THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

P. C. Van Gelder.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Subscription, (per year) ..... $2,00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TEN LINES OR MINION OR LESS, MAKE ONE SQUARE.

	1 In.	3 Ins	4 Ins	8 Mos	6 Mos	1 Yr
1 Sq're....	$1,00	$2,00	$2,50	$5,00	$7,00	$12,00
2 Squares..	2,00	3,00	4,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Half Col....	10,00	15,00	17,00	22,00	30,00	50,00
One Col.....	15,00	25,00	30,00	45,00	60,00	100,00

☞ Special Notices 15 cents per line; Editorial 20 cents per line.

Transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

Justice Blanks, Constable Blanks, Deeds, Judgments, Marriage Certificates, &c., on hand.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Jno. I. Mitchell. David Cameron.

Mitchell & Cameron,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Claim and Insurance Agents. Office Roy's Block, Wellsboro, Pa. Nov. 1, 1871.

J. PARKHURST & CO.,

BANKERS,

J. PARKHURST. } ELKLAND, PA.
L. PATTISON. }

May 31, 1871-6m*

Seeley, Coates & Co.

BANKERS, Knoxville, Tioga, County, Pa.—Receive money on deposit, discount notes, and sell drafts on New York City. Collections promptly made.—Jan 1, 1871-y

Morgan Seeley—Osceola.
David Coats, } Knoxville.
Vine Crandall, }

GEO. W. MERRICK,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR at LAW.

Office in Smith and Bowen's Block, across hall from Agitator Office up stairs, [second floor,] Wellsboro Pa, Jan. 4, 1871-1y.

William A. Stone.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, first door above Converse & Osgood's store, on Main street. Wellsboro, January 1, 1871 y

Jno. W. Adams,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mansfield, Tioga County, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. Jan. 1, 1871-y

Jerome B. Niles,

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Will attend promptly to business entrusted to his care in the counties of Tioga and Potter. Office on the Avenue. Jan. 1, 1871 y

John W. Guernsey,

Attorney and Counselor at Law. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Office 2d door south of Hazlett's Hotel, Tioga, Tioga County, Pa.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Wm. B. Smith,

Pension, Bounty and Insurance Agent. Communications sent to the above address will receive prompt attention. Terms moderate, Knoxville, Pa.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Seymour & Horton,

Attorneys and Counselors at law, Tioga, Pa. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

C. H. Seymour. J. C. Horton.

Jan 4, 1871 y

Wm. H. Armstrong. Samuel Linn.

Armstrong & Linn,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

WILLIAMSPORT, PENN'A.

Jan 1, 1871-y.

W. B. Terbell & Co.,

Wholesale Druggists, and dealers in Wall Paper, Kerosene Lamps, Window Glass, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.—Corning, N. Y. Jan. 1'71.

D. Bacon, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon, 1st door east of Laugher Bache—Main Street. Will attend promptly to calls. Wellsboro.—Jan. 1, 1871.

A. M. Ingham, M. D.,

Homœopathist, Office at his Residence on the Avenue.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Smith's Hotel,

Tioga, Pa., E. M. Smith, Proprietor. House in good condition to accommodate the traveling public in a superior manner.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Farmers' Temperance Hotel.

H. J. MONROE, having purchased this house, will conduct in future as in the past, strictly a temperance principals. Every accommodation for man and beast. Charges reasonable.

January 1, 1871

Union Hotel.

C. B. Van Horn, Proprietor, Wellsboro, Pa. This house is pleasantly located, and has all the conveniences for man and beast. Charges moderate.—Jan. 1, 1871-1y.

W. W. WEBB, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

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

Farm for Sale!

ONE HUNDRED ACRES with eighty acres improved, and situated near the State Road, south of Mainsburg. This farm contains a comfortable house, two good barns and ninety fruit trees. It is well adapted to dairying and agriculture. Terms easy. Inquire of the subscriber at Mainsburg, Pa.

June 14, 1871-tf. J. A. BOYCE.

New Jewelry Store.

THE Undersigned would respectfully say to the citizens of wellsboro and vicinity, that he has opened a

Jewelry Store

in the building recently occupied by C. L. Willcox. His stock comprises a full assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED-WARE,

S. D. WARRINER, one of the best workmen in Northern Pennsylvania, will attend to the

REPAIRING OF WATCHES CLOCKS &c., &c., &c.

For the skillful doing of which his seventeen years practical experience is sufficient guarantee.

S. D. WARRINER.

Wellsboro, Aug 23, 1871-tf.

Boot, Shoe, Leather and Finding Store.

H. E. SMITH & SON,

Tioga, Tioga Co., Pa.

The subscribers would notify their friends and customers that they are doing a level best at shoe business on Wellsboro street, opposite the late Smith hotel. They keep boots of all kinds, and shoes, to suit everybody, both for ladies and gents; also any kind of children's wear. Drop in and see.

H. E. SMITH & SON.

June 7, 1871 tf

NATIONAL HOTEL.

IN Mainsburg Pa., conducted on strict temperance principles by the subscriber, who will spare no pains to make this house a pleasant home for the traveling public. Being well supplied with house and stable room, he will at all times endeavor to provide every comfort for both man and beast. Wm. B. HALL.

Mainsburg, Nov. 15th, 1871-tf.

The Tioga County Agitator.

VOL. XVIII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., DECEMBER 6, 1871. NO. 49

Wellsboro Hotel,

COR. MAIN ST. & THE AVENUE, WELLSBORO, PA.

SOL. BUNNEL, PROP'R.

This a popular Hotel lately kept by B. B. Holiday. The Proprietor will spare no pains to make it a first-class house. All the stages arrive and depart from this house. A good hostler in attendance. ☞ Livery attached.

Jan 1, 1871-1y

Tioga Marble Works.

THE undersigned is now prepared to execute all orders for Tomb Stones and Monuments of either

ITALIAN OR RUTLAND MARBLE,

of the latest style and approved workmanship and with dispatch.

He keeps constantly on hand both kinds of Marble and will be able to suit all who may favor him with their orders, on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in the country.

FRANK ADAMS.

Tioga, Jan. 1, 1871-tf.

R. E. Olney,

JEWELER,

MANSFIELD, PA.

KEEPS constantly on hand, ELGIN WALTHAM and SWISS WATCHES, Marine, Alarm & Calendar CLOCKS,

SILVER SPOONS,

Plated Spoons and Forks; Table, Butter and Fruit Knives; Cups, Castors and Cake Baskets; Napkin Rings; Cream Salt Sugar and Mustard Spoons; Fine Gold and Agate Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Solid Gold Sets; Pearl Fancy and Plated Buttons; Watch Guards and Chains, &c., A large stock of SPECTACLES, GLASSES, and Colored Glasses, all at reduced prices.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired.

March 1, 1871.

THE SINGER

Manufacturing Company,

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR,

—Constituted by the homes of the people—

Received the Great Award of the HIGHEST SALES!

And have left all rivals far behind them, for they

SOLD IN 1870

One Hundred and Twenty-seven Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirty three Machines!

being more than *forty thousand* in advance of their sales of the previous year, and over *forty-four thousand more than the sales of any other Company* for 1870, as shown by the following figures from SWORN returns of the sales of Licenses.

The Singer Manufacturing Company *sold over the Florence Sewing Machine Co.,*	110,173 *Machines*
Sold over the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,	98,943 do.
Sold over the Weed Sewing Machine Co.,	92,831 do.
Sold over the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.,	70,631 do.
Sold over the Howe Machine Co.,	52,677 do.
Sold over the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.,	45,825 do.

all of which is mainly owing to the popularity of what is known as the "New Family Sewing Machine," which is now fast finding its way into every well regulated household.—For Circulars giving full particulars of Machines, their Folding Cases of many varieties of wood and finish, their Attachments for numerous kinds of work, which, till recently, it was thought that delicate fingers alone could perform, as well as particulars about all articles used by their Machines, such as Twist, Linen Thread, Spool Cotton, Oil, &c., &c., apply to any of their Authorized Agents, or to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

458 Broadway, New York. Philadelphia Office 1106 Chestnut St.

March 22, 1871-tf.

New Music Store!

OPPOSITE CONE HOUSE,

WELLSBORO, PA.

J. GREENER'S new Improved Iron Frame and Soft Pedal

PIANO FORTES,

Dealer in all kinds of

Pianos and Musical Merchandise,

largest and best selection of MUSIC in this section of the Country. Pianos warranted for 20 years.

Melodeons and Cabinet Organs

with Greener's Patent Foot Pedal

All kinds of Instruments bought or taken in exchange and to let. ☞ All orders for repairing and Tuning promptly attended to.

J. W. McINTOSH, Agent.

March 22, 1871.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

ONE elegant, new, *leather top* buggy; one nice open buggy, nearly new; one two horse lumber wagon; a good single harness.

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

June 21, 1871 tf

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in the town of Delmar, some eight miles from Wellsboro. Said farm contains 75 acres some 40 of which is improved; good frame barn 30x42, and a good log house, and some fruit trees thereon. Said farm is unsurpassed for fertility of soil in this section. For particulars inquire of the subscriber at the office of G. W. Merrick, Esq., Wellsboro Pa.

April 19, 1871-tf. A. REDFIELD.

Hazlett House.

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

AN Institution to prepare young men for Business. The graduates of this College are filling commanding and lucrative positions in nearly every city in the Union.

For circulars, containing full particulars, Specimens of Writing, College Bank Bills, Pen Drawing, &c., *enclose ten cents, and address*

A. J. WARNER, Principal

Elmira, N. Y.

August 23, 1871-6m

Hotel for Sale.

THE American Hotel, Nelson Pa., house and barn nearly new half acre land. On the line of Cowanesque Valley R. R. Work just being commenced, 100 men at work near by. The property will be sold at a bargain. A good man can pay for the property while the road is being built. Terms easy. For particulars inquire on the premises, or address,

C. B. WHITED

Blossburg, Nov. 9, 1871-tf. Blossburg Pa.

BALDWIN'S SHANTY.

If you want to see a nice assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods

CALL AT

BALDWIN'S SHANTY,

TIOGA, PA.

If you want Dress Goods of all kinds, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want Bl'k Alpaca, call for the Grand Dutchess, at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want an Ottoman Shawl, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want Ladies & Gents' underware, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want notions and trimmings, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want Furs, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want knit Goods, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want Hats and Caps, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want Boots and Shoes, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want a set of Dishes, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want good Teas and Groceries fresh, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want a ready made suit of clothes, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want a suit of Clothes leave your measure at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want Over Coats, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want Buffalo Robes, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.
If you want prices that cant be beat, call at BALDWIN'S Shanty.

Thats whats the Matter.

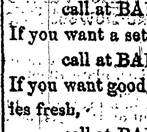
We are anxious to sell these goods before we leave the Shanty.

T. L. BALDWIN & CO.

Nov 1, 1871.

JEWELRY STORE!

WELLSBORO, PA.



ANDREW FOLEY, who has long been established in the Jewelry business in Wellsboro, has always on sale, various kinds and prices of

AMERICAN WATCHES,

GOLD OR SILVER CLOCKS, JEWELRY, GOLD CHAINS, KEYS, RINGS, PINS, PENCILS, CASES, GOLD & STEEL PENS, THIMBLES, SPOONS, RAZORS, PLATED WARE,

SEWING MACHINES,

&c., &c., &c.

With most other articles usually kept in such establishment, which is sold low for

C A S H.

Repairing done neatly, and promptly, and on short notice. A. FOLEY.

January 1, 1871-y.

New Millinery Goods!

MRS. O. P. SMITH, Has just received a large and fashionable assortment of

MILLINERY,

Fancy Goods, Parasols, Gloves,

FANS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.,

which she is selling at very low prices. Drop in and see the new goods.

Oct. 11, 1871-tf. Mrs. C. P. SMITH.

WELLSBORO AND MANSFIELD

STAGE LINE.

THE undersigned, proprietor of this line takes this method, of informing the public that the above Stage runs daily (Sundays excepted,) between the two places as follows:

Leaves Wellsboro at 8 a. m., and arrives at Mansfield at 10.30 a. m.:

Leaves Mansfield at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Wellsboro at 5 p. m. ☞ Fare $1,25.

Jan 1, 1871—tf W. B. VAN HORN.

MRS. C. E. CAREY,

WOULD say to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that she is prepared to do all kinds of

Fluting, Stamping, Pinking, Tucking, Cording,

Patent Gathering for ruffles on short notice. Call at her rooms over Mrs. Sofields Millinery store.

Wellsboro, Sept. 20, 1871-3m.

Applications for Charters.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following applications for charters of incorporation have been filed in my office, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Monday, November 27, 1871:

Application of Jacob Jones, John M. Evans, and William Richards, for charter of incorporation for "First Mount Zion Congregational Church of Blossburg."

Application of John M. Barden, Samuel W. Sherman, Stephen H. Wood, and others, under the name of the "Baptist Church of Rutland."

JOHN F. DONALDSON, Pro'y.

Nov 8, 1871 3w

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

ERIE RAILWAY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, ADOPTED NOV. 13TH, 1871.

NEW and IMPROVED DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern Improvements, are run through on all Trains between Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati and New York.

Westward.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 3.
New Y'k, foot	9 30 A M	11 00 A M	5 30 P M	7 00 P M
Jersey City, "	9 45 "	11 15 "	5 45 "	7 20 "
Susq'hanna, "	4 00 P M	8 15 P M	1 55 A M	2 25 A M
Great Bend, "		8 37 "	2 17 "	
Binghamton, "	5 13 P M	9 16 "	2 52 "	3 25 "
Owego, "	6 10 "	10 13 "	3 45 "	4 21 "
Wayverly, "	6 30 "	11 09 "	4 07 "	4 48 "
Elmira, "	7 05 "	11 50 "	4 55 "	5 35 "
Corning, "	7 38 "	12 38 A M	5 42 "	6 01 "
Painted Post, "		12 58 "		
Rochester, arr	11 40 "		10 20 "	10 20 "
Horn'llsville "	8 53 Sup	2 05 "	7 05 P M	7 20 P M
Buffalo, "	12 00 Night	6 28 "	11 20 A M	11 20 "
Niagara Falls "	12 43 A M	7 05 "	12 10 P M	12 10 P M
Susp. Bridge, "	12 58 "	7 10 "	12 15 "	12 15 "
Clifton, "	1 00 "	7 15 "	12 20 "	12 20 "
Dunkirk, "	2 22 "	7 20 "	12 54 "	12 54 "
Cleveland, "	7 00 "	6 50 P M	6 55 "	6 55 "
Cincinnati, "	6 00 P M		7 00 A M	7 00 A M

Additional Local Trains Westward.

5.00 p. m., except Sundays, from Owego.
8.00 a. m., daily, from Susquehanna.
6.05 a. m., daily, from Susquehanna.
1.00 p. m., except Sundays, from Susquehanna.
1.10 P. M. on Sundays, from Elmira. Stopping at Big Flats 1.25, Corning 2.00, Painted Post 2.05, and thence, via Avon, to Buffalo, arriving at 8.55 p. m.
2.50 p. m., except Sundays, from Binghamton.

Eastward.

STATIONS.	No. 12.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 2.
Cincinnati Lve	9 45 p m			11 10 a m
Cleveland "	7 25 a m			10 00 p m
Dunkirk "	1 25 p m		10 00 p m	
Clifton "	1 40 "	5 40 p m	10 50 "	4 40 a m
Susp. B'g'e "	1 45 "	5 45 "	10 05 "	4 45 "
Niagara F. "	1 52 "	5 50 "	10 12 "	4 52 "
Buffalo "	2 45 "	6 45 "	11 40 "	5 40 "
Hornellsv'le "	6 05 Sup	9 45 "	3 30 p m	9 05 "
Rochester "	4 00 p m	5 50 "	1 25 "	12 45 "
Corning "	7 35 "	12 20 a m	4 55 "	11 30 "
Elmira "	8 12 "	12 58 "	5 35 "	12 18 p m
Waverly "	8 47 "	1 37 "	6 08 "	12 41 p m
Owego "	9 19 "	2 15 "	6 45 "	1 15 p m
Binghamt'n "	10 15 "	3 05 "	7 27 "	1 55 p m
Great Bend, "		3 35 "	7 52 "	2 17 p m
Susquehan'a "	11 03 "	4 00 "	8 25 "	2 47 p m
Port Jervis "	2 52 a m	7 50 "	12 05 p m	6 18 p m
Middletown "	3 53 "	8 46 "	12 53 "	
Goshen "		9 04 "		
Newburgh "		1210 p m		6 35 p m
Paterson "	6 50 "	11 00 a m	2 47 "	8 40 p m
Newark "	7 00 "	2 05 p m	5 15 "	8 50 p m
Jersey City "	6 33 "	11 38 a m	3 33 "	9 15 p m
New York "	7 00 "	12 00 m	3 40 "	9 25 p m

Additional Local Trains Eastward.

5.00 a. m., daily from Hornellsville.
6.55 a. m., Sundays excepted, from Hornellsville.
7.00 a. m., except Sundays, from Owego.
7.20 a. m., except Sundays, from Elmira.
1.55 p. m., except Sundays, from Painted Post.
2.10 p. m., except Sundays, from Hornellsville.
*Daily.
† Monday excepted, between Susquehanna and Port Jervis.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

Northern Central.

Direct Route North and South.

On and after Sunday, Nov 12th, 1871, Trains will depart from Troy, Pa., as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

Mail ..... 6.52 A. M. Buffalo Express, 10.38 P. M.
Williamsport Accom. 7.10. Niagara Express 1.05 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE NORTHWARD.

Mail, ... 0.30 P. M. Elmira Accom, 10 05 A. M.
Niagara Express 4.33 P. M. Buffalo Express 4.27 A. M.

A. R. FISKE, General Superintendent.

J. A. REDFIELD, Ass't Gen'l Sup't.

Wellsboro & Lawrenceville R. R.

Time Table No. 3.

TAKES EFFECT THURSDAY, NOV. 16TH, 1871.

GOING NORTH.	STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.
8 30 pm	Corning	7 50 pm
8 25 pm	Lawrenceville	8 00 pm
8 14 pm	Dunning	8 10 pm
8 08 pm	Ludlow	8 16 pm
8 04 pm	Bear Creek	8 20 pm
7 59 pm	Tioga Village	8 25 pm
7 51 pm	Hammond	8 33 pm
7 46 pm	Hills Creek	8 38 pm
7 40 pm	Holliday	8 44 pm
7 33 pm	Middlebury	8 51 pm
7 28 pm	Niles Valley	8 56 pm
7 22 pm	Marsh Creek	9 02 pm
7 15 pm	Wellsboro	9 09 pm

Flag Stations. A. H. GORTON, Supt.

Blossburg & Corning & Tioga R. R.

GOING NORTH	STATIONS	GOING SOUTH
11 10 am	Corning	5 50 pm
10 56 am	Mulholon	6 05 pm
10 42 am	Erwin Centre	6 20 pm
10 30 am	Cook's	6 35 pm
10 25 am	Lindley	6 40 pm
10 15 am	Lawrenceville	6 50 pm
10 03 AM	Somerville	7 02 pm
9 53 am	Mitchell's	7 12 pm
9 40 am	Old Station	7 25 pm
9 37 am	Tioga	7 28 pm
9 25 am	Mill Creek	7 40 pm
	McCoy's	
9 15 am	Lamb's Creek	7 50 pm
9 05 am	Mansfield	8 00 pm
	Canoe Camp	
8 45 am	Covington	8 20 pm
8 25 am	Blossburg	8 40 pm
	Somerville	8 55 pm
	Fall Brook	9 10 pm

A. H. GORTON, Supt R. B. & C. & T. R. R. L. H. SHATTUCK, Supt Tioga R. R.

Planing and Matching

DONE with neatness and dispatch. Also,

BEVEL SIDING

made from inch lumber. Can plane 24 inches wide. At Hamilton's steam mill, on Hammond creek, in Jackson township, Tioga county.

O. HAMILTON.

Jackson, June 7, 1871 tf

THE OLD

"PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE"

LATELY known as the Townsend House and for a time occupied by D. D. Holliday, has been thoroughly refitted, repaired and opened by

M. R. O'CONNOR.

who will be happy to accommodate the old friends of the house at very reasonable rates.

Aug. 30, 1871-1y M. R. O'CONNOR.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Dewit C. Holden, deceased, late of Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa., all persons indebted to the said estate and those having claims against it will settle with SARAH HOLDEN,

C. H. SEYMOUR,

Oct. 18, 1871. 6w. Adm'rs

Real Estate For Sale.

ONE HOUSE AND LOT, on State street, entirely new, finished nicely throughout—Cottage style. Terms easy.

One lot on State street, upon which a house is being built.

Ten lots on Mendo street.

Four hundred acres of timber land in Delmar.

Also, a splendid dairy farm in Delmar, containing 275 acres. Inquire of

June 21, 1871 tf WRIGHT & BAILEY.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm of 50 acres, pleasantly situated in Catlin Hollow, Charleston, Tioga county, Pa.; within about four miles of Wellsboro and two miles of Niles Valley depot. School house, church, mills, shops, &c., within a mile. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of C. G. CATLIN.

May 17, 1871 tf.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of David Morris, deceased, late of Charleston township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons owing, or having any claims against said estate, will call on

Nov. 22, 1871-6w. A. P. CONE, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of James Dean, deceased, late of Chatham township, all persons having claims against said estate or indebted to it, will settle with D. D. DOAN,

Nov 8, 1871 6t* Adm'r.

POET'S CORNER.

PEW WALK AND CHURCH SCANDAL.

That tall young fellow's here to day!
I wonder what's his name?
His eyes were fixed upon our pew—
He look at Sally Dame.

Who is that lady dressed in green?
It can't be Mrs. Loneh;
There's Mr. Jones with Deacon Giles!
I wonder if he'll preach.

Hand me your fan, it's so warm,
We both will sit to prayers;
Mourning becomes the Widow Ames—
How Mary's new hat flares.

Do look at Nancy Sloper's veil
It's full a breadth too wide;
I wonder if Susannah Ayres
Appears to-day as bride?

Lord! what a voice Jane Rice has got!
Oh, how that organ roars;
I'm glad we've left the singers' seats
How hard Miss Johnson snores.

What ugly shawls are those in front?
Did you observe Ann Wild;
Hermon straw bonnet trimmed with black,
I guess she's lost a child.

He 's half asleep—that Mr. Jones!
His sermons are so long;
This afternoon we'll stay at home,
And practice that new song.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Constitutional Reform.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1871.

Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Dear Sir:—It occurs to us, that in the discharge of your official duties as Secretary of the Commonwealth, during a period of five years, you must have witnessed many instances of public abuses of power, both legislative and administrative, that can be remedied only by the radical process of constitutional revision. A statement of some of the most notorious cases of official irregularity, of which you are cognizant, would impotent arguments in favor of calling a "convention of revision." We therefore take the liberty to solicit from you such a statement for publication as in your judgment will best serve the purpose. Very respectfully.

N. B. Browne,	Charles Gibbons,
Morton M'Michael,	John O. James,
D. M. Fox,	Richard Vaux,
Henry C. Lea,	Geo. W. Biddle,
R. Rundle Smith,	H. M. Phillips,
Thos. Webster,	Fred. Fraley,
L. P. Ashmead,	James Page,
Jas. L. Cloghorn,	J. R. Sypher.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH
Harrisburg, Sept. 20, 1871.

To N. B. Brown, Morton M'Michael, and others:—Gentlemen:—Your very kind and complimentary letter of the 18th instant is duly received, soliciting my views and opinions in writing, and for publication, on the important subject of a constitutional convention now a pending issue in the election just at hand. It affords much gratification to find men of your standing and character interesting yourselves in this matter, and it will give me pleasure to cooperate with you. It is greatly feared sufficient prominence in the canvass has not been given to this question of constitutional reform; and I therefore cheerfully comply with your request, in the hope of contributing something to an intelligent and proper verdict on the approaching tenth of October, and to appropriate action thereafter. The fact that I recognize the names of prominent Democrats, as well as Republicans, to your request, contributes largely to my willingness to comply; for constitutional reform is no party question, and no real friend of the movement will allow it to become such if he can prevent it.

Your communication opens a wide field; and on many grave questions which suggest themselves there are likely to be honest differences of opinion among patriotic men of all parties; whilst on many others we may reasonably expect substantial unanimity of sentiment when the facts are fully understood. Of the former class I will suggest and enumerate, without discussion, but as proper subjects for present reflection, and for the consideration of any convention which may be called, the following points:

1. An increase of the number of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

2. Biennial sessions of the Legislature.

3. The election by the people of sundry State officers now otherwise chosen.

4. Minority representation.

5. Modifications of the pardoning power.

6. A change in the tenure and mode of choosing the judiciary.

7. A change in the date of our annual fall elections to the time of the Presidential election, to prevent what is called colonization from surrounding States, and to dispense with one election every fourth year.

8. Further restrictions upon the powers of corporations.

But few of the questions involved can be properly discussed within the compass of one letter. Hence I forego all argument, illustration, or even expression of opinion, on the points enumerated; and proceed to present some facts and opinions on the second class referred to, which embraces issues of no secondary importance, and in which my views will be more directly responsive to your letter, and an appeal to my official experiences and observations.

As a preliminary question, however, it may and will be asked, By what authority is it proposed to act? A few words will dispose of this protest for never doing anything with established laws. With us it is a political axiom that governments are made for the people, and not the people for the governments.

Our governments, both national and State, are based upon the elementary and fundamental principle that the people are sovereign, and have the right to create or change their form of government, as in their wisdom they may deem best. Our wise and patriotic forefathers declared, "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends," or fails to secure them, "it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Our present State Constitution, in full and emphatic recognition of these great principles, declares, "That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper."

Such is the clear and comprehensive charter under which it is proposed to advocate a constitutional convention, and the amendment of the organic law of the State. "Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." But when long and patient experiment has demonstrated the inadequacy of the fundamental law to secure the great ends of government as contemplated by its framers, and that it entails upon us the manifold evils of inequality of rights and privileges, injustice, and humiliation in our own estimation and in the opinions of our fellow men, *the time has come for* the exercise of our inalienable rights, and for correction of the evils to which we are subjected. Our people are slow to move for radical reforms, and are apt to manifest but little patience or respect for those who clamor for general reform, but who are unable to point out clearly existing evils, and plausible remedies for their *correction. It becomes necessary*, therefore, to designate at least some of the most prominent defects in our present Constitution, and to suggest some plan for their amendment. This I will now endeavor to do, so far as may be found practicable in the brief time and space allowed me, confining myself to the practical and real, rather than to the abstract and speculative.

1. We have outgrown our Constitution as amended and adopted in 1838.—The clothes of the boy do not fit the man. We live in a fast and progressive age, in which governments, science, art, discovery, invention, material and intellectual development, and all things about us are developing and expanding; and it is but reasonable to expect that State Constitutions, and the national Constitution also, should have to be altered, amended and enlarged, so as to conform to the great and general progress of our age. This is true not only in the great and ordinary essentials of liberty and justice, but also in the means now used, and the resources now made available, for the education of the *masses of our people in our common schools.* Our ancestors seem to have had no adequate conception of the present magnitude, character and importance of this subject; and hence we find in our fundamental law only this meager and unsatisfactory warrant for our present noble and expanding system:

"Art. vii, sec. 1. The Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis."

Who does not contemplate with wonder and admiration the magnificent superstructure so skillfully erected on so narrow a foundation!

Under this head, too, we may reasonably demand that our State Constitution shall be made to harmonize and conform to the Constitution of the U. States, with which it is now in manifest conflict. The word "white," as used in the Constitution of 1838 to define the qualifications of an elector, has become inapplicable and obsolete under the *action* of the national Government, sanctioned by State approval, and Pennsylvania no longer should manifest even the appearance of tardy acquiescence in accomplished facts, which she has already formally approved.

2. Our present Constitution was adopted more than thirty years ago; and since then no less than seventeen amendments have been added, at sundry times, by *joint resolutions* of the Legislature, and approved by popular vote. Most of these are important and valuable; but they have been so injected into the body of the original framework of the Constitution as to mar its symmetry, and give the character of patchwork to that which should thoroughly harmonize and be without blemish. Let competent men be carefully selected for the sole purpose of thorough revision, to retain and systematize everything valuable, and to incorporate such additional provisions as shall be dictated by the wisdom and patriotism of this enlightened age; and when the work of these our representatives shall be completed, let it all be fairly submitted to a vote of the people, whose intelligent verdict through the ballot box shall breathe into it the breath of life.

3. Our present organic law requires the State Treasurer to be elected annually by a joint vote of both branches of the Legislature. Experience has demonstrated this to be a most unwise provision; and it should be so changed as to make the office elective by the people. This is regarded as the most profitable office in the State, and as a consequence great efforts are made to secure it. When the Legislature meets, and long before, the members elect are besieged by the candidates and their friends, and it is notorious that legislators are bought and sold, in the unseemly and disgraceful scramble which occurs at Harrisburg at the annual election of State Treasurer. The Legislature is demoralized at the very commencement of the session. The people of the State are humiliated, and the whole performance is a scandal upon the fair fame of our good old State.—*Let us save ourselves from all this*, by a proper constitutional amendment, making the office elective by popular vote, and for a longer term than one year, and the person elected to be afterward ineligible.

4. Our Constitution should be so amended also as to prohibit appropriations in what is known as the general appropriation bill, except for purposes previously prescribed by law. Of late years it has become quite too common for measures of doubtful propriety, and sometimes after rejection by one or the other branch of the Legislature, to be crowded into the annual appropriation bill, and in the closing hours of the session rushed through the Legislature under circumstances clearly indicating that the obnoxious measures could not have passed upon their merits had they been permitted to stand alone. The Executive may be dissatisfied with the section or sections thus enacted, but being unable to veto part of a law, he feels constrained to approve the whole appropriation bill, or incur the expense of an extra session, should he return the bill without approval. This is considered a dangerous and growing evil, and one largely affecting the public interests, and the more speedy and radical the remedy, the better for all concerned.

5. But the great and gigantic evil of the day is special legislation, and to a consideration of this I invoke the most earnest attention, whilst I endeavor to point out some of its pernicious and alarming results. Look first at the magnitude of this legislation for the last five years, compared with the general legislation for the same period:

In 1866 the whole number of general laws passed and published was 50.

In 1866 the whole number of private laws, 1,096.

In 1867 the whole number of public laws, 86.

In 1867 the whole number of private laws, 1,392.

In 1868 the whole number of public laws, 73.

In 1868 the whole number of private laws, 1,159.

In 1869 the whole number of public laws, 77.

In 1869 the whole number of private laws, 1,276.

In 1870 the whole number of public laws, 54.

In 1870 the whole number of private laws, 1,276.

Totals in five years, 340 public, and 6,170 private acts. And besides these there were 956 additional private acts not published, by reason of the non-payment of the enrollment taxes thereon, making the total of private laws in five years, 7,126, or about 21 times as many private as public laws. The printed pages of the statute books covered by these laws bear almost as great a disproportion.

In the whole five years, only 446 pages are public laws, and the remaining 6,523 pages are private laws; and the total number of large octavo pages, exclusive of indexes, is 6,969, or an annual average of about 1,394 pages.

The volume of State laws for 1871 is but another specimen of this evil, in a more aggravated form. During the last session the public laws passed were 82, covering 94 pages; the private laws were 1,240, covering 1,817 pages. The whole volume, including the index, exhibits 1,670 pages, and makes the largest annual book of statutes ever published in the State. It is thus demonstrated, too, that the evil is a growing one, and that the fact of each political party having a majority in one branch of the Legislature, affords no remedy *or mitigation of the evil.*

The very magnitude of this statute law is itself a great evil; but not so great as the character of it. And I here affirm that, as a general rule, there is no longer any such thing as legislation in Pennsylvania, according to any just conception of the meaning of that term, according to the true theory of republican government, or as the framers of our Constitution intended it should be. *To many this may seem* a bold and startling proposition; but I firmly believe it correct, and will proceed to demonstrate it to be substantially and actually true. What then is legislation in a republican government? I hold it to be the offspring and result of the collective wisdom, intelligence and patriotism of the people's representatives, exercised for the public good, and enacted into the forms of law. To enable us to judge how far the laws now enacted fall below this standard, and the better to understand and comprehend this whole subject, allow me, at the risk of being somewhat tedious, to explain the modus operandi of modern legislation in this State, and also to give some practical illustrations of its general character and results. Our Assembly, as all are aware, is composed of 33 Senators and 100 members of the House. They convene annually at the State capital, on the first Tuesday of January. Every member, on an average, brings with him, or has forwarded to him during the session, by his constitu