon. R. G. White first at | many will not. They will vote, how- the fight goes on. Every paper from tained his judicial position, the salary ever; and how any intelligent Repub- the coal regions comes to us redolent lican, who is in favor of supporting the of coal troubles, and each has its own government and paying off the nation. view of the case: some of them agreeal debt, can favor a low revenue tariff. ing with the Tribune, that the laborer a bill was introduced in the Legislature is one of the conundrums we give up. has a right to put his own price on his to raise the pay of a Judge holding Still less do we understand how a Penn- labor, while the employer has just as court outside of his own district to \$12 sylvanian of any party can favor free good a right to buy labor where it can trade. But the ways of politicians are be purchased most cheaply. This is past finding out; and one of the strong the stand invariably taken by the N.

companies, the Pennsylvania, Delaest party cries in the coming campaign | Y. Tribune in all collisions between la-One would think this made a tolerably is to be TAXES, including, of course, all bor and capital; but we fail to see import duties. All we ask of that party where or how Mr. Greeley reconciles so thought our assembled wisdom in the on this point is, that it go before the this with his well known, and—as we people on a fair, outspoken platform .- think-sound doctrines, on the tariff April 26 of the present session the fol- If the party really mean free trade, let | question. We are a Protectionist from us understand it, as well in Pennsylva- conviction, strengthened by years of nia as in Iowa; in Massachusetts and observation and experience. We believe New Hampshire, no less than in Ken. it to be the interest of every producing tucky and South Carolina. We mean American, who produces anything of the last dailies on our table: Republicanism and protection to home real value to his country, that he be not industry; a Republicanism that pro- brought into competition with the fabtects every man in the exercise of equal rics produced by the pauper labor of civil and political rights, under the Europe. And we also believe—as Mr. amended Constitution: protection to Greeley evidently does not—that it is home industry, by a heavy duty on equally his duty and his privileged goods of foreign manufacture, and also right to protect himself from that pauon such raw material as may come in per labor when the tariff has changed ductions. And we refer our Democra- our own soil, where he has no natural tic friends who are so fond of eulogi- right that he had not on European soil. the Communists are to succumb; but Friends in the Future,' and was told by a vote of 19 to 14; but the fact that | zing General Jackson and Thomas Jef- If protection means anything, it means | they are not so easily subdued as many | after church by a hearer that it would

We have known strikes with which we had no sympathy; strikes, where became greedy, went off their heads altogether, and ended by settling down forces entered Paris at four o'clock this great sentions of the trans Missouri region. to work at half their previous wages; afternoon, (May 21.) The entrance was which was but just, and learned them effected simultaneously at two points. a useful lesson. But these were exceptional cases, Generally, well paid workmen do not strike.

If American capitalists think it for their interest to import Chinese laborers into Massachusetts for the purpose of cheapening the making of boots and shoes, and can make a success of the naman can live on a sum and in a mancompelled to approximate to Chinese ago. I bear hatred to no man." He believed the best men should occupy the think it desirable that this state of things should obtain? And if not, are the workmen of North Adams institled. in applying the principles of "protection to American industry," to protect which a Chinee finds rather desirable by comparison, but which would sink an American to the dust?

HANGING OF RULOFF.

All efforts for pardon, reprieve of commutation having failed, the sentence of Ruloff was carried out on the 18th, by hanging. The Elmira Advertiser of the 19th devotes over three columns to the subject, from which we make a few extracts:

BINGHAMTON, May 17, 1871. the following dispatch:
"New York, May 17, 1871.—To Geo Becker :- Ruloff cannot be saved. Al efforts will prove useless. I thank God I have done my duty as I understood it

regardless of consequences.
"E. H. FREEMAN." At the time of the receipt of this dis patch, Mr. Becker was at the jail in woman's rights, and always shall. conversation with Ruloff. He opened it and read it, and handed it to Ruloff without any remark. Ruloff read it and his manner, which previously had been calm and earnest, immediately

Until that time he had indulged the last link was broken, and he knew witnessed or heard, he denounced and abused all living and moving beings,— He cursed the officers that arrested him, that refused him pardon. He abused to put salt into the Atlantic ocean." and cursed Mr. Beeker, his counsel, declaring that he had not done his full

The gallows, after it was completed was repeatedly tested, a bag of sand weighing nearly two hundred pounds man being. It was found to work satwatchman to guard it until the arrival of the hour for its work of death. seen one that possessed such meager at tractions as this. From its construc tion, and its workings at the time of its ticipate that the execution will not be

cially to spectators. MAY 18,—This morning Mr. Becker said to Ruloff: "You profess to be a philosopher, and place your reliance upon that, and not upon religion. Can you die like a stole?" Ruloff said-"Yes, leave me alone for that. Socra tes took the hemlock, Cicero was murdered on the sea shore, Seneca commit-ted suicide. I shall endeavor in my humble way to meet death with the you there," he said. "How is it about same fortitude." Becker said, "There the goose?"

Ruloff said, "I thank you; I am on a subject of so great importance; never alter my mind without reason; and I see no reason to change it upon

that subject." ecution, he replied that he did'nt care a enhanced in price. But the three great | d-d about a minister. It would be his choice not to have one, but if the Sher-

At 11:37 the signal was given, and the soon dangling in the air, lifeless. He dent as to issue a new work of their died the same firm, materialistic scoff. own which, in consequence of the enorer he had lived; cynical, matter of fact mous expense attending its illustraand stoical to a degree. His last wish, expressed to the Sheriff, was, "You wont have any prayer or any d-d nonsense down there, will you?" The Sheriff assured him that his wishes in | work?" that respect should be gratified.

without a feeling of sad regret.

. FRANCE.

As a comment on the continued re last legs, we print the following from

Four hundred Versaillists are said to have de

We accede to the general belief, that as well as in war,—shall not be reduced | republic. The reign of terror was the P. S. See Jackson's letter to A. J. to the beggarly life of the European la- reaction of 500 years of the most intolthey may dress decently and live well, proportionately fearful.

even to the great inconvenience of un- The revolution of to-day is the reac- that's the church? But why haven't productive idlers, who creep through tion of two or three decades of Casar- you made the parson?" Boy-"We life in a channel of sluggish respectatism, and less fearful. But it has its hadn't dirt enough." Parson continues

You expect to sit. It is a very pretty that treaty, almost before the Senators in the right of our producers, all over in veels," as Sam Weller remarked.

The Red element may be deposited and cruel enough. But is it to find out who is less than the feudal element which wild region on both sides, little freme is not a road in the right of our producers, all over is—bad and cruel enough. But is it to find out who is less than the feudal element which wild region on both sides, little freme is not a road in the right of our producers, all over is—bad and cruel enough. But is it to find out who is less than the feudal element which wild region on both sides, little freme is not a road in the right of our producers, all over is—bad and cruel enough. But is it to find out who is less than the feudal element which wild region on both sides, little freme is not a road in the right of our producers, all over is—bad and cruel enough. But is it to find out who is less than the feudal element which wild region on both sides, little freme is not a road in the right of our producers, all over is—bad and cruel enough. But is it to find out who is less than the feudal element which wild region on both sides, little freme is not a road in the right of our producers, all over is—bad and cruel enough. But is it to find out who is less than the feudal element which will region on both sides, little freme is not a road in the right of our producers, all over is that treaty, almost before the Senators in the right of our producers, all over is the state of the senators in the right of our producers, all over is the senators in the right of our producers, all over is the senators in the right of our producers, all over is the senators in the right of our producers, all over is the senators in the right of our producers, all over is the senators in the right of our producers, all over is the senators in the right of our producers, all over is the senators in the right of our producers, all over is the senators in the right of our prod to find out who is leaky. They held a system of pauper labor, whether it come instructed, practically, that it was high quented except by hunters.

But the people stand it bravely; they special session on the 18th, during in the shape of ready made cloths and honor for the daughter of a pessant or To Hebrasks, California, and Kansas, and

the flavor of his lordship's game?-These are historical facts. Let us study history. Since writing the above, a dispatch

from Versailles says "the Versaillist These three points are the gateways into three The insurgents have abandoned the

ramparts." A circular from Thiers confirms the

Horace Greeley in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, May 18.-The American Union Club entertained Horace thing, we shall watch the experiment Greeley last night. Mr. Greeley made with some interest. We know the Chi- a speech, in which he said: "This is my first visit to the South. I come ner that the editor of the Tribune wo'd here with a heart devoted to the good the ballot box no longer exists. He opposed disfranchisement as no longer a necessity, and said there would not be themselves, from a system of labor a Kuklux in the land now if there had been a general amnesty five years ago. It would have united the people and healed the wounds produced by the Marlin 2, 8 & 4 strand. war. For that he had struggled, and the time was not far distant when every American would have his fair chance at the ballot box, and the majority would rule.-El. Adv.

MISS SUSAN B ANTHONY WAS lobbying at Lansing last week. She converted the legislative reporter of the Detroit Free Press, and the ingenuous BINGHAMTON, May 17, 1871.

About nine o'clock this morning G.
Becker, Esq., who has in all things conducted the defense of Ruloff in a most lawyer-like and masterly manner, reunderstand what is being done all the time, and know something of the history of the country.

They are employed to find out what is done, and to give the people the news, even before it takes place. Senators know that Senators talk about the senators talk with these correspondents in the presence of other.

BINGHAMTON, May 17, 1871.

About nine o'clock this morning G.
Becker, Esq., who has in all things conducted the defense of Ruloff in a most lawyer-like and masterly manner, release reporter?" (Looking to see if she had a club.) "I am." Susan—"Then let me introduce myself to you as Miss Susan Bertha Anthony; of Massachuseffort in behalf of the condemned man, the following dispatch:

They are employed to find out what is done, and to give the people the news, even before it takes place. Senators know that Senators talk about the following dispatch:

What is dene in secrect session. I talk with these correspondents in the presence of other.

BINGHAMTON, May 17, 1871.

About nine o'clock this morning G.
Becker, Esq., who has in all things conducted the defense of Ruloff in a most lawyer-like and masterly manner, relieved from Mr. Freeman, editor of the let me introduce myself to you as Miss Susan Bertha Anthony; of Massachusetts," (Blushing very red.) "I h-hepe young man tells how it was done. as my charac-against me." Susan-"None whatever, I assure you." Both extend right hands. Both squeeze. Both blush and squeeze harder. Both enter into conversation, during which the fact is developed that I always favored

The Congregationalist ridicules the idea of amending the constitution so that it shall directly recognize God. I says: "The effort is sure to fail, as i ought to fail. If the thing could be faint hope that something would occur, done, and the whole Athanasian creed and that his life would be saved. Now were made a part of the instrument of that he must die. With an expression government, there would not be an of countenance the most flendish, and ounce weight more of christianity in caths the most fearful, that was ever the nation. No christianity in the constitution because the words are not there! Is there no salt in the sea! the jury that convicted him, the court there are no lumps of sait visible. Go that sentenced him, and the Governor to, now; let us form a national society

It is a question between a couple o him. To such a length did he carry his abuse of Mr. Becker, that the latter left which is the stronger, the force of habit SEWING MACHINE. the jail without replying. After Mr. or that of imagination. During the late Becker had gone, Ruloff apologized to cold snap John suffered intensely from necessaries of life were concerned, a and homicide, but for a dead norn-and-man could support a family as easily horn-lock with the great transportation then as now; but most men will agree that gold, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Becker's clerk who had brought in the dispatch, for his the back of his coat, which language and conduct to Mr. Becker, gave him the rheumatism in the should gave him the rheumatism gave him the rheumatism in the should gave him the rheumatism gave him t frozen and wholly closs to find the 'gude wife" had put a patch on the offending hole the night before. And Jerry enlarged to one of his companbeing used instead of the body of a hu- lons on the warmth of a red flanne naddad waterant his Letter Hall han been making for him; said he "had just as 'lieve be out as in, for he didn't We have never seen a gallows that feel the cold at all," and got home at night to find the much lauded dreadnaught had been hanging behind the

kitchen stove all day.—Ex. "Sound on the Goose."-A plous negro woman was once caught by her attended with that speedy death to the victim which is always desirable, espe-Sunday partook of the communion, after which her master accosted her as

> "Why, Hannah, I saw you to day at the communion table." "Yes, tank de Lord, massa, I was 'lowed to be dere, wid de rest ob His family."

"But, Hannah, I was surprised to see She looked a little surprised, as if she did not understand the question, but,

catching the meaning, exclaimed.

Praise de Lord-I isn't 'gwine to gib up my bressed mas'r for no ole goose. A NEW YORK PARTNERSHIP .- One of the pesterings to which the good nalawyers of New York are subjected is

In reply to the Sheriff as to whether the persistence with which lady can-he wanted a minister present at the exchase of their works. One of these peripatetic ladies, having overtaxed the patience of a gentleman, was effectually disposed of as per dialogue following: "Madam, the partnership of which I most noted criminal of the time was am a member has lately been so impru-

tions, embellishments, etc., has completely crippled us."

"Then, perhaps," replied the lady canvasser, "we could procure you some subscribers. What do you call your

"Well, we have not yet determined No man was ever more justly execu- but I guess I'll let my wife have her ted, and yet few will read of his death own way, and call it after me-Charles

THE MARKET VALUE of the shares of stock in the N. Y. Tribune and Times is \$8,000 per share. In each of these ports that the Communists are on their newspapers establishments, by their articles of associations, the stockholders have the right to purchase the inholders would have the option of taking it at that figure.

> "A Boston minister says he once preached on 'The Recognition of

Scene: Boys playing in the road

way. Clergyman-"and so you are

building a mud village, are you, and

his ramble.

the B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The "Burlington Route," so called, lies right in the path of the Star of Empire. It rups almos immediately in the center of the great westward movement of emigration. Crossing Illinois and Iowa, it strikes the Missourl river at three

The Northern gate is Omaha, whore the great Pacific road will take you to the land of gold and grapes, sunny mountains, and perpetual summer The middle gate is Plattsmouth, which open upon the south half of Nebraska, south of the Platte river, a region unsurpassed on the continent for agriculture and graving. Just here are the B. & M. Railroad lands, concerning which Goo. S. Harris, the land officer at Bur Iowa, can give you all information, and in the heart of them is Lincoln, the State Capital and resent terminus of the road.

present terminus of the road.

The Southern gate leads to Kansas, by connections with the St. Joe Road at Hamburg, running direct to St. Joe and Kansas City.

The trains of the Burlington run smoothly and safely, and make all connections. It runs the best of coaches, Pullman Palace and Pullman dining core and should non take the increase for the cars, and should you take the journey for the journey's sake alone, you will be repaid; or take

as now in stock, and will keep constantly on hand, at the lowest market quotations Wool Twine, 2 & 4 ply cotton & jutetwine. Knowls pat. Step Ladder, from 3 to 8 ft.

JACK SCREWS, TACKLE BLOCKS, WIRE CLOTH & WIRE GOODS

generally.

EMERY WHEELS

for gumming saws. GRINDSTONES

Canal Wheel Barrows in any quantity.

MANILLA ROPE from 1 inch down.

No 1 & no 1 extra engine oil. A complete assortment of

MECHANIC'S TOOLS, House Builders and **Household Hard**ware

constantly on hand. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Come in and take a look, get the figures and see how it is yourself, and oblige
Yours Truly
J. SCHEIFFELIN, JR. Ma y24, 1871.-tf.

The Singer

127,833 sold in 1870.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS 86,781 sold in 1869.

Woman's best Friend. 59'629 sold in 1868.

It never Tires Out.

IT is the best abused machine, and the best machine abused in the wide world. Try it and you will like it, It never disappoints. The and you will like it, It never disappoints. The above facts speak louder than words of praise

E. W. HOGABOOM, Gen'l Agent for Tioga county. N. B .- Machines delivered to purchasere free

of charge. Mansfield, May 24, 1871 y STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

MANSFIELD, TIOGA CO., PAI June 12, 18 and 14-Monday, Tuesday and Wed? nesday—Final examination of Senior class June 25—Sunday evening—Annual sermon before the students.
June 26 and 27—Monday and Tuesday—Exam

ination of the classes.

June 27—Tuesday ovening—Commencemen oncert.
June 28—Wednesday evening—Oration and po-em before the literary societies: June 29—Thursday—Commencement.
C. H. VERRILL, Principal.

May 24, 1871 4w TIOGA CO. COURT PROCLAMA TION. Whereas, the Hon. Robert G. White President Judge for the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and E. T. Bently and C. F. Veil, Esq's, Associate Judges in Tioga County, have issued their pracept, bearing date the 10th day of May, 1871, and to me directed, for the bodding of Orphen's Court of County of Count holding of Orphan's Court, Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions and Oyer and on the 5th Monday of May, (being the 29th day,) 187I, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables in and for the county of Tioga, to appear in their own proper persons, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those

things which of their offices and in their behalf appertain to be done, and all witnesses and oth er persons prosecuting in behalf of the Common wealth against any person or persons, are required to be then and there attending, and not to depart at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time, agreeably to notice. Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's

office, in Wellshoro, the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight in the year of our cone. hundeed and seventy-one. E. A. FISH, Sheriff.

The Imported Maltese Jack Napoleon!

WILL stand during the present season at BAILEY'S MILLS, Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa. Napoleon is a large, powerful Jack, and owners of brood marcs are invited to examine him before deciding to go elsewhere. Terms—\$10,00 to insure. Owners parting with their marcs before fealing will be held responsible for services of the Jack. May 24, 1871-4w. T. H. BAILEY.

Public Sale.

May 17, 1871 tf

Office of J. B. DOBBINS.

428 North Eighth St., Philada. Dobbins U.A. VEGETABLE FEATT

A color and dressing that will not burn the hair or injure the

head. It does not produce a color mechanically, as the poisonous

preparations do. It gradually restores the hair to its original color and lustre, by supplying new life and vigor. It causes a luxuriant growth of soft, fine hair.

The best and safest article ever offered. Clean and Pure. No sediment.

Sold everywhere. ASK FOR DOBBINS'. Nov. 26, 1870.-6m.

5,000

Bushels Stone Lime

W. C. KRESS. April 19, 1871.-m

OST-Between Wollsboro & Green Smith's I on the road leading to Pine creek, on the 12th instant, a new pocket book, containing \$120. The finder will be liberally rewarded, on leaving the book and money at the Agitator of the w. R. FURMAN. Gaines, May 17, 1771 3w

NOTICE S hereby given that the Commsssioners appointed by act of Assembly, approved 29th of March, 1871, for the Cowanesque Valley railroad company, will meet, at the hotel formerly kept by H.S.H. Slosson, in Lawrenceville, on Thursday, June 1, 1.71, at the banking office or J. Parkburst & Co., in Elkland, Friday, June 2, and Saturday, June 3, 1871, from ten o'clock A. M. till four P. M. of each day, for the purpose of opening the books and receiving sucscriptions for the stock of the said company.

JOEL PARKHURST. BENJ. DORRANCE. PHILIP TUBBS, JOHN PARKHURST,

G. H. BAXTER, Elkland, May 10, 1871 3w

NEW FIRM.

A. M. Ingham & Co.,

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



DRUGS AND MEDICINES

merly owned by P. R. Williams, and are ad-

Pure Drugs, Patent Medioines, Yankee

Notions, Paints. Oils, Varnishes,

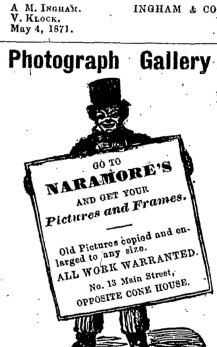
Varnish Brushes, Paint Paint Brushes,

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 Prescrip-

ions, and compounded at all hours. The patronage of the public is solicited. INGHAM & CO.



D. H. NARAMORE. SHERIFF'S SALES.

Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, and to me directed, I will expose to pub-lic sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House in Wellsboro, on Monday, the 29th day of May, 1871, at one o'clock P. M., the following described property:
A lot of land in Liberty township; bounded en the north by Thomas Foucht and Michael

Desmond, on the cast by Ed. Ostrum, on the south by George Hart and Wm Killpatrick, and on the west by Alfred Fulkerson; containing 100 acres, more or less, 98 acres improved, with a frame house, frame and log barn, frame hay barn, frame hog and tool house, and other out-buildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees

ALSO-One other lot of land in said township beginning at a stake 14 perches west from the northwest corner of lot No 43 of Bingham lands; thence north 134 perches; thonce west 61.14 perches; thence south 134 perches; thence east 81 perches, to place of beginning; containing 48.5 acres, more or less.

Also—Another piece of land in said township; bounded on the west by the Williamson

road, on the south by Henry Ditchburn, on the east by Daniel Hartseck; and on the north by Jacob Beck——; containing ‡ of an acro. To be sold as the property of P. B. Field, suit of ALSO-A lot of land in the township of Morris; beginning at a stone hoap, the southwest corner of land formerly of John F. Harrison, deceased; thense west 128 perches to a post; thence north 80 perches to a stone heap; thence east 128 perches to a post; thence south 80 per ches to the place of beginning; containing 68.2 ches to the place of neginning; containing oc. a acres, 20 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Richard Campbell, suit of Henry S. Archer.

ALSO—A lot of land in Rutland township; housed on the west by the history was been dealer.

VHE subscriber will sell at Public Auction, To be sold as the property of Wm Benson, suit

ALSO-A lot of land in the village of Elk- | Wellsboro, May 10, 1871.

land; bounded on the north and cast by J. W Ryon, south by Main street, and west by J. (1 Parkhurst; containing one-fourth of in scre, more or loss, with a frame house, frame barn more or toss, with a train goose, traine barn and a few fruit frees thereon. To be sold as the property of Oscar F. Marsh, suit of W. & J. Richardson, for use of Adolphus D. Harrison.

ALSO—A lot of land in the township of Un.

ion; bounded on the north by lands of Marga-retta Dan, Nelson Wilber, A. A. Griswold and Samuel Morgan, east by Samuel Morgan and James Maddock, south by lands of Mortimer Stone and Thomas Stull, and west by C. S. New Stone and Thomas Stull, and west by C. S. New ell; containing 43 acres, more or less, about 20 acres improved, with two frame dwelling houses, two frame barns, one small frame store house, one frame grist mill, one saw mill, outbuildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of T. S. Griswold, suit of William Braine, ALSO—A lot of land in Shippon township, beginning at the northwest corner of William orginning at the northwest corner of William

conne's lot; thence north 842 rods to the war. rant line; thence east 100 rods to a post, the corner of the Webb & Hoig lot; thence south 842 rods; thence west 100 rods to the place of beginning; containing 53 acres, more or less, about one aere improved. To be sold as the property of Abram M. Sherman, suit of Charles

ALSO-Two lots of land in Bless township, the village of Blossburg, on the west side of the Villiamson road; they being lots Nos one and two of block No 1, as appears by the map of the said village, upon which is a one story building, known as the Academy of Music, 35 feet front and 81 feet deep, with an outbuilding thereon. To be sold as the property of Valentino Love, suit of Perry Nettrower.

ALSO—A lot of land in Westfield township; bounded on the cast by ——Brownson and the public highway, south by Honry Travers, west by Bingham lands, and north by John Craig, Alonzo Simmons and Orville Simmons; contain-

Alonzo Simmons and Orville Simmons; containing 104.9 acres, more or less, none improved. ing 104.0 acres, more or less, none improved.—
To be sold as the property of Samuel Pierce,
suit of Bingbam Trustees.

ALSO—A los of land in Clymer township;
bounded on the north by A. B. Trowbridge and lufus Scott, east by the Barber cetate and M. K. Beach, south by James Smith and the Samuel K. Beach, south by James Smith and the Samuel Niver estate, and west by the Samtiel Niver estate and Omar Trowbridge; containing 170 acres, more or less, 150 acres improved, with one frame house, three frame barns and apple orchards thereon. To be sold as the property of Patrick Ganley, suit of H. H. Dent.

ALSO—Alot of land in Delmar township; beginning at the southeast corner of Judius Sames. beginning at the southeast corner of Lucius Sa-bin, on the road leading from Dan Osborn's to Russel Lawton's; thence east along the line of Dan Osborn 24 perches, to a sugar maple; thence south 23 perches, to a post; thence along the said road, northwest, 34 perches, to the place of beginding; containing two acres, more or less, all improved, with a frame saw mill, frame house, frame shop or barn and fruit trees teereon. To be sold as the property of Edward Os-born, suit of Robert Campbell, Administrator of

estate of D. V. Miller, deceased.

ALSO -A lot of land in Sullivan township; bounded on the north by Garwood Hill, east by estate of Anson Palmer, south by Aaron Garford's estate, and west by lands of Lyman Dewey; containing 50 acres, 45 improved, with a frame house, frame barn, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the pro-perty of Richard Gafford, suit of John Benson. ALSO—A lot of land in Clymer township; bounded on the north by highway leading from Pine creek to Westfield, east by highway leading to Crooked creek, south by land of S. B. Goodell, and west by lands of S. B. Goodell, E. Stebbins and George Roberts; containing about a of an acre, with a frame hotel, frame barn, outbuildings and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of D.A. Tooker, suit of R.

B. Tooker.
ALSO—A lot of land in Charleston township; beginning at a post in the east line of Joel Cul-ver's land, the northwest corner of a lot conveyed by John Hart to E. Hart; thence by the said E. Hart's lot, 702 degrees east, 34.6 rods to the center of a public road leading past said E. Hart's dwelling; thence along the center of said road north, 132 degrees west, 31.6 rods; thence north, 231 degrees east, 4.7 rods; thence north, 431 degrees east, 12 rods; thence north, 281 legrees east, 16 rods, to the center of a small stream; thence by the said stream, southwesterly, to the east line of Joel Culver's land; thence by the said Culver's east line south, five degrees east, 30 rods, to the place of beginning; containing nine acres, more or less, with a frame grist mill, mill race and appurtenances, a frame house, frame barn, other outbuildings, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Ephraim Hart and Charles M. Hart, suit of Wright & Bailey.

ALSO-A lot of land in Covington township

bounded on the north by the Copp Hollow road and lands of William Farr, east by the Williamson road and lands of C. F. King, south by lands of W. J. Evans, Henry Kilburn and Rumsey Watkins, and west by lands of Samuel Kendrick and Phinley Rogers; containing 350 acres, more or less, 225 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, granary, cornhouse, other outbuildings, three apple orchards and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Richard Videan, suit of A. J. Watkins. ALSO—A lot of land in Jackson township; bounded north by highway and Silas Hall, east by lands in possession of S. W. Roynolds, Chas. Furguson and T. B. Sturdevant, south by lands in possession of Samuel Reynolds, N. D. Middaugh and Noah Dunn, and west by lands of the astate of Westershop Mixtures. the estate of Waterman M'Intyre, deceased containing 70 nores, or thereabouts, 60 acres or more improved, with two frame barns, one old frame house, frame corn house and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Elen Searles et al, suit of Tutbill, Brooks & Co. bounded on the north by E. Matson, east by Robert Steele, — Gleason and William Carroll, and on the west and south by T. P. Heath, containing 95 acres, 30 acres improved, with a frame house, log barn, outbuildings and truit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Mary Ann Hardin and William Hardin, suit of

Wellington A. Pierce.
ALSO-A lot of land in Delmar township; bounded on the north by lands of John State, west by lands of Daniel Fisher and the highuth by lands of Vine Baldwin, and east by lands of Lorenzo Nobles; containing 51 acres, 38 acres improved, with one frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, an apple orchard and other fruit troes thereon. To be sold as the property of William English, suit of John English.

ALSO—A lot of land in Rutland township: bounded north by J. D. Vedder, Myron Mills and Jefferson Sherman, cast by Jefferson Sherman, south by Mrs. F. H. White and E. Rose, and wast by Myron Mills and E. Rose, and Myron Myron Mills and E. Rose, and Myron Mills and E. Rose, and Myron Mills and E. Rose, and Myron Myr and west by Myron Mills and E. Rose; containing three acres, more or less, all improved, with one frame wagon shop, one frame barn, other outbuildings, and a few fruit trees thereon.

ALSO—Another lot in said township; bounded north by lots Nos 32, 33 and 34 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, east by lands of the estate of Harlan Baker and L. M. Palmer, south by Harlan Baker, and west by D. W. Hawn, B. H. Vance and lot No 34 of the illotment aforesaid, and being lot No 67 of said illotment and part of warrants Nos 1372 and 405; containing 148.9 acres, about ten acres improved. To be sold as the property of William Benson, suit of Trustees of Bingham estate. ALSO A lot of land in Chatham township; bounded on the north by lot No 285 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township. formerly under contract to John D. Perry; cast by lot No 369, contracted to be sold to John W. Bailey, and lot No 367, contracted to be sold to David Short; south by the south lines of war-rants Nos 1336 and 1851; and west by lot No 193; containing 66.7 acres, with allowance; it being lot No 192 of allotment of Bingham lands in Chatham township; about 15 acres improved. with a log house and a few fruit trees suit of Bingham Trustees. ALSO-A lot of land in Liberty township bounded on the north by lands of George Hor-ning, west and south by Bingham lands, and

less, with about five acres improved. To be sold as the property of Reuben R. Stewart, suit of ALSO—A lot of land in Shippen township; bounded on the north by lands surveyed to Da-vid Sherman and Robert English, on the ent and Spencer Newberry, and west by J. N. Bache containing 120 acres, 15 acres improved, with frame house, frame barn, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Elias Konnedy, suit of I. M. Bodine.

ALSO—A lot of land in Delmar township;

east by T. Kohler; containing 37 acres, more or

beginning at a post, the southwest corner of the Simon H. Butler lot; thence by said Butler lot, east, 321 perches to a post; thence by land for-merly of Henry A. Seaman, south, 110 perches to a post, in line formerly of Stowell & Dickinon; thence by the lands formerly of Stowell Dickinson, west, 874 perches to a post; thence by lands formerly of Stowell & Dickinson, north, 111 perches to a beech tree; thence east 551 perches to a post in the line of, said Butler lot, hence south four perches to the place of beginning; containing 60 acres, being part of war-rant No 1545, James Wilson warrantee, 25 acres improved, with a log house, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of John Lockerby, suit of Jeroine B. Niles.

ALSO—A lot of land in Delmar township bounded on the west by the highway leading north through Roseville, on the north by lands of Jacob Vedder and Jefferson Sherman, on the west by Hiram Tomb and Samuel Navel; coneast by Jefferson Sherman, and on the south by F. H. White; containing two acres, more or less, with two frame houses, one frame barn, frame, with two frame houses, one frame barn, frame, thereon.

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, In East Charleston his remaining

Stock of Goods.

Commencing on Thursday, June 1, 1871. and continue until the goods are disposed of. Sale to commence at 10 a.m.

May 24, 1871-2w. ELIAS TIPPLE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm of 56 acres, pleasantly situated in Catlin Hollow, Charleston, Toga county, Pa.; within a mile. Terms casy. Inquire on the premises, of C. G. CATLIN.

Shop, and outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Smith Wilson and L. Baple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Smith Wilson and L. ALSO—Alot of land in Dolmay township; bounded on the north by Alvin Webster and O. L. Robinson, and west by Prick Scanlan; containing 48½ acres, more of less, about 20 acres apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Smith Wilson and L. ALSO—Alot of land in Dolmay township; bounded on the north by Alvin Webster and O. L. Robinson, and west by Prick Scanlan; containing 48½ acres, more of less, about 20 acres apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Smith Wilson and L. ALSO—Alot of land in Dolmay township; bounded on the southeast by C. E. J. L. Robinson, and west by Prick Scanlan; containing the property of Also—Alot of land in Union township; bounded on the southeast by John Etner; being 160 feet on Main street, and northeast by John Etner; being 160 feet on Main street and 60 feet on Lincoln street; with a two stery frame dwelling house, a three story frame dwelling house, a three story frame acre, with a two stery frame dwellings and, a fow fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of G. W. Spontary and west by Nathan Spencer: containing the containing as a seasy by Abram Doty, south by C. E. Rathburgher and the southeast by John Etner; being 160 feet on Main street and 60 feet on Lincoln street; with a two stery frame dwelling house, a three story frame cabinet shop, outbuildings and, a fow fruit trees thereon. To be sold as apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Smith Wilson and L. B. Hastings, suit of Jerome B. Niles.

ALSO—Alot of land in the borough of Wellsborough; bounded on the southeast by Pearl street, southwest by Lincoln street porthwest.

LONDON, May 19.—All special dispatches to terest of any shareholder desiring to the London journals concur in representing that sell, i. s., at the market price. Thus, a reign of terror prevails in Paris. Many eminet citizens are daily imprisoned, and the lives of for Tribune stock, the present sharethose held as hostages are despaired of. Twen-ty-one members of the Commune no longer at-tend its sittings, but remain in their respective RECOGNITION ON EARTH-The fol serted yesterday.

Batteries have been established at the Da lowing is suggestive of an evil which competition with our agricultural pro- the location of that ill-paid laborer to with earthworks and new barricades. exists in certain city churches:

"Methinks I hear a little bird that sings,
The People by and by will be the stronger!"
The Red element may be—doubtless

The State of New Hampshire borders
on Canada for a distance of thirty or
forty miles, and yet there is not a road

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm of 56
acres, pleasantly situated in Catlin Hollow,
Charleston, Ttoga county, Pa.; within about four
miles of Wellsboro and two miles of Niles Val-

above.