Jeff. Davis in Portress III onroe.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelpha Inquirer, gives the Illowing account of the transfer of Jeff. Davi and C. C. Clay from the steamer Clyde to he quarters prepared for them in Fortress Mo iros:

The cells in the Fortress which have been in course of preparation for a week rast for Jeff. Davis and his partners in crime biling in readiness, arrangements were made by Brevet Maj. General Miles, who is now in command of this district, for the removal of the prisoners to the quarters provided for them.

The steamer Silas C. Pierce, was detailed for that purpose, and left the Baltimor wharf at 11 o'clock to-day, having on board M jor-General Miles, the new Commandant of title. District, and Colonel William L. James, Chief Quartermaster, together with a strong guard.

The Pierce immediately steamed alongside of the Clyde, on board of which steamer were confined Jeff. Davis and his forlorn crew, ever since their arrival in the harbor.

General Miles at once boarded the Clyde and despatched an officer of the guard to order the arch traiser to report to him. Jeff. immediately made his appearance. General Miles at once informed him that he was to be removed from the Clyde to Fortress Monroe, and that a few minutes would be allowed him to take leave of his family. Jeff. did not evince thy surprise at this announcement; he was evidently prepared

Daris at once repaired to the b. som of his family. They were grouped on the deck of the Clyde. This group consisted of Mrs D vis, a girl aged tiline, a boy of seven, a dan infant in arms. Mrs. Divis was clad in to tekt. She is a wormer : there exertify appearst be, of the brubetweetele if nevery, through he black hair is Egriphlio with gray. Her black, eyes are clear and eparkling, and her teatures fear a resolute stantp. The oldest boy, who bears the name of Jeff was barefooted and very indifferently

The reeuco President was clad in a suit of fine dark grey cloth, and wore an overcoat of the same material. His head was covered by a soft grey felt hat. He was not handouffed .-He looked ten years older than when I saw him last, five years ago.

His infamous career has stamped his face and brow. He no longer weers the air of hauteur which distinguished him when he was in the councils of the nation. He looks haggard, worn out and woe begone, and fully realizes his present felonious position. He parted from his family in a rather formal manner. After embracing them coldly and without any outward show of feeling, he walked on beard the Pierce closely attended by General Miles.

After reaching the deck of the Pierce he beckoned his son Jeff, and bade the young hopeful to summon "Bob," his colored body servant. When "Bob" made his appearance Jeff, shook him warmly by the hand and bade him "Good bye." In justice to "Bob" we are constrained to say, that he did not seem at all sorry to part from his late reaster.

The parting of Mr. and Mis. Clement C. Clay was much more demonstrutive and affecting than the separation of trait r Jeff. and his Serena. Clem. is apparently fif if years of age. He was attired in a suit of pleid stuff. Clay was very much dejected, and secmed even mare downcast than his chief.

Mrs Davis bore the parting remarkably well. and it did not seem to cost hee much effort to do so. As the Pierce was about getting under way she leaned over the rail of the Clyde and salled out to her husband, "Jeff! if they will allow you, write to me and let me know what kind of quarters you have."

Lieut. Col. Pritchard, as the steamer was about leaving, stepped up to Mrs. Davis and bade her adieu, when she said to the Colonel, "this is very hard." At this moment we thought of the many, many affecting partings which took place between loyal and loving hearts during the past four lears, all occasioned by the causeless crime of her guilty husband.

General Miles conducted himself like an officer and a gentleman in the discharge of his duties. No courtesies whatever were exchanged with the criminals. He performed his duty with gentleness and dignity, but without any social recognition of the double-dyed felons who were in his custody.

To preclude any attempt of jumping overboard, by Jeff. or his compeers, and thus cheating the gallows of its due, a string guard was placed on each side of the gangway. This guard consisted of twenty-five cavalrymen, armed with Sharpe's rifles.

All being in readiness the Moorings of the Pierce were cast loose, and sh was headed towards the Fort. Jeff., during the trip to his prison, was seated immediately under a large American flag, and the breeze waved its bright stars and broad stripes over his traitorous head. Jeff. and Clay were placed 'n separate cells, and have no communication with each other. Their cells are built within the casemates .-They are ten feet by fourteen; and dismal as dangeons unually are. No fears need be entertained as to the safekeeping of the arch Rebel: Escape is impossible

On Thursday morning, Lt. Col. B. D. Pritch-ard, Capt. C. T. Hudson, Fir t Lieut. Silas J Stawlard, Lieut. A. B. Brimitton; and twentythree men of the 4th Michiga a cavalry, arrived in Washington from Fortress Monroe, on the steamer Cuy of Albany. The Colonel and his cofficers took rooms, at Will ed's Hotel, 14th and the Avenue, and, between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., Cal. Pritchard and C pt, Hudson proceeded to the War Department and delivered to Secretary Stanton, Mrs Davis garments, which had been used by Jeff. Davis as a disguise in which to escape from his camp after it had been surrounded; also a beautiful silk flag, found in Davis' trunk, which had been captured from the 150th Pennsylvania Régiment; also, a large lot of papers found with Davis and C. C. Clay. The garments presented were a water proof cloak, part cotton and part wool, of pepperand salt color, and well wore, and a black woolen shawl with a fancy colored border. The clothing, flag, and papers wer, by the Secretary of War, turned over to the Adjutant Gen. Mr. Stanton then thanked to Pritchard and his men, in the name of the resident and the people of the United State for the faithful performance of his task, a congratulated

him on his success.

be distributed according to the officer's report of the affair, and that each soldier would be presented a suitable medal. He then requested the Colonel to report to him at the War Department on Friday at 10 o'clock, when Col. Pritchand and Captain Hudson withdrew from the only. room, and returned to the hotel.

AGITATOR. THE

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

HOW WE MAKE HISTORY. Great nations operate on a grand scale. In peace their progress in all that contributes to the accumulation of power is marvelous; in war their blows upon their adversaries are the

blows of a tireless giant.

But little more than four years ago the nation was pursuing the pleasant paths of peace. For half a century no clarion of war had sounded in all our borders; and men began to look upon martial breach of the peace as remote, if not indeed impossible; upon martial display as a popular folly. The wars through which the nation had passed were of circumscribed dimensions. They were remarkable rather for duration than vigor and intensity; for results rather than sanguinary slaughter and devasta-

tion. The late struggle came upon us like a clap of thunder from a sky mottled with summer clouds. True, some heard the muttering of thunder as that of a storm below a far and not threatening horizon. But the struggle came to a people especially trained to arts of peace. For a brief moment there was a silence which was felt; and then men abandoned the plow, the loom, and the anvil, and seized the musket

· For more than two years the struggle presented more of the aspect of gladiatorial training than well considered and effective war .-But two years of field education rendered the remaining two years the arbiters of the national destiny. Then we made war upon a scale of grandeur hitherto unknown. If ever the capabilities and temper of a people were tested thoroughly, we who survive have been spectators of the trial. And the result shows that in resources, powers of endurance, prowess, and determination, the American people have no superiors and few equals. The awful test of this war has won for us a place among the ranking nations of the earth.

But little more than four years ago the public property in all but four of the slave States was in rebel hands, and held by rebel bayonets. And when Abraham Lincoln proclaimed the determination of the Government to repossess and hold that which had been treacherously seized, the shallow thinkers and demagogues of the North derided and sneered; they declared that the rebellion could not be put down; that eight millions could not be made subordinate to law by twenty millions. They found the key-note to their doleful prophecy in the Message of Mr. Buchanan and the coincident Opinion of Attorney-General Black, and the ground for their confidence in their predetermined intention to make the Government's path to vic. tory as difficult as possible.

To-day, the authority of the Government is undisputed from the eastern boundary of Maine to the Rio Grande. The immense armies of Rebellion have yielded to superior endurance and resources, and are now dishanded.

Look back upon the past four years! Is it not marvelous? In all written history there is no parallel to the achievements of that period. It presents, as in panorama, a great nation awaking from elysian dreams of peace to behold the knife of the would-be patricide at its heart; and after superhuman struggle, taken unawares, menaced by cowards who accepted its hospitality and bounty that they might ply the trade of the assassin unsuspected, forcing its malignant antagonist to take refage in caves and swamps; and at last, as now, arising to meet the gaze of an astonished world, stronger for the trial, with the sinews of a giant, the scars of a veteran, and the magnanimity and moderation which characterize the beneficent mythologic gods. He who has lived intelligently during this great trial has seen the growth of a century; and he who has dared the dangers and wears the scars, like him who perished in the fight, has won a better crown than ever pressed the brow of a Cap-

A grand four years. Testing men as men have been tested seldom. Never was the distinction between the "summer soldier and sunshine patriot," and the all-weather patriot, so clearly fixed. This war has taught some to look beyond and higher than party, and some, by their narrow course, have taught the world how unequal they are to any action whose field is the world, and whose object is the uplifting of the race. Let the lines remain; they are the defences of society against treachery and deceit; and the teaching of men's lives-they lodge in memory and are indestructible by

So we congratulate our public on the return of peace to the entire republic-a peace coming out of the subjugation of the hosts of Treason, and not out of compromise with wrong, and therefore enduring.

The trial of Dr. Blackburn in the Canada Courts, is thoroughly revealing the fiendish spirit of the rebellion. This Dr. Blackburn is a Kentuckian, and the evidence shows that, as a paid agent of the Confederacy, he was entrusted with the carrying out of a diabolical plan to introduce yellow fever into all our seaboard cities. In furtherance of this devil's work he went to the West Indies, entered the The Secretary here inform h! Col. Pritchard yellow fever hospitals, and collected all the in- or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and

that the reward offered for Jeff. Davis would fected clothing he could lay hands on. This he packed in trunks and shipped to Canada, whence it was forwarded to his agents in New York, Washington, Baltimore, and Newbern. Happily, the infection took effect in Newbern

> It would seem that the rebellion is to go down in history without a champion or applogist among Christian peoples. Its animus is now fully disclosed. Indiscriminate arson, during the existing rebellion, with reference to piracy, assassination, introduction of pestilence the emancipation of slaves. So help me God. into unsuspecting communities—these are the deeds of devils, not of men. The world can now see the instrumentalities which are employed in the furtherance of a bad cause: and the American people should recognize in the creation and use of these instrumentalities, the malign influence of Slavery upon the master, and right here, in the morning of peace, swear to join hands and energies for the exorcism of its troubled ghost. Give it no rest. Drive it army or Lieutenant in the navy. back to hell. Let it's damnation be utter, and without ermedy!

The N. Y. Heratd lately came out with a proposition to divide the public debt of three billions into 300,000 shares of \$10,000 each, and paying it off by voluntary subscriptions. Mr. Bennett took four shares to set the ball in motion. Commodore Vanderbilt subscribed for \$500,000, and others for enough to bring the amount donated up to about \$3,000,000 last Friday. This is all very well; but we are not of those who regard a national debt as necessarily a national evil. A debt of a thousand millions, distributed through the entire country will prove the strongest bond for good behavior that can be imposed. Pay off the balance, gentlemen, if you choose, but don't pick the mortar from the new walls of the uprising and renovated Union by paying it all. Let us remain a close corporation, whose venture is intelligent Freedom, and whose dividends depend

The trial of the assassins is over. There seems little hope that any of them can escape conviction and hanging. The evidence for the defence is chiefly negative in its bearing upon the case, and cannot benefit the accused much. The plea of insanity was set up in Atzerodt's defence.

Davis is indicted for treason, and will be arraigned before the U.S. Court in the District of Columbia. It is said his trial will commence at once.

WAR NEWS.

Washington, Thursday, June 1, 1965.

A TRIBUNE correspondent, just arrived from the Fortress, fully confirms the report that Jeff. Davis was put in irons, and that he expressed his dissent by knocking down two of the guards before he was secured. A little eccentricity was quite a relief to the monotony at present prevailing at the Fortress.

Another of the conspirators has been arrested very pear the Canada line, and has been brought here and lodged in the Arsenal.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS .- The following Penn sylvania Regiments, belonging to the Army of the Potomac, and the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia, took part in the grand review at Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday, and will be mustered out of service on their return to the capitol of this State:

Cavalry-1st, 2d, 6th, 17th, and 20th Regiments.

Artillery—Battery D, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Capt. S. H. Rhoads. Infantry

-Ninth Corps-45th, 47th, 48th, 50th. 51st, 100th, 200th, 207th, 208th, 209th, and 211th, Regiments. Fifth Corps-11th, 56th, 88th, 91st, 107th,

114th, 117th, 118th, 121st, 142d, 155th, 190th, 191st, 198th, and 210th Regiments. Second Corps-31st, 53d, 57th, 60th, 99th

148th, 183d, and 184th Regiments. Total Pennsylvania Regiments in Army of the Potomac: Infantry, 42; Cavalry, 5; Artillery, 1.

105th, 106th, 110th, 116th, 140th, 141st, 145th,

The following Regiments were reviewed with

Sherman's Army: Fourteenth Corps—79th Penna. Twentieth Corps-28th, 29th, 46th, 73d, 111th and 147th Infantry; and Battery E. Independent Penna. Artillery. Total, 7 Regiments of Infantry and 1 Artillery.

PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-three and on the 26 day of March, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in the said rebellion:

And whereas, Many persons who have so engaged in said rebellion have, since the issuence of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby;

And whereas, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon;

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted; but upon the condition nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe to the following oath

maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath, shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following,

to wit: . I do solemnly awear or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manuer, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made

The following classes of persons are excepted from the henefits of the proclamation: First. All who are or have been pretended

civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domes tic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Gövernment. Second. All who left judicial station under

the United States to aid the rebellion. Third. All who shall have been military or navel officers of said pretended Confederate Government, above the rank of Colonel in the

Fourth. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth. All military or naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government, in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth. All persons who left their homes rithin the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth. All persons who at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8th, A. D., 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate. Provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person of the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON. TERRIBLE EXPLOSION:

Мемрии, Мау 27.

The Bulletin's: New Orleans special, of May 26, says:

"On the evening of the 24th, the main ordnance depot in Marshall's warehouse, Mobile, blew up with a terrible explosion. About three hundred persons were killed and many wounded, thousands being buried in the ruins Eight entire squares of the city were demolished, and about eight thousand bales of cotton destroyed. The steamers Col. Cowles and Kate Dale, with all on board, were entirely destroyed. A great portion of the business centre of the city was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$3,000,000. General Granger rendered prompt relief to the afferers. The cause of the explosion is uncertain. The ordnance stores which exploded were a portion of those surrendered by Dick Taylor, and were in course of removal when it occurred. The entire city was more or less injured by the explosion."

FOR SALE.—One Large Dairy Kettle and Stove for sale at a low rate—inquire at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!-

All Sure of their Money's Worth. W. Forsyth & Co.

39 and 41 Ann Street, N. Y., (late 42 and 44 Nassay

Sreet), offer for sale the following Mag-nificent List of WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY, ETC.

EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR! And not to be paid for till you know what you

are to get. 250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15.00 to \$150.00 each

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Sleave Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Searf Pins, Watch Keys, Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Caps, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50. Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$10 to \$30.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable etyles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sont by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of count value.

CERTIFICATES AND PREMIUMS.

list of equal value.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates, \$1 eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pencil and Pen, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50 Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every

letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.
Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles
not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or
the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the mail will be promptly filled. past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for

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W. FORSYTH & CO.,
39 and 41 Ann Street, New York. June 7. 1885-8mos.

A NEW NOVEL,

THEO LEIGH

WILL BE-COMMENCED IN THE New York Semi-Weekly Tribune, ON TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1865.

New is the Time to Subscribe, in order to get it Entire.

IN THE SEMI-WEERLY TRIBUNE to be issued Juna IN THE SEMI-WEELLY TRIBUNE to be issued June 6, 1865, we shall commence a New Novel. "THEO LEIGH"—its title—is a charming tale of modern English life, simple and unaffected, with romance enough to interest those who are fond of the semational, while the moral tone which runs through it will satisfy the most fastidious. It is from one of the most popular of the London weeklies, and has not been republished in this country.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticisms Letters from our large corps of war correspondents; Foreign and Domestic Letters; Special and Associa-ted Press Telegraphic Dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Ex-clusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute: Talks about Fruit. and other Horticultural and Agricultural Informa-tion; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE.—It frequently contains articles which the great pressure of advertisements will not permit us to put in the Daily Edition. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives, in the course of a

year, THREE or FOUR of the

BEST AND LATEST POPULAR NOVELS by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought by living littlers. The cost of these states, it is book-form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the ENGLISH MAGAZINES from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four-times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of THE TRIBUNE can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for THE SEMI-WEELLY Edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed. Persons resi-ding in the city can find no more valuable journal to send to their country friends.

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

ton, Lysoming, Potter and Tioga.

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 Revenue Laws, taken by the several Assistant Assessors of this District, will remain open at their offices for ten days before the date fixed to hear Appeals, for the appropriation of all persons interested. examination of all persons interested.

examination of all persons interested.

I will receive and determine appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations: In Centre county, at Bellefonte, on Wednesday,

Jnne 14, 1865. In Potter county, at Coudersport, on Saturday, In Tioga county, at Wellsboro, on Wednesday.

In Lycoming county, at Williamsport, on Friday, In Clinton county, at Lock Haven, on Saturday,

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. GEORGE Boalsburg, Pa., May 31, 1865-3t.

F IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Tioga, June 1, 1865:

Aldrich Marinda, Berkley Peter H., Cota Miss Delia, Cook James R., Cook C. F., Doud Warren, Daniell O. B., Ferguson N., Freeland Mrs. Amelia, Guernsey Miss Amanda, Hamon H., Herrington Geo., Jackson Miss Kate, Lane Ives, Lee Samuel, Lamberson Wm., Mowry D. C., Rockwell Miss Esther A., Roseorance Margaret, Ross John, Rowley A. E., Sherman Mrs. Ann E., Shefley Mrs. E., Somers Miss Minnie, Woodfield Mr. Daniel, Webster Mr. Daniel.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant nust 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. SARAH M. ETZ, P. M.

WALTER A. WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER.—The Wood Mower has been in general use for the past five years. It embraces all the qualities necessary to make a perfect Mower. It recommends itself to every farmer for the simplicity of its construction. It is proved to be the lightest draft. It takes the preference for durability, easy management, and good work—Machines fully warranted. Send for Circuworn—machines tully warranted. Send for Circt lars—Price \$130 delivered on the cars at Corning. EDGAR HILL, Agent, Corning, N. Y. O. L. KIMBALL, Ag't, Wellsboro, Pa. May 31, 1865-tf.

OTICE.—The Supervisors of Richmond Town-ship will most at the house of W. B. Ripley, in said township, on Saturday, June 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of letting a job on a new road commencing at said Ripley's and running a south course 275 rods to intersect with the "Old Road" on Lamb's Creek. All interested are invited to attend.

D. J. HUSTED,

ZIMRI ALLEN,

Richmond, May 31, 1865-2w.

NARM FOR SALE.—Situated on the Spencer's Mills Road from half to three-fourths of a mile east of Whitney's Corners, in Charleston township, and five and one-half miles from Wellsboro. Said farm contains about 107 acres, about 65 acres cleared, the balance valuable woodland. It is well watered by springs of excellent water, and small creeks. The house is two stories, comfortable, and the outbildings are in good condition.

There is also on said farm a thrifty young orchard of grafted fruit, some 75 trees. Terms easy.

Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

Charleston, May 31, '65. HENRY GIFFORD.

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

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 8-8ms

TOHN R BOWEN

DRY GOODS.

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

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

at this ancient Burgh, at

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK

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

> LADIES' GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

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.

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 pur-chased 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 Tolaim 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. If do not carry a very heavy stock, but intend to keep all goods that can be sold to advantage, making no leads as is ountromary 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 believe that one man's money is as large ones another 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 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.

any one, as our numerous customers can testify.

CLOTHS, & CASSIMERES, Of all the new and desirable Styles. All our old

CHEAP PANT CLOTH

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

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

HOOP SKIRTS.

selling at the prices made then; notwithstar 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 hald trade I will not loss in the continue of the state of the stat hold trade, I will not lose mine:

J. A. PARSONS,

Corning, N. Y., May 24, 1855.

We make this a specialty, and can not be best by

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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.

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

BOOTS & SHOES.

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 mouth, which are new

No. 3, Concert Block.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.—A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore eight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
Feb. 8, '65-5m. 1130 Breadway, New York.