

I had by placing two dollars in my pocket book and handing it to him when demanded. He told me if that was all the money I had he would not take it as I might need it. I thanked him for his kindness and returned it to my pocket. This was an exception to the rule, as in most instances he kept the last dollar, and when one officer asked him for a dollar with which to buy tobacco, he slapped him in the face and said he would return the money when "Abe Lincoln returned his fingers which he had stolen." As I have never heard that Mr. Lincoln has returned the "fingers," I suppose he is as good as his word, and still retains the money.

The search completed, we were shown to a room in the third story, 50 feet wide by 100 feet long, and told that it would be our place of abode until our Father Abraham should call for us. Subsequent events however, proved that they were mistaken. A few days after they removed a lot of State prisoners—as they called them—from an adjoining room and we were allowed the privilege of it, which made us more comfortable, so far as room was concerned. Those State prisoners were citizens who had refused to fight for the rebels, and many of them had been suffering in this condition since the commencement of the war, and told us their only hope of release was in the success of our arms. One old man, sixty years old told me he had been in the seventeen months, and added, "God only knows what it is for, unless it is because I was a son of the Federal Army. Knowing that I did of the men by whom I am surrounded, I have been very careful as to what I have said, but I long since learned to pray, and my prayer has been for the government for which my father fought, and under which I have enjoyed so many blessings. I may fall a victim to their cruelty, but I have a noble boy who has a loyal heart and wields a loyal blade. God bless him!" and he turned and wept. Words are inadequate to the task, and I will not attempt to describe the condition of many of these poor men. The rations at the Libby were of a very inferior quality, and I have the testimony of many surgeons who were with us, that they were insufficient in quantity to sustain life for any great length of time. They consisted of a small amount of bread, bacon or beef, a little rice or beans, made into what they called soup and served up to us in the same pails which were used for scrubbing and white-washing. I have frequently seen it literally covered with rice worms and black bugs. As the number of prisoners increased, they found it difficult to do the cooking themselves and furnished us a stove for each hundred men, after which we did our own cooking, and as far as possible, dispensed with the bugs and worms. It was however, impossible to dispense with them entirely, as the beans were so literally filled with them, so we discarded the name of beans and designated them by the very appropriate name of "little-buggies." The beef or bacon was at last entirely dispensed with, and "tax in kind"—as they call it, substituted in its place.

It will be remembered that the tax levied upon the people by the rebel government, is but a small percentage of it payable in money, and the remainder in produce in the case of a planter, and goods in the case of a merchant. This is called tax in kind. The planters generally pay theirs in corn, turkeys, cabbage or potatoes. For a long time our rations consisted of a small piece of corn bread, one small turnip, a small bit of cabbage, or a potato. The tax in kind continued until about the first of November, when an arrangement was entered into between our government and the rebels to allow the prisoners on either side to receive such articles of food and clothing as was necessary to their comfort, subject only to such inspection by the proper officers, as to prevent any contraband matter being transferred to either party. For some time this arrangement was strictly adhered to, and the goods promptly delivered, which afforded us a great relief; but when the good people of the North began to open their hearts and purses to the wants of the prisoners, and a large amount of goods was sent by government, Sanitary Commission and relief associations of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, it was too great a temptation, and true to the principles inaugurated by Floyd and others during the administration of the "Patriarch James," they commenced to plunder and steal the goods. It was no uncommon thing to see the rebel officials and guard at the prison wearing the clothing which should have been issued to Federal prisoners who were starving and freezing on Belle Island, and to see the rebel newspapers boasting of sending the coffee and other rations (which they had solemnly promised to deliver to those men) to Lee's army; and making derision of the men for eating a dog. This seems like a hard story, but I have seen a man who helped to kill, dress and eat the dog, and he showed me some rings and other things which he had made of his bones.

I have seen men brought to the Libby hospital with their limbs frozen, who had been subjected to two amputations of the same limb, one below, and the other above the knee, it having frozen after the first one was performed. Dr. Labal, the surgeon in charge, told me he had seen fifty cases of this kind or similar ones. We realized a great benefit from the efforts of the Rev. Dr. McCabe, Chaplain of an Ohio regiment, as also, the Chaplain of the 5th N. Y. Dr. Bourdier, in procuring reading matter and trying to promote the better interests of all. This they did by sending out by a sergeant of the prison, and buying books which had been in the book stores before the war, and paying for them in Confederate money, which some of the officers had. A large number went into the classics. It was no uncommon thing to hear a medley of "Jews and Proselytes," Oretes had Arabians," or Phonography, Greek, German, French and Spanish reciting at the same time. The climax of all our pastime in the Libby was the reading of a paper written by one of the chaplains before mentioned, called the Libby Chronicle. This paper was read twice a week. At the hour of reading, a cry was sent through the different rooms to "once" the reading of the Libby Chronicle in upper east room."

All other things were for the time suspended, and all rushed eagerly up to hear the latest exchange news, spicy editorials, the latest despatches from Braxton Bragg, and the more recent proclamations for fast days by Jefferson Davis.

rope, and some of the officers even intimated that Major Turner, the commandant of the prison, had pocketed a large amount of greenbacks for letting them out. In the meantime the guard, officers and all, were arrested and placed in Castle Thunder, and General Winder, the commissary of prisoners, told Turner that he could have six hours to give a satisfactory explanation of the affair or he would arrest him. This was rather an unpleasant prospect for the young man, and he instituted a thorough search from basement to attic.

THE AGITATOR.

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865.

THE RECORD.

Two diverse superstitions have, in turn, possessed the popular mind touching the progressive series of inventions and discoveries which culminated in the crowning triumph of Letters. Rome held, and taught men so through inquisitorial pains, that the art of printing originated in the infernal regions, being sired by the devil. On the other hand, men of enlightened conscience and elevated ambition, regarded the art as having descended from Heaven for the betterment of Man. In addition to these, another class, peculiar to modern times, regard the art as a puritanic invention to abridge personal liberty; just as the community of crime regard telegraphs, railroads, and detective policies as innovations, tending to abridge the freedom of the individual.

Probably the men who have conducted Copperhead papers during the four years just ended, will never forgive Faust and Gutenberg for fashioning the instrument for their impalement. Having done the devil's work during the war, they are estopped from consigning the means by which their record is preserved, to the devil; as he cannot be presumed to be so wretchedly ungrateful for service rendered as to devise means for the utter damnation of his progeny. They are now awaking to a sense of their turpitude. While the storm of war raged they outraged decency and counseled sedition with impunity. Now that the strife is almost hushed the people are inquiring into the records of their neighbors. "Where did he stand in the Midnight of Trial?" is the question now; a question which will bring the hot flush of shame to the cheeks of the grandchildren of many a Northern man.

But the record is made up, and public opinion will permit little amendment thereto. We presented portions of the records of several notorious Copperheads last week; we resume the unpleasant task—taking up the subject where we abandoned it. To the atrocious utterances of this Centre county editor we add the following, which appeared in his paper soon after the President's last call for men.

"The italics are ours. The sentiment is not merely partisan, but most atrocious, being the offspring of a mistaken estimate of history, joined to great depravity of soul. There is but one cure for such monstrous growths—starvation. The people have the remedy for such diseases in their own hands; and if they do not apply it they are responsible. Look at that utterance, apart from its atrocity. How insincere, how perversive of fact. He compares Lincoln to Marat, either in profound ignorance of history, or like a knave. In either case he libels his patrons. It was this fellow, if we recollect aright, who counseled resistance to the draft; and being himself drafted, made haste to pay his commutation. He was ready to urge the people to go where he dared not follow. Still, his action was better than his counsel.

By the side of this atrocious utterance we put that of a Copperhead editor at Beaver Dam, in this State. He wrote: "History shows several instances where the people have only been saved by the assassination of their leaders, and history may repeat itself in this country. The time may come when it will be absolutely necessary that the people do away with such rulers the quickest way possible." It is not necessary to allege that the author of the foregoing directly instigated the murder which now shocks the civilized world. It is significant as showing that the assassination of the President was so much agreed upon by the desperate leaders of that party that it had entered into their familiar thought and speech. The time of its utterance, too, gives it additional significance. It was published during the Presidential campaign; at a time when, by the uninfluenced will of the people, and as prescribed by the Constitution, the question of the succession had been submitted to the arbitrament of the ballot-box. It was an advertisement of an intention to appeal from that decision to the pistol or dagger. This shows conclusively that a deep and ineradicable distrust of the judgment and patriotism of the masses has taken possession of the minds of the Copperhead leaders. It is for the people to apply the remedy.

The Erie City Dispatch, one of the ablest of our exchanges, in an article on Negro Suffrage, says: "We have no word to utter, and no thought to entertain against the colored men. They are a law abiding people. They have fought as brave men and dared as courageous men will. They are rewarded as their white fellow soldiers are, by a nation's gratitude and the security of their families

and property. Many of them are fully competent to exercise the rights of ballot, but 'but where shall the line be drawn?'"

We propose to reply to the query of our contemporary, premising that he is opposed to negro suffrage. Where shall the line be drawn? Let us see: Many boys of 16 are fully competent to vote understandingly—more understandingly than thousands of middle aged men. But lawmakers found no difficulty in drawing the line. The line was drawn through the 21st birthday.

The majority of men are, mentally, as capable of making a contract at the age of 20, as a year later. But it was necessary to draw a line between the infant and the man in law. So it was drawn. The reason of the rule is; that the majority of civilized men mature sufficiently at the end of their fourth lustrium, if ever, to shoulder the responsibilities of life.

Now the stability of a government by the people depends upon the intelligence of the people. Draw the line there. Make competency the criterion, primarily. Neither birth nor color has aught to do with the matter, as such.

We submit a question: Is not a loyal and intelligent negro a safer man to trust with the privilege than any white man who has connived at the destruction of the government?

WAR NEWS.

FORT MONROE, May 19, 1865.

Jeff. Davis with his family, staff officers &c., captured in Georgia, arrived here to-day at 12 o'clock, from Hilton Head, South Carolina, in the steamer Wm. Pitt, conveyed by the U. S. gunboat Tuscaroras, Commander Feunlay, Col. Pritchard of the Michigan cavalry with a strong guard of his men accompanied the party on the steamer Clyde northward to this place, and on reaching here immediately telegraphed to Washington for instructions regarding the disposition of his charge.

Rumors have continually been flying about this morning to the effect that the Clyde was along close to the beach in order to escape the gaze of the citizens.

The Clyde has just cast her anchor here in the Roads, and it now seems no doubt but that Jeff. Davis must have been landed somewhere along the beach; and it is more than probable a large portion of the party remains on board.

The officer in charge wants instructions from Washington. About a week since Col. D. C. Morton of the Engineer Corps, received orders by telegraph from Maj. Gen. Barnfield to have immediately vacated a room stationed inside the fort for prisoners of State.

The work on the casemates transforming them into cells for which they are admirably adapted was at once commenced.

The work has progressed very fast and the casemates which once connected one with another, are now sealed with walls of brick, strong iron bars and other arrangements of a similar material enclose the windows and doors.

New York, May 20, 1865.—The whole number of convalescent soldiers in hospital here to be discharged will be 50,000. Their papers are being made out as fast as possible.

The Times' special has the following: John C. Breckinridge, Trenholm and extra Billy Smith are skulking in the vicinity of Florida.

Sheridan has been sent in the direction of Texas. Kirby Smith, McGruder and company will perhaps soon make his acquaintance.—Sherman has sent in his report to General Grant.

He goes very fully into his armistice arrangements with Johnston, arguing his own case in his usual vigorous style.

BALTIMORE, May 20, 1865. A letter from on board the Tuscarora to the Baltimore American says:

"The party we have consists of Jefferson Davis, his wife, a small son and two daughters, together with Alexander H. Stephens, C. C. Clay, Col. Wm. Reagan, Gen. Wheeler, the rebel raider, and fifteen or sixteen others, the names of whom I have not ascertained."

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow has been captured near Selma. He was kept from going to his home through fear of guerrillas.

The paroled officers and men of Dick Taylor's army are said to be "overrunning" Mobile.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has been placed in the Old Capitol Prison at Washington.

DROWNED WOMAN FOUND.—On Friday afternoon, last, while several boys were rowing about on the river opposite this place, they discovered what they thought to be the arm of a person sticking out of the water, and on going to see what it was found the dead body of a woman that had lodged among some stumps and roots, and nearly covered with mud and sand. She was taken out and brought to the Engine House, where she was recognized as being Mrs. Wright, who had drowned herself at Look Haven, about the time of the flood of the 17th of March last. On Saturday her body was placed in a coffin and sent to her friends at Look Haven. We are told that she leaves a husband and two children.—Jersey Shore Herald.

Some six weeks ago, Mrs. Wright, having carefully disposed her little children in bed, left them in the quietness and innocence of sleep, and as was supposed, though she could not be traced, proceeded to the river and drowned herself with all her troubles in its cold and swollen current. Domestic afflictions are supposed to have wrenched her reason from its throne and impelled her to the act of self-destruction. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her, for her many feminine virtues and Christian character. Her body was brought to Look Haven and decently interred in the Highland Cemetery.—Clinton Republican.

READING, May 18.—The burglars broke into the dwelling of Isaac Ganser, a farmer in Exeter township, Berks county, last night. After a severe struggle, George Marx, a son-in-law of Ganser, stabbed one of the party, who was found near the house this morning. The man killed has been identified as Peter Schiller, a desperate character of Reading. Some women, who were in the house, were severely beaten with clubs.

POLITICAL PROPHECY.—In 1856 Sir G. C. Lewis, an English baronet, wrote thus of the assault of Brooks upon Sumner: "People here speak of the outrage on Sumner as a proof of the brutal manners of the Americans and their low morality. To me it seems the first blow in a civil war. It betokens the advent of a state of things in which political differences cannot be settled by argument, and can only be settled by force."

ROCHESTER & N. Y. TROUT FLIES.—I have just received 1 Gross of ROCHESTER TROUT FLIES, 1/2 doz of NEW YORK

Snells with or without hooks, Fly Rods, Reels, and Braided Silk Lines. L. A. SEARS, Dealer in Fishing Tackle, &c. Wellsboro, May 24, 1865.

FARM FOR SALE.—Situations in Delmar township, Tioga County, Pa., distant three miles from Wellsboro, the county town; thirteen miles by plank road to Tioga and Blossburg railroad, connecting with the New York and Erie railroad at Corning, Steuben County, N. Y. Said farm contains about four hundred acres, will sell a part, or in small lots, or all together to suit purchasers. It is a fertile tract of bottom land, is believed to be one of the best grazing or dairy farms in Pennsylvania. (As known as the Marsh Farm.) For further information, apply on the premises. Terms easy. JOHN PEARSON, Delmar, May 24, '65-tf

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

There is no better investment than the 7-30 Loan, but all families have to make other investments in the way of Family articles, and if they can be purchased at a saving from the regular rates, it makes a good investment.

I claim to be selling all kinds of goods that I deal in, such as mentioned below, at as reasonable rates as any firm in the State, and a great deal lower than a large proportion of dealers. The advantages I claim are, a larger sale of goods in proportion to my expenses than most any house in the country, also no losses by old goods or credit accounts. I do not carry a very heavy stock, but intend to keep all goods that can be sold to advantage, making no leads as is customary in many houses to draw trade; selling a few goods very low and making up on others, but selling small buyers as good a chance as large ones. I believe that one man's money is as good as another's and should buy as many goods if the money is Greenbacks, and will not consent to complete on the

JEW PRINCIPLE.

All goods we have in the house are marked in plain figures at the price we can afford to sell them. Particular attention is invited to the following departments, as containing a great many bargains in

SEASONABLE GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

This Stock is large and new, at very low prices, the reduction being from 25 to 50 per cent. from early Spring Prices.

CLOAKS, WALKING SACQUES, CLOAK CLOTHS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

We make this a specialty, and can not be beat by any one, as our numerous customers can testify.

CLOTHS, & CASSIMERES.

Of all the new and desirable Styles. All our old friends are invited to call and examine for themselves. We will get up suits on short notice if required, and guarantee the style of make &c., to be the best.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

All sizes—about as cheap as ever.

CHEAP PANT CLOTH

for common wear. A large stock.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Such as Table Linen, Toweling, Napkins, Table Spreads, &c., bought at the low rates of April.

BOOTS & SHOES.

We will not be undersold in any goods in this line.

HOOP SKIRTS.

All kinds and sizes at but little more than old rates.

CARPETS.

We have fitted up a large, convenient, and well lighted room, and put in a good stock of Carpets bought at the low rates of last month, which are now sold at the price made then; notwithstanding the great advance in goods. Any one in need of such goods can well afford to buy now as they will be no lower this season.

I shall continue to try and deserve the liberal share of trade I have yearly received from this and neighboring counties, and if good goods sold at the bottom of this market, and fair dealing in every way will hold trade, I will not lose mine.

J. A. PARSONS.

No. 3, Concert Block. Corning, N. Y., May 24, 1865.

KIMBALL & SEAGERS.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKERS, Have fitted up the old Jones & Roe Stand, and are manufacturing to order all descriptions of Harness, double and single, at as reasonable rates as the same quality of articles can be purchased for elsewhere. They will also keep on hand SADDLES, TRUNKS, BRUSHES, CURRY COMBS, CARPET SACKS, FLY-NETS, in their season, and all other articles usually kept at such establishments. They will be glad to send their old friends and as many new ones as may please to favor them with their patronage. Wellsboro, May 17, 1865-tf.

U. S. 7-30 Loan.

The sale of the first series of \$300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December, and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

Table with 2 columns: Interest rate and Amount. One cent per day on a \$50 note, Two cents " " " \$100 " Ten " " " \$500 " 20 " " " \$1000 " \$1 " " " \$5000 "

MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE. The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and constitutes the Great Popular Loan of the People. The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS

Which are always worth a premium. FREE FROM TAXATION. The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WELLSBORO, and TIOGA COUNTY BANK. May 1st, 1865.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000, Paid in. Fiscal Agent of the United States, and Special Agent for Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent.

WILL DELIVER 7-30 NOTES, free of charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment checks on New York, Philadelphia and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent. interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York accounts. J. T. HILL, Cashier. J. U. ORVIS, President. Mar 8-3rd

JOHN R. BOWEN

is now prepared to exhibit to the trading public of Wellsboro and vicinity, the latest arrival of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

at this ancient Bazaar, at

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK.

I think I may say, without vanity, that my stock of

DRY GOODS, LADIES' GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOODEN-WARE, and GROCERIES.

IS SECOND TO NO STOCK

offered for sale in this part of the country, for

QUALITY, CHEAPNESS & VARIETY.

Ladies, call and examine my stock of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Gentlemen, I have some of those stylish Summer

CASSIMERES

Wellsboro, May 17, 1865.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

T. L. BALDWIN, is now receiving a large and well selected

STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of a General Stock of DRY GOODS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, WOODEN WARE, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold VERY LOW for

READY PAY ONLY.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. All persons buying GOODS for

READY PAY, Are respectfully invited to call and examine THE STOCK, As they are to be sold at VERY LOW PRICES. CASH PAID FOR WOOL. Togs, May 17, 1865. T. L. BALDWIN.

WORCESTERS DRY YEAST, or HOP YEAST IS OAKERS. Every Lady should try it and have light bread. For sale at Roy's Drug Store.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Tioga, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, in the Court House, in Wellsboro, on MONDAY, the 24th day of May, 1865, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described property, to wit:

A lot of land in Elkland borough, bounded and described as follows: on the north by lands of Joel Parkhurst and Blackman on the east by land of Thomas Wood, on the south by highway, and on the west by Blackman—containing 1/2 of an acre more or less, with a frame house, frame barn and shed and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of F. H. Leavelle.

ALSO—A lot of land in Richmond township, bounded and described as follows: on the north by highway, on the east by lands of James Boyer, on the south by land of Koss & Williams, and on the west by lands of L. J. Aldrich—containing 1 1/2 acres, 40 acres improved, more or less, a frame house, log barn and an apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Robert Sampson.

ALSO—A lot of land in Middlebury township, bounded north by Horace Westbrook, east by Horace Westbrook, south by James Brown and John Westbrook, and west by the Susquehanna river—containing about 150 acres, about 125 acres improved, two frame houses, three frame barns and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Geo. Westbrook, Horace Westbrook and Ephraim C. Westbrook.

ALSO—A lot of land in the borough of Wellsboro, bounded and described as follows: north by land of C. B. Kelley, east by land of L. P. Williston, south by Main street, west by lands of Israel Richards—containing 2 acres more or less, of frame house, frame barn, and out buildings and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Thomas Allen.

ALSO—A lot of land in Jackson township, bounded on the north by lands of Wm. H. Corwin, east by lands of Joseph Gould, William Woodford and Mart Hays, south by lands of A. J. Monell, Charles Hamilton and Joseph Gould, and on the west by lands of Wm. H. Corwin—containing 70 acres, about 50 acres improved, two frame houses, one frame barn, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Zephah A. Churcher.

ALSO—A lot of land in Union township, bounded and described as follows: north by lands of H. Gray and James Gorton, on the east by lands of S. N. Dean, and the estate of C. Thomas, deceased, south by lands of L. E. Randall and John Carr, on the west by lands of Hiram Gray—containing 31 acres more or less, about 15 acres improved, frame house and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Henry Fothergill and George W. Leggett.

ALSO—A lot of land in Oseola township, bounded and described as follows: north by Morgan Seely, east by H. C. Bassor and John Carr, and west by highway—containing 12 acres more or less, all improved, one two story frame tavern house, two frame barns, out buildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of John S. Seely and Mary Carr.

ALSO—A lot of land in Delmar township, bounded north by V. H. Baldwin and highway, east by Smith and H. Stowell, south by H. Stowell, west by H. Stowell and V. H. Baldwin—containing eight acres more or less, about forty acres improved, a log house, frame barn and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of John W. Miller.

ALSO—A lot of land in Delmar township, bounded north by the line of Shippin and Delmar townships, east by lands formerly of S. E. Swarthout, south by Phelps Dodge & Co., and west by Silas Billings—containing about 700 acres and being part of warrant No. 4427, above the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seventy-one acres and six-tenths of an acre with the usual allowance, about 140 acres improved, 3 frame dwelling houses, two frame barns, frame house barn, corn house, and some other out buildings, together with two apple orchards and some other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Alanson E. Niles.

ALSO—Another lot of land in Delmar township, bounded north by John Miller and Vine H. Baldwin, east by Joseph Bernauer and G. W. Eastman, south by Ira Wertheimer, Wm. Stratton and Wm. Ebenhart, and west by Roland Reed, Lewis Dexter and lands formerly owned by H. Stowell, and sold to Ralph Meade—containing about 380 acres, about 250 acres improved, two frame houses, two frame barns and sheds attached, corn house and other out buildings, two apple orchards, peach orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of H. Stowell.

ALSO—A lot or piece of land situate in the township of Charleston, in the county of Tioga, beginning at the south-west corner of David Henry's lot; thence east by said lot 1/8 of a perch to a bench tree; thence south 17 1/2 perches to a stump, corner of lot formerly owned by Uriah Spencer and Caleb Anst; thence west seventy-eight perches to a post; thence north one degree west one hundred and seventy-three and half perches to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seventy-one acres and six-tenths of an acre with the usual allowance, about 140 acres improved, 3 frame dwelling houses, two frame barns, frame house barn, corn house, and some other out buildings, together with two apple orchards and some other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Alanson E. Niles.

ALSO—A lot of land in Deerfield township, bounded north by Hiram E. Potter, east by Bingham lands, south by Alonzo Stevens and Bingham lands, and west by Wm. J. Knox—containing sixty-eight and one-fourth acres, about six acres improved, two frame houses and a log barn thereon. To be sold as the property of R. S. Mosher and Wm. B. Rich.

LEROY TABOR, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, May 16, 1865.

MOHAWK CHIEF.

MOHAWK CHIEF was raised in Montgomery county, N. Y., and bred from a son of the celebrated Black Hawk Stallion, owned by David Hill of Bridgport, N. Y., who is admitted to be the best stock horse ever kept in the New England States. His horse now form a part of the curiosities in the Agricultural Museum in Boston. His dam was Messenger, which makes the best cross that has ever been attained, having all the qualities of the Black Hawk and the size of the Messenger.

MOHAWK CHIEF is 9 years old, 16 hands high and weighs 1200 lbs., color, jet black, it strong and muscular, and has got the best colts ever being raised in this county, and last but not least, he gets a greater proportion of Mares with foal than any horse can boast of in this section of country. The above facts cannot be controverted. Mohawk Chief will have the next two months to the propagation of his species as per annexed time table:

Wellsboro, B. B. Holiday's, every Monday from 7 A. M. to 1 P. M