

The President's Policy

The following reply of President Johnson to a Massachusetts delegation, will give our readers an idea of his policy:

GENTLEMEN: I feel myself at this hour incompetent to make a reply suitable to the emotions that fill my heart and perhaps the best reply I could make would be silence.

I feel overwhelmed by the recent tragic occurrence and the circumstances which surround us. Thrown into this position, unexpectedly and under such extraordinary, tragical circumstances, filling the country with sorrow and draping the land in black, I feel inadequate to make a response to the sentiments and kind offer you have made on this occasion; and as some reference has been made to the Union and the preservation of these States, all that I can say on this subject now is, that in reference to public policy generally, my course has been and is known to the people, especially that part which pertains to this infamous rebellion, which has been waged upon the Government for the last four years, my course and policy is known to all.

There is no one, as I think, who has labored more zealously and ardently than I have to crush and suppress this diabolical rebellion; and in reference to that and my future policy generally, I must invite you to a retrospection of my past course of action, and when you have accomplished that, I must be permitted to offer it to you as some indication of what my future policy will be. If my past life, developed as it has been, in no indication or guaranty as what my future course will be, my professions are empty and will be also worthless.

All I can say is that the same principles that have governed me thus far in this rebellion will be my guide in the future. [Applause.]

It has been intimated to me by some, for whose judgment and good opinion I have the highest respect, that I should issue some sort of a manifesto as to what my course or public policy will be. To this I say, I must let all such replies upon any document or papers or messages to be made as events, transpire, and the action to be made upon them to depend upon the nature of the occasions that may arise in, there any one who could, four years ago, have anticipated or have a course of action consequent upon the events of that period? Suppose any one had possessed sufficient prescience of the future to have conceived and written down all the great events of that time and presented it, what is there who would have accepted it with belief, and not rather have placed it with the "Arabian Nights," and considered it as more incredible than the story of "Aladdin"?

How is the future now any easier to pre-announce? How incompetent, then, must I be to prescribe the precise policy that I may consider advisable hereafter? I am free to say however, that I think the time has arrived, and I say it in no spirit of anger or revenge, or retaliation, growing out of the recent sad catastrophe that has placed this country from one end to the other, in the habiliments of mourning but in view of principle and justice, that the people must be taught to understand what is treason. [Suppressed applause.]

The American people have to some extent been taught to understand what is crime. The crime of burglary is defined in the statutes and understood by the people. So is murder, so are arson, robbery, and other criminal offenses; and to all these there are certain penalties attached, and as a general thing they are faithfully executed. There is obedience of all to the law and the Constitution, and we say it is just and right that the law should be administered as it is. Now, if I should put the question to this intelligent congregation of gentlemen to-day, what is to be done with such a one who has been guilty of the crime of murder, say? I feel assured that the unanimous reply would be that the penalty should be accorded to him—that of death.

If that be so in the case of an individual, without regard to other circumstances, and when we say that the penalty of death is not too severe, what shall we say when the person who has been murdered is the exalted head of the nation, the Chief Magistrate? Then if we examine what the crime of treason is, and ask ourselves what should be done with an individual who would undertake to assassinate a nation—thirty millions of people—who is he that would not immediately assign the penalty of death to the guilty criminal? [Applause.]

It is time the American people should be taught to understand that treason is a crime—not in revenge, not in anger, but that treason is a crime, and should be esteemed as such and punished as such. ["Good! good!" and applause.] And here I desire to say that while such are my views I wish to discriminate between criminals guilty of treason. There are well educated, intelligent traitors, who concert schemes of treason and urge others, and force numbers of others of ignorant and deluded people to carry them out. A discrimination should be exercised between these people. There should be a firm inflexible justice meted out to the intelligent but guilty traitor, and leniency and mercy to those who have been misguided, deluded, and deceived.

Then, gentlemen, permit me to say that the kind words of encouragement and countenance you have extended towards me come at an opportune hour, and are peculiarly acceptable to me entering upon duties that require all the wisdom and energy I can impart to them. To have your confidence and assurance of your support in the faithful and honest discharge of public duties, though I might be a coward, would have a tendency to inspire me and make me a brave man. And, gentlemen, I wish you to be pleased to accept my heartfelt and grateful acknowledgments for the proffer of assistance that the noble State of Massachusetts through you has tendered me; and permit me to say that while conscious of my own demerits, and a consciousness that, and not endowed with the high order of intelligence that some others might, perhaps, bring to the discharge of the honorable and important trust confided to me, the country shall not fail to have my honest and most earnest efforts, and the impulses of a sincere heart, in the accomplishment of the task I may be called upon to perform; and if I know myself, I will say here, my whole life shall be directed towards preserving the Union, and making it in the proper and fullest sense of the term, permanently free. Then, gentlemen, I repeat my profound thanks for the encouragement you have given me, and the aid you have offered me on the present occasion.

The investigation into the origin and history of the Knights of the Golden Circle, in Illinois, shows that while the Chicago Times was daily denying the existence of that or any other secret society of disloyal politicians, five of the editors and reporters of the truthful sheet were members of the Order.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.

SHERMAN'S mistaken trust and negotiation with Johnston having been set aside by the President, Johnson has surrendered upon the terms granted to Lee. This disarms all the rebel forces east of the Mississippi, and closes the eyes of armed rebellion. No details of the surrender have reached us. The war is practically ended. Thank Heaven!

Booth, the assassin, has met his doom. It is as well as it is. He no longer pollutes the air with his breath. The Government has the clue to the conspiracy, and every conspirator will be brought to justice.

Jeff. Davis is said to be making for Mexico with \$6,000,000 to \$13,000,000 of specie, escorted by 2000 cavalry. He will hardly escape.

IN THE MORNING.

In the morning men should awake refreshed and vigorous, both in body and will; and with minds resolved upon a still more conscientious discharge of duty than ever; for that is an unprofitable life which does not bear evidence of measurable improvement as the days go by.

This nation is just awaking at the break of a better day. True, the dawn has been preceded by a long, gloomy night of anxiety and peril; but the republic is waking as a young giant, refreshed, though scarred, stronger for the trial by battle it has endured, and with sharpened and purified instincts from four years of contact with barbarism.

The people must now afford to be just toward themselves. Prior to this war they had not, as a rule, acted the part of wisdom and foresight in their capacity as rulers of themselves. They had suffered the ballot-box to degenerate into an agent of demagoguery; and what was known and lauded as the privilege of self-government, was but the intangible shadow of that privilege. For a privilege becomes an abuse when it is exercised without special reference to the responsibilities attached to its exercise. We had fallen into the evil habit of bestowing place as a reward for real or fancied service, without reference to special fitness or aptitude. This practice gave us such rulers as Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, and their creatures and imitators. It was the incubation of treason, the precursor of that era of civil violence now, as all good men hope, about to pass away.

And now the nation is awaking on the morning of a brighter day, not exhausted, but invigorated—as a man's muscles are strengthened by exercise, his mind by thought, and his soul by trial. So, as a right-minded man begins each succeeding day with endeavors to amend what was erroneous and false in the yesterday, let us as a people begin this new day by steps reformatory in the solemn exercise of our privileges. And first, suffrage:

How has the right been exercised hitherto? Not uniformly with the intention to secure the greatest good to the greatest number; nor to put the right man in the right place.

We desire to direct public attention to certain undeniable facts: We have, as a people, trifled with the well-being of society through the ballot-box. It has been the practice to select men for place by reason of availability, or locality, or other unworthy reason. And a false estimate has been put upon the importance of certain places of public trust, so that incompetent men have been put in places that were of great importance, though underrated.

Now the truth is,—there is no office in the popular gift which is not of consequence. Of great consequence, too. There is no elective local office so humble that men should say of it—"Oh, anybody can fill that position!" It is not true that any man can creditably fill the humblest office. Not every man is fit for a village constable. Some men are fit for such a position; they have a natural talent for it; and it is as important that that office be properly filled as that the right man should sit in the Executive Chair, or represent the people in the Legislature, or in Congress. Unless the right men are in the right places, from the humblest up to the highest, there will be a jar in the machinery of civil government.

Have we created an office of no consequence to successful working of the machine? If so, abolish it at once. We repeat—every necessary office is important and must be filled with regard to its bearing upon the welfare of the people. "Anybody" cannot fill this, or that office. There may be a dozen, or twenty-five, within the jurisdiction of an office, either of whom is competent to discharge its duties with credit. The safety of the country requires it to be given to one of those competent men, not to "any other man" whose preferment will increase some ambitious man's chances for preferment. Until this is made the rule, the people will be indifferently served and woefully misruled somewhere.

The question of power is now disposed of. The government has proved strong enough to put down treason at home and compel the respect of the world. As in the natural and inevitable order, we now enter the era where finance will furnish the subject of controversy. In view of heavy indebtedness, national and local, the question must present varied aspects. It will require the best financial talent in the country to handle the practical question. And the best talent must be employed or disaster will ensue. Positions lightly valued in times of nonindebtedness, are now become of very great importance, requiring first-rate financial ability and experience for the proper discharge of their duties. We have been told that men

of this order of talent will not take these positions. We think differently. If the people demand their services they are bound, as good citizens, to come forward. In one sense the interests of such men are more largely involved than those of any other class. They should be brought forward in every county in the State. In a business sense they will serve almost gratuitously. So much the better. The gratitude of the people is richer hire than cash.

Will the people ponder these things, and not only coincide with the theory but resolve to reduce it to practice? We shall return to the subject again.

Rejoice, oh ye people! for treason—yes, sympathy with treason—is becoming unpopular; and if the manifest signs be true, the day is approaching when a traitor shall be regarded as great a criminal as a man who robs a warehouse, and he who gives aid and comfort to, or apologizes for, treason, shall be held to be as great an offender against the peace and security of society as the receiver of stolen goods.

These reflections occurred to us on reading the account of the arrest of one Edward Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, which was in this wise: Mr. Ingersoll last week delivered a rabid Secession speech in New York. When he stepped off the cars at the depot in Philadelphia on his return, he was waited on by a deputation of citizens and requested to apologize. He politely told them to go to—He then drew and cocked his revolver, when he was promptly disarmed and taken before a magistrate, who committed him to answer for an assault with intent to kill, and carrying concealed weapons. He applied for bail to several persons, but nobody would come forward in his behalf. So the traitor went to jail.

In the afternoon his brother, Charles Ingersoll, went to visit him; but on leaving his carriage he was set upon by an indignant crowd and severely beaten. He was rescued by the police and conducted home.

Much as these exhibitions of popular violence are to be deplored on ordinary occasions, we hold to the opinion that when Edward Ingersoll insulted a deputation of his fellow-citizens, and then drew a pistol, he might have been hung on the nearest lamp post without offending the majesty of justice. The crime of which he was guilty rendered the carrying of concealed weapons a menace not to be endured. But neither Charles nor Edward Ingersoll, or any of their traitorous clan, have any right to complain of their punishment. They have, from the first, justified the South in making war upon law and order, without provocation. The people of Philadelphia have given them a practical and personal illustration of their pernicious teachings. And since they have most strenuously insisted that the government ought not to resist the attempt of rebels, so they are stopped from complaint of this invasion of the liberty of the citizen. They have probed submission to violence; now let them practice it.

JOHNSTON SURRENDERS THE LAST REBEL ARMY! THE WAR PRACTICALLY ENDED. [OFFICIAL] WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1865. Major-Gen. Dix: A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at Raleigh, 10 p. m., April 26, just received by this Department, states that "Johnston surrendered the forces in his command, embracing all from here to Obatahoochie, to Gen. Sherman on the basis agreed upon between Lee and myself for the Army of Northern Virginia."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Johnston's immediate command is supposed to be: Infantry, 25,000 men; Cavalry, 10,000 men; total, 35,000 men. WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24, 1865. This Department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada and approved at Richmond.

One of the assassins, now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is believed to be one of the St. Albans raiders. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN SHOT! The following account of the shooting of the assassin Booth, is from a special despatch to the Tribune: WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 27, 1865. We have just received from the lips of Sergt. Boston Corbett, of Co. L, 16th New York Cavalry, the full particulars of his capture of Booth, and the circumstances which compelled him to shoot him.

Corbett resides in New York in Attorney-st., next door to the Protestant M. E. church, of which he is a member. His regiment has been stationed at Vienna, and been more or less engaged in the pursuit of Booth and different persons suspected of being connected with the gang of assassins.

The regiment were in the city, and did guard and escort duty on the occasion of the President's funeral.

A detachment of 26 men, under command of Lieut. Doherty, with two of Col. Baker's detectives, viz: Lieut-Col. Conger and Lieut. Baker, both late of Baker's District of Columbia Cavalry, proceeded to Port Royal in pursuit of Booth and Harold, they having received trustworthy information of their whereabouts from the negroes, and some confidential information from certain paroled Confederate soldiers.

They crossed the Rappahannock in a scow ferry-boat at Port Royal on Tuesday night, and had proceeded about three miles beyond that place when they ascertained that Booth was placed upon the place of Henry Garrett. Mr. G. was called out, and stated he had been there, but had been notified by Rebel cavalry that our cavalry were crossing the river and that he must leave and secrete himself. Mr. G. seemed to give all the information he could, and his son, who accompanied the party here, was especially active in helping ferret him out.

He was supposed to have fled to the woods, but upon approaching the barn he was discovered secreted therein. When challenged to come out and surrender,

he, in a very wild and excited tone, demanded to know who they supposed him to be, and by what authority; desiring to know what crime he was charged, and evincing the greatest excitement, and talking very incoherently.

The officers demanded that he should come forth and give himself up. He refused to do so, and threatened to shoot whoever should approach. He said he was alone there, but would never surrender.

Corbett was stationed at a corner of the barn, where there was a board off and where he was particularly exposed to Booth's fire; he expressed a desire to go in and try and secure him, saying he was willing to venture his life in the encounter, and had mood rather go in and attack him, than to stand in his exposed position; but it was so evident that Booth meant to sell his life as dearly as possible, that Lieut. Doherty would not permit him to enter.

The officers then gave Booth five minutes to surrender, or else the barn would be fired. Nearly a half hour was consumed in the parley, however, when fire was set to the barn. During the progress of the flames Booth was seen by Corbett aiming his Spencer carbine at one of the men. Corbett, who is a deeply religious man, says he prayed fervently for Booth, and that God would have mercy upon his soul; and feeling that he was justified in shooting him to prevent the possible loss of the life of another innocent man, approached the crack in the barn, leveled his revolver and fired.

His shot, by a strange coincidence, entered his head in almost precisely the same spot that President Lincoln was shot; the ball, however, passed through and out of the upper part of his neck on the opposite side.

Booth instantly fell, and his carbine dropped heavily with him; he was standing at the time supported by a crutch; his body was instantly removed from the burning barn; this was just at daybreak yesterday, and he lived till about 7 o'clock.

Booth's confederate and companion, Harold, came out of the barn at the first in an excited state of fright, and professed contrition, with his arms upraised. He also audibly besought Booth to surrender, without avail however.

Booth, before he died, was apparently rational, but talking at random and contradicted himself as he had done throughout, and he said: "Tell my mother I have died for my country. You, gentlemen, have spoiled my fun in Mexico." He seemed conscious of near approach of death, but died as bravely and hardened as he had lived.

His body was fully identified by his initials on his hand in India ink, his memorandum books and other papers, and by the personal recognition before and after death of the detective officers who knew him. His leg was broken.

Harold says by his spur catching in the flag festooning the President's box, and tripping in his leap upon the stage. He suffered excruciating pain from this wound, the splintered end of the bone piercing the flesh.

Booth wanted to know where they would take him if he would give up. He was informed by the detectives that he must make an unconditional surrender.

He is said to have showered imprecations upon his confederates, who he said had promised to stand by him, but had deserted him. To the local negroes are our officers indebted for the traces which led to Booth's capture. It is said conclusive evidence is adduced showing the whole plot to have originated in the order called "Knights of the Golden Circle."

DIED.

In East Charleston, on the 12th ult., GEO. M. JENNINGS, aged 9 years, 1 month and 3 days.

In Berlin/Harden county, Iowa, on the 28th ult., Mr. I. S. OGDEN, formerly of Gaines, Tioga county, Pa., aged 42 years, 8 months and 25 days.

In Charleston, Nov. 24, 1864, FLOYDIE, youngest son of Benjamin and Nancy Claus, aged 7 years, 11 months and 6 days.

"Not lost; but Heaven has one angel more. Not lost; but gone before." Then came fond mother to weep, If I could find your child you must weep.

CAUTION.—Whereas, my wife Mary Ann, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation; this is to caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN W. REYNOLDS. Union, May 3, 1865-3t

CAUTION.—Whereas, my wife Frances A., has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. H. H. METCALF. Brookfield, May 3, 1865-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Edward Webster, late of Middlebury, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to M. H. COBB, Adm'r. Wellsboro, May 3, 1865-6t

MILLINERY.—Mrs. A. J. SOFIELD would announce to her customers that she has just received her SPRING SUPPLY OF MILLINERY. Also a good assortment of Infants' Caps, Ladies' Dress Caps and Head-Dresses, Collars and Neck-Ties, Embroidery and Lace. BLEACHING & PRESSING done to order in all the New Styles. Wellsboro, May 3, 1865-2m. Mrs. A. J. SOFIELD.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Tioga, May 1, 1865: Baker Albert, Barr Catherine, 2 Case Betsey, Dalmater J. D., Davis W., Diken D. D., Decastacion Victor, Edwards Nathan, Gilmore William, Greiger Mary, Griffin Angus, Harer J. F., Jennings E. E., Jennings Elijah P., Knight May A., Lewis Jane A., Long & Hopkins, Mind H., Morrey D. C., Morrey K., Murry John M., McClellan Emily, Palmer George Z., Palmer William, Palmer Eliza, Rice P., Roper Clara E., Randall J. J., Robinson C. J., Rich George, Stevens Thomas, Smith William J., Smith H. B., Tremaine George, Tremaine Emily E., Townsend Wm. E., Faverie John M. Z., Welch Charlotte, Wolpers Carl, Wilkins William.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay two cents for advertising. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. LEWIS DAGGETT, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, April 29, 1865: Butler H., Butler Mrs. Nancy J., Brockway Alice, Cunningham Mrs. B., Fisher Mrs. Jane E., Fairness H. V., Johnson E. B., Lee Mrs. Maria, Lee Mrs. Mary, Leonard F., O'Neil A. T., Pomeroy Elijah F., Quinby R. L., Strayer Sherlock, Stratton Miss Mary, Shaw Geo., Smith Mrs. M. A., Taylor James, Willard Eliza.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay two cents for advertising. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. LEWIS DAGGETT, P. M.

NOTICE.—The Directors of Delmar School District, do hereby meet at the Court House in Wellsboro, on Saturday, the 27th day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to let the building of a School House near Alexander Balfour's, and to contract for getting of wood for next winter Schools.

By order of the Board. ISRAEL STONE, Wellsboro, April 26, 1865-4t. Secretary.

TO THE LADIES OF WELLSBORO AND VICINITY.—I have just received new Blocks and the new Spring Styles, and will finish anything in the line of Millinery Goods that may be called for. Shop one door above L. P. WILLIAMS. Wellsboro, April 19, '65. MARY C. STEVENS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FITTED up a Large,

CONVENIENT, AND WELL LIGHTED ROOM,

for the sale of CARPETINGS.

He intends to make this a permanent branch of his business and to keep a

Good Stock,

Such as the wants of the community

CALL FOR, And to sell all Goods at the

Lowest Market Rates.

Warranting the Goods to be as REPRESENTED.

The Stock is all New and WELL SELECTED.

All persons are invited to call and look at the Stock, whether in need of CARPETS at present or not.

J. A. PARSONS, No. 3, Concert Block. Coming, N. Y., April 26, 1865.

THE BIG FIGHT having been closed up by Messrs. Grant, Sherman Sheridan, & Co.,

KELLY & PURVIS

have volunteered for a war of extermination against high Prices, and will be found entrenched behind a huge pile of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

at the old OSGOOD STAND, where their communications with New York cannot be interrupted. They have just received a good stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

such as Prints, Delaines, Barages, Muslins, Hosiery, Notions, Boots and Shoes, etc., in fact everything in the Dry Goods line may be found at our counters, and purchased at prices corresponding to the late

HEAVY FALL IN GOODS.

We also invite purchasers to examine our fine stock of

GROCERIES.

Can't be beat this side of New York. Remember the place. "Osgood's Corner." KELLY & PURVIS. Wellsboro, April 22, 1865-ly.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—The property assigned by William Seely, late of Deerfield, Tioga Co., Pa., to D. Angell and Levi Scott, for the benefit of creditors, is offered for sale and will be sold to satisfy the estate, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, next. Those having claims will present them to D. Angell for settlement. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

PROPERTY OFFERED FOR SALE. A large steam power Door and Sash Factory, Saw Mill, Lumber House, and three acres of land with about two hundred thousand (200,000) feet dry pine lumber expressly for Doors and Sash.

A large Store and Dwelling House in Knoxville, suitable for a Dry Goods Business, with a small stock of goods now in the store.

A house and lot 1/2 acre (central) in Knoxville—a good property.

22 acres of good farming land in Chesterfield adjoining the Factory lot.

30 acres good farming land in Chatham township. A farm of 200 acres in Clymer, with first class buildings, with 13 Cows thereon. This is an excellent Grain, Dairy, or Sheep farm.

Three horses, two cows, farm and lumber tools, wagons, &c. DANIEL ANSELL, Assign't, Knoxville, Pa., April 26, 1865-3t.

TAVERN LICENSES.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Tioga County to grant to them Licenses for houses of public entertainment, and for eating houses, and that a hearing upon the same will be had before said Court, on Wednesday, the 31st day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Elkland—Benj. Bars, Charles Ryan.* Wellfield—A. L. Leach.* Wellsboro—B. E. Holroyd.* Gaines—C. Vermilyea.* Liberty—Joel H. Woodruff.* Fall Brook—W. W. Goff.* Mansfield—Albinus Hunt.* Knoxville—G. W. Mattison.* J. F. DONALDSON, Clerk.

\$50, or \$100 Reward! STOLEN from my barn, at Webb's Mills, N. Y., on the night of the 19th instant, a BUGGY of the following description. Body bracket front, spindle seat, square corners, plain black, with a small figure on each side; spokes 1 1/2 inch, felloes the same, and the one inch. Back of seat takes off; single seat; hubs 6 1/2 inches long, good size; but hands painted black with fine striping; nut on end of axle-tree silver plated; clip king-bolt, axle and springs Mowry's patent; springs three leaf, 1 1/2 inches wide. "R. G. Owens" on bottom of seat frame, inside; band iron on bottom. The above Fifty Dollars reward for the delivery of the thief, and \$100 for delivery of thief and buggy. G. N. WELLS. Webb's Mills, N. Y., April 26, '65-3t.

RICHMOND IS OURS! AND BULLARD, seeing the downward tendency of all B things vendible, hastened to

THE CITY and purchased an assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, and up-to-forth,

ON A GOLD BASIS, which goods will be sold on like terms, just a little cheaper than any of like good quality can be sold

THIS SIDE OF SUNRISE. If you want Dress Goods, if you want Spring Goods, if you want anything to wear, if you want to buy at such prices that you can afford yourself an extra dress or two, to repay you for wearing your old clothes for two years, call at the

KEYSTONE STORE, and bring all your children and your neighbors with you. For a good bargain ought to be distributed among your friends. So come

ONE AND ALL LOOK AT MY NEW STOCK, and you will say THEY ARE GOOD AND CHEAP.

O. BULLARD. Wellsboro, April 12, 1865.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Lot No. 5, in Charleston, near E. Bennett & Sons steam mill, 111 acres, 15 acres improved, the balance well timbered. Also one improved Farm in Farmington, near the Line Kin, 65 acres, mostly in meadow. County Bonds will be taken if required, in part, or possibly in full payment for these farms. Lawrenceville, April 26, '65-3t. J. W. TUBBS.

Petroleum.

PROSPECTUS—

—OF THE—

WELLSBORO

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK.....\$100,000.

10,000 SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

FIRST ASSESSMENT \$1 PER SHARE.

\$10,000 Working Capital.

The Wellsboro Petroleum Company has duly executed leases of 5,000 acres of selected lands, lying in the townships of Delmar, Charleston, Shippen, Gaines, Morris, Liberty, and Middlebury, and in Wellsboro, Tioga county, and in Brown township, Lycoming county—in number about 100 leases.

Agents of the Company are actively employed in leasing other choice lands. \$50,000 of the stock is already subscribed. Operations will be commenced when three-fourths of the authorized stock shall be subscribed and ten per cent. paid in.

The lands leased cover all, or nearly all, of the territory in the localities named, where surface and geologic indications of petroleum exist.

It is believed that the inducements offered by the Company are such as to make investments in its stock peculiarly desirable. Persons wanting stock should subscribe at once, as the books will be closed on the first of May. Subscriptions received by J. L. ROBINSON, Esq., Treasurer, at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WELLSBORO, Pa.

Directors: L. BACHE, President, H. W. WILLIAMS, J. W. BAILEY, J. RIBEROLLE, J. N. BACHE, C. G. PESTICK, G. P. CARD, J. BULLARD, AMOS COOLIDGE, J. L. ROBINSON, Treasurer, M. H. COBB, Clerk.

ON HAND.—P. B. WILLIAMS is on hand at his Store, No. 3, Union Block, with a fresh stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Perfumery, Yankee Notions, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., obtainable the

Fall of Richmond, and which will be sold very cheap for cash.

We also have on hand Lard, Oil, White Lead, and Zinc, Window Glass and Putty, Wharf Light Glass, Garden Seeds, and in fact everything kept in a

DRUG STORE. We claim to have the best and cheapest stock of Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Yankee Notions, &c., &c., ever brought in town, and if you don't believe it call and examine for yourselves. No. 3, Union Block, first door below Jerome Smith. P. R. WILLIAMS. Wellsboro, April 19, 1865.

THE SPANISH JACK, SANCHE PANZA, WILL serve a limited number of Mares at my farm in Middlebury, 1/2 mile west of Kesterville, Tioga County, Pa.

SANCHE PANZA is 7 years old, 12 hands high, and weighs 800 pounds. He is a sure foal-getter, and has no superior in Northern Pennsylvania.

Contracts for the delivery of the foal as soon as wanted, will be made with the owners of mares. TERMS.—\$10 to insure. Mares from a distance accommodated with pasture. Farmers will do well to call and see the animal. PHIL GRIFFIN. Middlebury, April 19, 1865-2t.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that disease, Consumption, he desires to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

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