The 12th of December we wer removed to withou the city limits and necupied a porition of the grounds of the Iraine Arylum which was surrounded in othree saides by a brick wall twelve feet high, and on the fourth side by a stockade fence, separ ting us from the main building. This, by the way, would have been quite an appropriate place for some of us, had we been properly treated, as quite a number had become idiotics and monomeniacs. Here we remained till about the let of Feb. 1865, when, not the vellow fever-but Gen. Sherman

and started for we knew not where until we brought up at Charlotte, a town, in Southern North Carolina. The most ictense excitement prevailed at Columbia and places where we halled on the way. Public documents were being packed and shipped for safety to parts unknown. Supplies and munitions of war were no cooner loaded by the authorities than they were unloaded by 'he citizens who took possession of the cars and fold the military that they (the citizens) btilt the railroad and now they would use it to get out of the way of the arch Yankee Sherman. It was amusing to see editors and other gentlemen of the press who had hitherto blen looking for the "last ditch," who could fight a tremendous battle with the quill, packing up their little machinery and streaking for the cars with gigantic strides. It was still more so to see what a display of white feathers' was made by the troops. Men who could shoot a Yankee prisoner as deliberately as the igh he was a dog were trembling in their boots and importuning us for papers recommending ; sear to the clemency of Gen. Sherman about I they fall into his hands. We told them hile we had no objection to leaving a pape requesting the General to hang every motter's son of them we could not conscientiously ask pardon for them. Two companies stanked their arms, said they would not fight no march a mile, but when they were told we there going for exchange they consented to go, hoping to get to

At Charlotte, we were again turned into an open field and told that we were to be paroled immediately and sent home. This we supposed was but a rebel trick to keep us from running the goard as they were becoming so badly demoralized that it was not difficult to do so.—Many of us availed ourselve of the opportunity and left them. I went thin a party of five but was taken up the third (iv. brought back to camp, and greatly to our turprise they had commenced to purole. Two hundred of those who remained in camp had livendy started for the land of plenty. Next di v, Feb. 20th, they paroled us, and we followed new; 22d arrived at Raleigh the Capital of orth Carolina.—
There seemed to be some assunderstanding with regard to the point of schange and we were halted there until it st and be settled .-

As we came out of the cats they marched a company of cadets, (as they called them) or boys from ten to fifteen years old and had evidently seen mother very recently up in front of ps and rdered us to face toward the care. The reason, they gave for it was that they did not wish us to look at some ladies who were present at the depot. I honored their judgment. as most of them (the ladies) and a quid of tobacco, eigar, or swab of south in their mouth. We remained there one week without shelter or rations, save a little carry meal. In the meantime many of our enliste lemen were being brought from Salisbury and wher places for exchange. To describe the condition, of those poor men is a task of which I am wholly incompetent. To exaggerate it is impossible .-Many of them were naked except an old piece of blanket around them. Enderclothing, or in fact anything which you would reorgaize as an article of wearing aplarel was in many. cases among the things the k were. Many of them literal skeletons, una! le to stand or walk. a large number of them had become idioticdid know their own names, the command to which they belonged. Is wome of the men of my own regiment with riom I was well acquainted who did not knowine. I gave them a piece of bread, and they highed over it like children. In this condition they were thrown-into the cars and left with a rations, water, or any assistance, and when yaw them they had been in that condition for fixty hours. They were halted at Raleigh-tome of them left in the streets, while others were left in old leaky cars unable to get out: they were wallowing in their own filth like swing, while the stench was insupportable. But I will not attempt to speak farther of their fearful condition as only the pen of him (the Recording Angel) who has been writing the past history of Rebellion since the first rebellious spirit was expelled from heaven is equal to the task. y I turn from the dark picture and thank God for the success of Federal arms which has resulted in their re-lease—the overthrow of rebellion, and pray that speedy justice may by meted out without a mixture of mercy to the perpetrators of those crimes.

PERSONAL APPEABANCE. - Attention to one's outward appearance is one of the first elements of politeness. Want of Manliness, slovenly or diliapidated attire, are a faffiont to the persons we approach. Anythin | like dirtiness-the very word offends-is utf fly unpardonable and inadmissable. Mun, not rally the nudest of animals, has necessarily the greatest need of personal neutness. Mos of the nations of antiquity bathed daily, of oftener. Ablutions were, and still are, in many countries, a religious practice. Perfame are quite gone out of fashion, being left to e used almost exclusively by persons of que lionable character.

AGITATOR

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

WEDNESDAY, ::::: MAY 31, 1865.

We confess to a pang of pity when the news of the capture of the individual whose initials stand at the head of this article was announced. Not that either the man, or his career, or his cause, had ever provoked our sympathy or admiration; for there is nothing in either to sympathize with or admire. But the ignominious fall of any sentient being is a grievous, thing. And this constrains to pity, while the rightminded must rejoice at the downfall of a public enemy, and earnestly hope for his condien punishment.

We shall never forget the spectacle which was presented in the Senate Chamber Garing the month of May, 1860, when Jefferson Davis, Judah P. Benjamin, Robert Toombs, Louis T. Wigfall, James S. Green, James M. Mason, John Stidell, and others less prominent of the Slaveocracy, made their memorable attempt to annihilate Douglas. . The galleries, crowded to suffocation, attested the public estimate of the character and magnitude of the struggle; and it was then, for the first time, that we out away many prejudices, and under the compuleion of the intellectual grandeur of the man. came to admire and respect Stephen A. Douglas. It was then, too, that we learned to abhor and loathe Jefferson Davis.

During that week of exciting combat of ten traitors with one true and fearless man, we made the face of Davis our chief study; for he was the master-spirit of the arrogant champions of Slavery. We seem to see him now, "sitting upon his back," shooting venomous glances at Douglas from eyes that rather twinkled with malice than glowed with intellect. The air and attitude of the man showed a consciousness of power, but the expression of the countenance betokened more faith in craft and questionable intrigue than devotion to principle. He reminded one of a cat about to spring upon her victim. There was the same eager unrest, and tension of the muscles; but above all, and marked, there was the same expression of relentless cruelty in his eye. It seemed impossible that any right thinking and meaning man could look into that eloquent face and not abbor the owner.

Once, when Douglas brought him face to face with his record, Davis lost his self-control, and springing up and toward his remorseless flayer, shook his clenched hand in his face. Then the traitor's face worked with the passions of a malignant devil. The Douglas lifted his grand head and shook his black mane, and none will forget who heard him say, in the level tones which mean more and menace more than the words they convey-"THE SENATOR CANNOT INTINIDATE-ME!" And if ever conduct of man made his late escapade in petticosts credible, the crest-fallen air with which Davis slunk into his seat on that occasion, was ample to that end.

A few minutes subsequently, the hardy and fearless Illinoian turned his attention to the from the chair of the Sergeant-at-Arms (he had taken it that he might face the speaker), his face purple with rage and distorted with passion, and striding up to the front row of desks, within a few feet of Douglas, shook his fist at the latter, exclaiming in excited tones-" You lie! you lie, sir! you lie!" There sat Jeff. Davis, Benjamin, Toombs, and other sons of chivalry on the floor; and there sat Vice-President Breckinridge, in the Chair, the beau ideal of a gentleman, of course; but not one of these asked for the enforcement of the rules. It was left for Trumbull, of Illinois, to demand order. And order was commanded, in dulcet tones, by the accomplished Breckinridge. But Douglas was not to be cheated of his triumph. Turning his blazing eyes upon the fuming Virgivian, said he-" History does not flatter that Senator: but he shall not intimidate me nor "divert me from my object." Nor did be.

Nor could besotted Green, of Missouri, urged on by Wigfall, by his maudlin questions save Jefferson Davis and his companions in crime from the merciless lash. Those who witnessed that memorable debate will never forget the writhings of Davis and Mason under the criticisms of Douglas. His tongue was a sharp sword, and it clove its way down through their flimsy sophistries into the quick of their pride.

That was five years ago. Jefferson Davis was as guilty in intention, then, as he is in act this day. He has run his race; yesterday defying God and man, and to-day shorn of all save his evil conscience and the memory of what he might have been. Great, in aught beside ambition, he never was; and the sum of his achievements may be stated as the repudiation of honest indebtedness and the cold blooded murder of half a million of men.

Copperhead editors make great ado to show that their cause suffered irreparable damage when the rebellion collapsed. That is unnecessary. Everybody knows and admits it. When Sherman took Atlanta they called it a barren victory, and pointed to Richmond, and declared Lee invincible. When Sheridan annihilated Early they declared that Lee and Joe Johnston were invincible. When Savannah fell they pointed to Richmond and Lee. And when Richmond fell they exultingly announced that Lee had taken off his magnificent army intact. But when the news of Lee's surrender came, they hastened to pin their faith upon Job Johnston's sleeve: They said he had a large veteran army and would give Sherman trouble. man's repulse and brightened up amazingly. do so.

When the news of the absurd convention be- Trial of the Assassins. tween Sherman and Johnston came, they fairly bloomed with joy; for that convention recognized the Confederacy; and in recognizing the Confederacy it recognized Copperheadism. So the little snakes wriggled with joy, and began to talk about Sherman for President in 1868, and hissed as happy as a parcel of teakettles. But Johnston's unconditional surrensat in grief until the other day, when Kirbv Smith's pronunciamento, from Texas, swearing eternal enmity to law and order, came, and waked the enakes." Behold them comforted.

"We never hear of any democratic mobs," says a Coppery sheet before us. Oh, no. of course not. Where were you for the fifteen years before the rebellion, that you heard not word about the every day lynching of men and women in the South for opinion's sake? Where were you in 1857, when the Fernando Wood party thronged the streets of New York threatening to burn the city, and keeping the military under arms for days? . And where were you during the draft riots in 1863, when men and children to death with clubs, destroyed millions of property, and saddled a debt of millions upon New York? And finally, where have you been for the last four years, that you tempt to destroy the last vestiges of liberty in America? If you have never heard of a 'democratic mob, possibly you have heard of an aristocratic mob."

Jefferson Davis made a speech in the Senate on the John Brown raid during the session of 1859-60, in which the policy of mercy toward law-breakers was thus summarily disposed of:

"Who would seek to dull the sword of justice in favor of him whose crime connects with all that is most abhorrent to humanity, the violation of every obligation to the social compact, the laws, the Constitution, the requirements of public virtue and personal honor?" As he measured out to John Brown, who was captured in pantaloons, so will the people away in his wife's morning gown.

The New York Daily News, a rebel organ, perpetrates a stupendous joke upon its Copperhead supporters. It says that but for his record during the rebellion, Andrew Johnson would be entirely acceptable as the candidate of that party for the next Presidency. Just so. Andrew Johnson's record during the rebellion is too thoroughly loyal to gain him the favor of traitors. We propose that either Jeff Davis, or Atzerodt, be reprieved and reserved for the nomination of that party. Their record would present no obstacle to preferment in the adjourned Chicago Convention.

We are told by a newspaper correspondent that the parting between Davis and his family was affecting. That is punishment in kind. Jeff. Davis has filled the country with like sorrowful partings, thousands of which are for life. Could all the heart-wrenchings thus suffered through his wickedness be combined and there on horseback, but was not apparently laid upon him, it would be fitting punishment. record of certain Virginia politicians. Then Living or dead, his soul cannot struggle from it was that the truculent Mason rushed down | under the mountainous curse of the people.

New York, May 27, 1865.

The Herald's Raleigh correspondent explains how the rebel archives fell into our hands .-Gen. Johnston notfied Gen. Schofield that they were at Charlotte, and the latter sent Lieut. Washburn for them. Gen. Johnston received Lieut. W. very courteously and told him where the documents were concealed in the cellar .-He had already turned them over to the Union commander of the post, as he had no troops to put over them as guard. They were found in eighty-three boxes of all sizes and descriptions.

The Tribune Washington Special says, the Attorney General has just made a most important decision. He affirms that the Amnesty Proplamation was a means only to secure a specific purpose, which was the suppression of the rebellion. The rebellion ended, the amnesty is void; it does not restore citizenship, property, or restored rights. The President has no power to pardon except for what is passed.

The late order of the War Department that in all cases of sentence by military tribunals of imprisonment during the war, sentences be remitted and the prisoners discharged, applies in part to a number of deserters who were sens to the Dry Tortugas as a punishment for their crimes. This act of clemency by direction of zens, before issuing an amnesty proclamation affecting rebels recently in arms against the United States authorities.

The Memphis Bulletin New Orleans special. dispatch of the 23d, says Generals Price, Buckner, Brent, and nine staff officers arrived today, as commissioners from Kirby Smith to negotiate with General Canby for terms of surbed not only heard of the murder, but knew render. . Generals Price, Buckner and Dick Taylor on the part of the rebels, and Generals Canby and Herron had a consultation, the result of which was reported to be the surrender of all of the rebels in the trans-Mississippi Department on the same terms as were accorded to Generals Les and Johnson.

FORT SMITH, May 27, 1865.

Rebel deserters and escaped prisoners of the \$2d Iowa regiment, just arrived from Texas, report that the Federal prisoners confined at Tyler, Texas, are allowed to escape in large numbers; the guards saying that when they are all gone they will have nothing to do and then can go home.

The enlisted men in the Rebel army are unto Kirby Smith's proclamation. They acknowl-

now generally believed. The Rebel officers are anxious for the sur-

REVIEW OF THE TESTIMONY.

It is understood that the evidence for the prosecution is now about closed, and save what has been drawn out in secret session, we are now enabled to understand what are the features of the case as proved against the several defendants. First in order of certanty of facts adduced, is Lewis Payne is shown to have been der hurled them back to despair, where they the confederate of Booth, and guilty of an asset in orief until the other day, when Kirby sault with intent to kill Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Frederick W. Seward, Augustus H. Seward, Emerick W. Hansell and George F. Robinson. The antecedents of this prisoner are not known; and the first heard of him so far as the proofe go, in his appearance at the residence of Mrs. Surratt in the early part of March last, when he stated that his name was Wood. He called for John H. Surratt ; but in the absence of the latter he asked for Mrs. Surratt. He lodged there that night, taking his meals in his room. and departed the next day. About the same time he appears to have taken a room in company with O'Laughlin in a boarding-house in Datreet, where they were frequently visited by Booth. Here these prisoners remained for about three weeks. In the meantime, Payne put up two or three days at Surratt's, where John H. Surratt, Atzeroth, Booth and himself the gentlemen ruffians of your party beat we- had secret cosultations. On his second visit, Payne represented himself to some of the inmates that he was a Baptist preacher. He and Surratt were found at one time in the bed-room playing with bowle knives. In this room were two revolvers and four sets of spurs of the same have not heard of the mob-uprising of your kind as the spur and revolver found in Atzerparty under the lead of one Davis, and its at loth's room at the Kirkwood House. At another time, just before the assassination, he is found occupying a room at the Herndon, where he is visited by Atzeroth. The proof of his confederating with Booth and his accomplices is beyond a doubt. That it was Payne who made the assault upon Mr. Seward, and the others injured in the Secretary's house, is as certain as human testimony can satablish any

Equally as certain is the evidence that Harrold was Booth's accessory before and after the faut. He is first found in confidential relations with the assassin in the early part of February, and he is several times discovered in secret meetings with Booth, Atzeroth and others of the conspiracy. He is once found at Mrs. Surratt's in company with them. With Surratt in company with them. With Surratt and Atzeroth he called at the tavern in Surmeasure out to the sneaking coward who rau ratteville and left the two carbines, ammunition, &c., which were taken away from that place by him and Booth on the night of the assassination. During their flight he acknowledges to Confederate soldiers that he and Booth ure the assassins of the President; and he is captured in the barn with Booth, as has been fully detailed heretofore. There is no doubt whatever of his guilt, and he will suffer the penalty of his crime, as it shall be defined by the

commission.

Atseroth, like the last named prisoner, is moved to have been a conspirator, and makes his first appearance at Mrs. Surrett's in the early part of Febuary, inquiring for John H. Surratt or Mrs. Surratt, and is frequently found in secret communication with Booth and his confederates. To him was assigned the murder of President Johnson at the Kirkwood House but notwithstanding there was no obstacle in the way of its performance, he does not seem to have made any effort to get access to his intended victim on the night of the 14th of April. On the morning of that day he took a room at Kirkwood's where Mr. Johnson was putting up, and was seen there at noon about half past six o'clock in the evening. He was traced about the house after that hour. He proved false to his confederates no doubt. Such would be but in keeping with his character. He was active cooperation with them, however, throughout the night, and fled at daylight the next morning. Of his guilt there is not a shadow of a doubt.

Mrs. Surratt appears to have been cognizant of the intended crime almost from its incention. and became an active participant in overt acts She was a general manager, she received and entertained at her house all the crimuals except Dr. Mudd, O'Laughlin and Arnold; with Dr. M. she planned the means and assistance for the escape of the assessins. She visited Mudd at 5 o'clock on the day of the assassination, to see that the carbines, sot., should be in readiness, and informed him they would be called for that night. Booth frequently called at her house held long confidential talks with her. He was with her a few minutes on the afternoon of the 14th. As an accomplice of Booth and a participant in his crime, she cannot escape the penalty of the law.

Dr. Mudd's status is identical. As early as November last he is shown to have been in the confidence of Booth. He had a suspicious meeting with Surratt and Booth at the National Hotel in January. He introduces Booth to Surrett. Booth visits him at his room in the Pennsylvania House. The assassins fly to his house direct after committing the murder. He dresses Booth's wound and assists the escape of the latter and Harrold, and when called upon by the officers three days afterward, denies that he knows either of the criminals. When the President, was considered just to our citi- arrested on the Friday following, he prevaricates, lies outright, and finally he knew Booth. He says he first heard of the assassination on Sunday after it was committed, at church: and yet it is shown by abundant proof that he was in Bryantown the day preceding, Saturday at an hour when the populace was all excitement, the town guarded by and full of soldiers, and every man, woman and child in the place the name of the assassin. Dr. Mudd is doubtless guilty, but with what degree of punishment he will be adjudged remains for the commission to determine.

Spangler does not appear to have been in the conspiracy according to the proofs, at an earlier hour than a few hours before the commission of the crime. If he be guilty, his parsicipation would appear to have been in preparing the means of escape, by keeping the passageway clear on the stage, and by closing the door after Booth had passed out, so as to retard the movements of pursuers. Some proof has been offered to connect him with the preparation of the bar which fastened the door leading to the Presidents box but the evidence willing to fight any longer, and do not respond is vague and uncertain. That he knew the purpose of Booth, that he promised a few minedge themselves whipped-an excuse for peace. ntes before the murder to help the assassin, is The surrender of the Rebel army east of the as clearly shown by testsmony as any fact in Mississippi was not credited at first, but it is the case.

To O'Laughlin appears to have been assigned the murder of Gen. Grant, but whether he render of their command. Quite a number failed to make the attempt from lack of courage, And once they seized upon a rumor of Sher bave already come in and others will doubtless from disinclination, or from failure of opportunity, does not appear. Gen. Grant was announ-

ced to appear at the theatre, but suddenly and THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK anexpectedly took the cars for Philadelphia. Atzeroth made the remark the next day, when it was reported that Gen. Grant had been shot, probably it is the fact, if he was followed by the man, that was to do it." -

O'Laughlin is clearly shown to have been in some conspiracy with Booth, as has been stated before. He was found lurking in the hall of Secretary Stanton's house on the night of the 13th of April, evidently, watching, the movements of Gen. Grant. Whether he backed out of the conspiracy on Friday, the day of the assassination, or not is not clear.

Arnold, as has been stated, was in full com munion with the conspirators but it is claimed by his attorney that the proofs show that the plot was formerly to abduct the President, and that Arnold and Booth quarreled, and the former withdrew from the conspiracy, and went to Fortress Monroe, where he was prior to and on the 14th of April. His chances of escape from participation in the murder are fair.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—UNITED STATES
EXCISE TAX—Eighteenth Collection District of Penn'a., comprising the counties of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tloga.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of section 19 of the Act approved June 30, 1864, that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to the tax under the Internal Reversity. property subject to the tax under the Internal Revenue Laws, taken by the several Assistant Assessors of this Distr'ot, will remain open at their offices for DRY GOODS, ten days before the date fixed to hear Appeals, for the

examination of all persons interested.

I will receive and determine appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations: In Centre county, at Bellefonts, on Wednesday, June 14, 1865.

In Potter county, at Condersport, on Saturday, June 17. In Tioga county, at Wellsboro, on Wednesday,

In Lycoming county, at Williamsport, on Friday, June 23. In Clinton county, at Lock Haven, on Saturday June 24.

June 24.

All appeals to the Assessor must be made in writing, specifying the matter respecting which a decision is requested, and stating the ground of error or inequality complained of.

GEORGE BOAL, inequality complained of. GEO: Boalsburg, Pa., May 31, 1865-3t.

A GOOD INVESTMENT :-

There is no better investment than the 7-30 Loan out all families have to make other investments in the way of Family articles, and if they can be pur shased at a saving from the regular rates, it makes 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 all goods at a very low scale of profits, and giving small buyers as good a chance as large ones. I be-lieve that one man's money is as good as another's and should buy as many goods if the money is Green-backs, and will not consent to compete 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 de artments, as containing a great many bargains is

SEASONABLE GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

This Stock is large and new, at very law 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 ene, as our numerous sustemers 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 cheep as ever.

CHEAP PANT CLOTH

for common weer. A large stock.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS..

Such as Table Linen, Toweling, Napkins, Tabl 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 selling at the prices 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 neigh-boring countles, 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.

" 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.

mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; also of individuals keep. ing New York accounts.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

J. U. ORVIS, President

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 Burgh, at

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK

I think I may say, without vain-

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 OUALITY: 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.

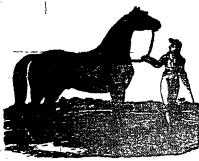
All of which will be sold VERY LOW for READY PAY ONLY.

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

READY PAY, Are respectfully invited to call and sxamins THE STOCK, As they are to be sold at ..

VERY LOW PRICES. CASH PAID FOR WOOL. Tioga, May 17, 1864. T. L. BALDWIN

MOHAWK CHIEF.



MORAWK CHIEF was raised in Montgomery county, N. Y., and bred from a son of the calebrated Black Hawk Stallion, owned by David Hill of Bridgeport, Vt., who is admitted to be the best stock horse ever kept in the New England States. His bones now form a part of the curiosities in the Agricultural Museum in Boston. His dam was Messenger, which makes the best cross that has sver been attained, having all the qualities of the Black Hawk 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, is strong and muscular, and has got the best colts now being raised in this country, and last but not least, he gets a greater proportion of Mares with foal than any horse can be set of in this section of country. The above feet cannot be controverted. Mohawk Chief will devote the next two months to the propagation of his spe cles as per annexed time table :

Wellsboro, B. B. Holiday's, every Monday from 7 A. M. to I. P. M. Middlebury, H. H. Potter's, Monday at 3 P. M. Keeneyville, Monday, 4 to 6 P. M. Chatham, Shortsville, Monday, 7 P. M. to 7 A. M. Tuesday.
Westfield, Tuesday, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Knoxville, Tuesday, from 3 to 5 P. M. Academy Corners, Tuesday, 6 P. M. to 7 A.M.

Wednesday.

Eikland, Wednesday, 9 to 11 A. M.

Beecher's Island, Wednesday, 1 to 3 P. M.

Lawrenceville, C. Slosson's, Wednesday, at 6 P. M.

Tiogs, at his stable, every Thursday, Eriday, and Seturday, [next to Smith's Hotel.]

TERMS—Single Service, \$5.00. Pay down. To Insure, \$10.00.

Persons parting with Mares before fealing will be held for the services of the Horse.

N. B. Persons fetching Mares to the stable at Itogs, from a distance, will have a reduction in prior for expenses:

E. A. SMEAD

Thora. May 24, 1884.

or expenses: Tiogs, May 24, 1863-ef.

ETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING Josiah L. Butler, late of Delmar, deceased, those indebted to said estate are requested to make immed vto payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to CALVIN F. BUTLES.

Delmar, May 17, '85.6t* Adm'r.

ROUNESTER & N. Y. TROUT FLIES.-I have

1 Gross of ROCHESTER TROUT PLIES.

do. of NEW YORK " " Snells with or without hooks, Fly Rods, Resis, and Braided Silk Lines. L. A. SEARS,

Doaler in Fishing Tackle, &c. Wellsboro, May 24, 1865.

OTICE.—Whereas, my wife SARAH, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting held on my account as I shall pay no debut of her contracting after this date.

HUGH ARGETSINGER. Rutland, May 31, 1865-310