

room four or five days before the assassination. The whole conversation showed that Surratt was one of the conspirators to take the President's life. That was the substance of the conversation. It was also understood that there was plenty of money when there was anything to be done. The conversation indicated that Surratt had a very few days before left Richmond—that he was "just from Richmond."

While I was in Canada, I was a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, and received, in compensation except from THE TRIBUNE. I have not received one cent from our own Government, for the promise.

They never supposed I was a correspondent for any paper; I only said I was writing items; they supposed I was a Rebel and I was in their confidence; the proposed Ogdensburg raid was printed in THE TRIBUNE; I did not communicate this matter directly to the Government, for the reason that I supposed the communication in THE TRIBUNE would be seen by the Government officials, and I did not choose to have the information go to the Government directly from me; I requested a Gay, of THE TRIBUNE to give the information to the Government, and I believe he did so. I saw Surratt in Canada three or four days in succession in April last. I had conversation with him personally about Richmond. I was introduced to him by Sanders. I was expected to participate with these Rebels in the raid on Ogdensburg; I never received any pay from them for any services. I heard of the capture of the President talked of in February. When Mr. Thompson first suggested the assassination to me, I asked him if it would be with the approval of the Government at Richmond; he said he thought it would, but he would know in a few days. This was early in February.

Thompson did not say in any of these dispatches that he was the first to approve this plot from Richmond, but I know of no others; I only inferred that this was the first approval; Thompson said, in his conversation with me, that killing a tyrant in such a case was no murder, and asked me if I had read a letter called "Killing no Murder," addressed by Titus to Oliver Cromwell; this was in February; Mr. Hamlin was also named in February as one of the victims of this scheme; in April the persons before named were mentioned, but Mr. Hamlin was omitted, and Vice-President Johnson put in his place; I ran the blockade from Richmond; these commissions were all blank but the signature; they were to be given a cover, so that in case of detection, the parties employed could claim that they were Rebel soldiers, and would, therefore, claim to be treated as prisoners of war; it was understood that they would be protected, as such; Thompson said if the men who were engaged in this enterprise were detected and executed, the Confederate Government would retaliate; that it was no murder, only killing; I think Booth was especially commissioned for this purpose; I saw Booth in Canada in the latter part of October, with Sanders, at Mr. Thompson's, at St. Lawrence Hall, where he was strutting about, dissipating and playing billiards; I have heard these men talk of the burning of New York, and other enterprises which they have under consideration now.

There was a proposition before the agent of these Rebels in Canada to destroy the Croton Dam, by which the city of New York is supplied with water. It was supposed it would not only damage manufactures, but distress the people generally. Mr. Thompson remarked that there was plenty of force and the city would be destroyed by a general conflagration, and if they had thought of this sooner, they might have saved a great many necks. This was said a few weeks ago. Thompson, Sanders, Cademan and General Carroll were present. They had arms concealed, and a large number of men concealed, in Chicago—some eight hundred—for the purpose of releasing the rebel prisoners there. Dr. Blackburn, charged at Nassau with importing yellow fever into this country, is the same person referred to by me as intimate with Thompson, in Canada; I saw him in company with him, G. N. Saunders, Louis Sanders, Cademan, Wm. C. Cleary, Porterfield, Captain Magruder, and a number of other Rebels of less note; Blackburn was recognized there as an agent of the Confederate States, and so represented himself; in January last Dr. Blackburn employed a person named Cameron to accompany him for the purpose of introducing yellow fever into the Northern cities, to wit: the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Washington; he went from Montreal to Beaulieu, about a year ago last fall, for the purpose of getting the yellow fever infected with yellow fever; I saw him after his return in Canada, and heard Jacob Thompson and Wm. C. Cleary say that they favored his scheme, and were much interested in it; this was last January.

About the same time it was proposed to destroy the Croton Dam, Dr. Blackburn proposed to poison the reservoirs, and made a calculation of the amount of poison; matter it would require to impregnate the water, so as to make an ordinary drought poisonous and deadly. He had the capacity of the reservoirs, and the amount of water generally kept in them—strychnine, arsenic, prussic acid, and a number of other things I do not remember, were named. Mr. Thompson feared it would be impossible to collect so large a quantity of poisonous matter without suspicion, and leading to detection. Thompson approved of the enterprise, and discussed it freely. Mr. Cleary did the same; it was also spoken of by a Mr. Montrose A. Pallen, of Mississippi, and by a person who had been a medical purveyor in the Rebel army; John Cameron, who lived in Montreal, told me that he was offered large compensation; I think Mr. Thompson was the moneyed agent for all the other agents; I think they all drew on him for all the money they required; I know some of them did; when Thompson said it would be difficult to collect so much poison without detection, Pallen and others thought it could be managed in Europe; Pallen is a physician; I think I have heard Harris also mentioned in connection with the pestilence importation; I think he lived in Toronto; there were other parties in Montreal that Blackburn employed, and endeavored to employ, but I do not remember their names.

I saw Dr. Stewart Robinson, a doctor of divinity, residing in Toronto; he edited a paper in Kentucky; I have seen him with Thompson and Blackburn, and he was present when some of these schemes were discussed; he approved them; he said anything that could be done under heaven would justify them under the circumstances; he appeared upon very intimate terms with Blackburn and Thompson; three or four days after the assassination of the President, I saw John H. Surratt in Canada, with Porterfield, a Southern Rebel, now de-

clared a British subject by the Canadian Parliament; I learned immediately afterward that Surratt was suspected, was pursued, and had decamped; I had a knowledge that Jeff. Davis was the head of the so-called Confederate States, was called its President, and had control of its civil administration. Gen. Carroll was present when Surratt brought the dispatches from Richmond, and when they were read by Thompson, I believe there were one or two others; Gen. Carroll of Tennessee then said he was more anxious that Mr. Johnson should be killed than any one else; he said: "If the damned prickly pear was not killed by somebody" he would kill him himself; he referred to Vice-President Johnson; his expression was a word of contempt for a tailor; it means a tailor's louse; Booth was known in Canada by the nickname of "Hgt.;" I have heard Thompson so name him, certainly Cleary; Kennedy, who fired the city of New York and was executed, was spoken of as having performed that deed by authority of the Rebel Government, under the direction of Thompson; this was communicated to me by Thompson himself, or in conversation in his presence; Thompson said Kennedy deserved to be hanged, and he was devilish glad he was hanged, for he was a stupid fellow, and managed things very badly.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : JUNE 14, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Republican County Committee is requested to meet at Farr's Hotel, Tioga, FRIDAY, June 30, at 10 o'clock A.M. The object of the meeting is the appointing of two delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 19th of July, proximo, as also the appointment of Vigilance Committees in the several election districts. June 14, 1865. O. F. TAYLOR, Chairman.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Committee: O. F. Taylor, C. H. Goldsmith, J. E. Cleary, Hugh Young, J. G. Parkhurst, H. R. Fish, and Stephen Bowen.

We cannot but resume our expostulation with our Copperhead contemporaries as regards their labored and continuous efforts to prove their sympathy with treason and traitors. It is a work of supererogation to denounce the manœuvring of Jefferson Davis. He is a common felon; rather more guilty, than less, than the hired assassins now on trial at Washington. Less decent than Booth, who, though a coward, disdained to accept life as a boon.

Jefferson Davis is a common felon. He is entitled to the treatment of a common felon, neither better nor worse. True, he invented the system of starving helpless prisoners of war, of inoculating them with loathsome diseases in his hospitals, and shooting them by tens after surrender. This he did according to the amenities of that higher civilization born of the hell-ordained system of Slavery. He only acted as moved by the diabolical spirit of his education, and may, perhaps, on that account, challenge charity and allowance. So may nine of every ten criminals who are cradled in vice, and reared in the slums of great cities, but for whom no reputable newspaper is wont to apologize or plead. That is the case stated, and fifty broods of tuppenny lawyers cannot invalidate the statement.

We repeat—our rebel contemporaries do not need to exert themselves to prove their sympathy with Davis and his crimes. That is not questioned. Of all papers of that stripe received by us, not one has ever published a line condemnatory of the fiendish atrocities perpetrated upon our brave boys in Southern prisons. The confinement of Jefferson Davis in irons is deplored as an insult to a brave but fallen foe. Brave—brave men cannot be cruel! Brave! Jefferson Davis, like his sympathizers, lacks every element of bravery, and will go down in history as a poltroon; a man who did not scruple to sacrifice half a million lives in war, nor balk at employing hired assassins, incendiaries and poisoners to gratify his insane lust for power; yet who sneaked away from the consequences of his folly in the garb of a woman, and who scolded jailors like a fishwoman! If that is in keeping with the dignity of the chief of the party whose dirty work these journals rejoice to do, very well.

It is not for the government to imitate the barbarism practiced by Davis and his associates during the late civil war. At the same time, a strict rendering of the law—"With whatsoever measure ye mete out, that shall be measured to you again,"—would justify the ironing and starving of the recalcitrant chief of rebellion. Imagine, if you can, "the stern statesman," as northern sympathizers delighted to name him the other day, scolding his guards like a virago, and finally kicking like a child about to be taken across the knee, when subjected to wholesome restraint.

What a spectacle! SLAVERY, as a system, unquestionably has had no vitality in this country since the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation. The first cannon-shot hurled at Fort Sumter glanced, and struck the system of human bondage at the root. It began to totter from that moment; and on the appearance of the memorable Proclamation of Freedom, the God-defying fabric fell, without a crash.

Yes, Slavery, as a system, is dead; but the infernal spirit which conceived the system and has bereaved nearly every family in the land to sustain and perpetuate it, is not dead. We shall never have peace as a nation until that spirit is cast out of the body politic into the outer darkness from whence it came. It daily manifests itself. It struck down LINCOLN, it stabbed Seward, it maltreats helpless colored people on street cars and on railroads, and it breathes but to pollute the moral atmosphere and poison the susceptible minded.

In so much, friends of Freedom, the work is unfinished. The system is beyond revivification—dead; the loathsome spirit yet overcasts the land with its violence. It must be outlawed. The people must do it. They, alone, are

competent. If it call for the enfranchisement of the negro, then let him be enfranchised. Nothing is more certain than that the right of suffrage in this country has been conferred without due regard to the fact that the stability of a popular government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. It would not be easy to confer it with more dangerous latitude than has marked the past.

Gerritt Smith has been addressing the people of New York in favor of pardoning Davis and other traitors. This savor of unexampled magnanimity. Slavery has thirsted for the heart-blood of Gerritt Smith any time for the last twenty-five years. So with regard to Garrison, Phillips, and Greeley. Yet all these are pleading for the pardon of the rebel chiefs.

Without a particle of malice toward these great criminals, and bearing little favor to the death punishment, we still consider the con-dign punishment of Davis, Breckinridge & Co. as necessary. If convicted of treason, let the law take its course. Otherwise, let capital punishment be abolished in form as it will have in fact.

There is a sort of handbill sheet printed at Selinsgrove, the like of which sometimes appears in this county under the auspices of the same party, which holds the following atrocious language touching the triumph of the rebellion in the death of the President: "Before Lincoln was elected, and soon after, the South declared that they would not submit to Lincoln's rule. They lived up to their promise, for should they now all consent to return to the Union, they have the consolation of knowing that they lived up to their promise, and that they did not return to live under the rule of Lincoln."

Will friend CORNELIUS be good enough to spank the big baby who writes such indiscreet nonsense and put him to bed? The demand for the Second series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department could not keep up with it. We see it stated that the printing presses have overcome the difficulty, and the delivery of the 3d series was begun on the 7th instant. The loan is being taken at the rate of two million dollars per day, and parties desiring to invest in this loan should subscribe at once. It is not probable that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a loan to the people. If you have \$50, or \$100 to invest, put it into this loan.

VALLANDIGHAM has written a letter to the "Democratic Moguls," in which he says that there is nothing for that party to do but to support President Johnson's administration for the present. He thinks that no action of a partisan nature should be taken until the policy of the Administration shall threaten popular liberty, in which case the party must rush forward and save the country (as it has done several times during the last four years, we suppose). That is coming down pretty easy, all things considered.

RECONSTRUCTION would seem to be the lion in the path to national quiet. The initial step taken by President Johnson—that of opening the Southern ports to trade—will do nearly all that is necessary to restore the South to sanity. A year of commercial intercourse with the outer world will replenish purses and remove prejudices, and convince the Southern people that Union is preferable to ruin.

Our readers will rejoice with us that the necessity for a War News column no longer exists. As we write, Texas, the last stronghold of rebellion, is wheeling into the Union. Rumors of a new pirate on the high seas, come from Havana. But this will prove to be of little moment.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY—SEVEN CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH!—On Thursday night last, May 25, the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Mayberry, in Frankfort township, this county, was totally destroyed by fire, and, horrible to relate, seven of his children perished in the flames. The fire, it appears, originated in the basement of the building at about 11 o'clock, when the members of the family—Mr. Mayberry, his wife and seven children—were sound asleep. When first discovered by Mrs. M., the entire building was in flames. Mr. and Mrs. M. at once jumped from their bed and rushed to the room where six of the children were sleeping. Their chamber was filled with black smoke. The eldest daughter was the first to leave the room, and the mother placed the baby in her keeping and attempted to rescue the other five children. At this moment the floors and roof, having been burned to a crisp, fell in. Mr. and Mrs. M. sprang to a window and escaped, but the children fell to the cellar with the burning building, where they soon perished. Their cries could be distinctly heard for several minutes by their agonized parents. The names and ages of the children were—Leah, 13 1/2 years; Mary, 11 years; Isabella, 7 years; Jeremiah, 5 1/2 years; Lizzie Agnes, 4 years; Joseph, 3 years; and David, 10 months. The building was entirely consumed, and with it the children were literally burned up. Mr. and Mrs. Mayberry were both severely burned before they escaped from the building, but their injuries are not serious.

This is the most fearful calamity that has ever happened in our county, and its recital causes the heart to sicken and the eye to moisten. The feelings of the distressed parents can neither be imagined or described. May God, in His infinite goodness, render them the aid they need.—Carthage Volunteer, June 1st.

WHO CAN BEAT IT?—Mr. ALONZO NEWCOMB, of this village, informs us that he last week sheared a Buck, the property of CHESTER HOLT, Esq., of Oseola, Pa., with the following result. The Buck was 2 years old, the growth of wool 10 months and 22 days, and the weight of wool sheared 20 1/2 pounds. He was of the breed known as the Hammond Buck and Atwood Ewe. If there are any who can beat this, we should be obliged if they would send the notice to us and we shall gladly give the item a place in our columns.—Adison Advertiser.

Mexico.—It is clear that the fortunes of Maximilian are waning in Europe. The London papers are unanimous against him, and but a mere official support is given by those of Paris. Nothing is plainer than that the European diplomats are preparing for the return of poor Max. Strange rumors on the subject continue to be received in Mexico, and transmitted to this country. It was reported in court circles that Napoleon had been recalled to Paris on account of the critical condition of his Mexican affairs, and considerable excitement prevailed at last accounts at the Aztec capital. It is impossible that Maximilian can remain in Mexico, at least as its Emperor. Our last advices state that the excitement with reference to Mexican affairs is on the increase. One effect of certain movements in the United States, is an order from the French government rescinding that formerly in operation which presented any American man-of-war remaining in any port of France longer than twenty-four hours. This is significant. The French empire, it is currently reported, is about receiving a distinguished accession in the persons of the late rebel General Kirby Smith. It is not stated whether he goes to France via Mexico.

CAUTION TO FENCE BREAKERS.—We commend the following act of the last legislature to the attention of sundry persons who are in the habit of laying down and breaking fences: "That if any person or persons, from and after the passage of this act, shall maliciously and wantonly break or throw down any post and rail, or other fence, erected for the enclosure of land, or shall carry away, break or destroy any post or other material of which such fence was built, enclosing any lot or field within this commonwealth, such person or persons so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, one-half thereof to be paid to the informer, on conviction of the offender or offenders, the other half to the support of the poor of such county, township, or borough, or ward where the offense has been committed, with costs of prosecution, or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months, or either, at the discretion of the court."

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia May 25th, found a bill of indictment against Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge for high treason. Davis and Breckinridge are indicted separately. The overt act was the raid in June last within the District of Columbia and the jurisdiction of this court, killing citizens and destroying property. Breckinridge being present personally, and Davis constructively. District Attorney Carrington announced the fact in court, and asked for a Bench warrant in the case of Breckinridge, who is still at large. He advocated that such steps be taken as will bring Davis before the court for trial.

THE LARGEST.—Philadelphia Methodist Conference, which is now in session in the Quaker City, is the largest conference in the world, and perhaps the most numerous body of ministers that anywhere congregate, of any-branch of the Church. It embraces a territory stretching from the Pocono Mountains on the north, to the ocean on the south, including the eastern parts of Maryland and Virginia, the whole State of Delaware, and all that part of Pennsylvania lying between the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers. The churches over which the ministers now in session preside, had within their communion at last conference, 52,893 members, and we presume that there has been, despite the war, which has greatly disturbed some portions of its territory, quite an encouraging increase over the returns of last year.

Mansfield's Dispensary says that most of the Sarsaparilla of the shops is inert and worthless. Dr. Ayer in his writings on this drug states that not only is it inert as found in the shops, but so also are most of the preparations from it, or bearing its name. He shows, however, that this fact arises from the use of worthless varieties, or unskillful preparations by incompetent men: that the true Medicinal Sarsaparilla (Sarsa Smitax off.) of the tropics, when freshly gathered in the bud, is one of the most effective alteratives we possess. Combined with other substances of great alterative power, like Iodine, Stillingia, Dock, &c., it makes Ayer's Comp. Ext. of Sarsap., which we have reason to believe is one of the most effectual remedies for humors, skin diseases and for purifying the blood which has ever yet been found by anybody.—Bangor (Me.) Mercury.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL AT WRIGHT & BAILEY'S. Wellsboro, June 14, 1865-4f.

FARM FOR SALE.—In Delmar, on the Pine Creek Road, containing fifty acres, about twenty-five acres improved. Also the crops in the ground, consisting of 5 acres of Rye, 12 acres of potatoes, &c.; 2 cows, 1 steer, fanning mill, household furniture, &c. Enquire of J. EMBURY, Esq., Wellsboro, or on the premises, of JOHN EIGHORN. June 14, 1865-3t.

BUSINESS MEN WANTED to sell the Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, one octavo volume. Also, fine Steel Portraits of our Martyred President, and other Engravings and Books. Apply personally, or address R. H. CURRAN, Publisher and Wholesale Dealer, Cor. Main and Water Sts., Rochester, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Burgess, late of Ward, dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said dec'd, to present their claims to the undersigned to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to WM. BRAINE, Adm'r. Ward, June 14, 1864-6w.

NOTICE.—There will be a Dance at Borden's Hall, Tioga, on Friday Evening, June 16th, 1865, for the benefit of the Tioga Local Brass Band. Bill, \$1.00. All are invited to attend. The Ladies of Tioga will also give an Ice Cream Festival on afternoon and evening of same day; proceeds for the same purpose. Tioga, June 14, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office Wellsboro, June 9, 1865: Callison Miss Ann, Deben Miss Jane E., Dooly Thos., Francis Miss Clara, Frisby & Palmer, Gold Miss Mary, Lovell Miss Jennie, King Mr. George W., Nell James, Snow Miss Anna M., Strait J. D., Simmons Mr. C. H., Valentine Mr. Caleb, Wetmore Mrs. E. M., Webster Agnes, Tullar Mr. Joseph, Smith E. A., Smith Alphonso, Smith Sophy, Smith Nancy M., 2 Democrat, Banner 6.

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

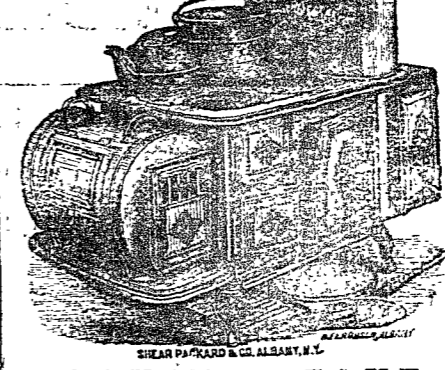
CONGRESS WATER, for sale at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

PUTTY & WINDOW GLASS at ROY'S DRUG STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.—BABBITT'S CELEBRATED SOAP POWDER, or washing made easy and tending removed from Table Linen, Napkins, &c. For sale at Roy's Drug Store.

AMERICAN

HOT AIR



COOKING STOVE.

It will bake, broil and roast better than any other Stove with a saving of 25 per cent in fuel, and a very large per cent in convenience. They have the following advantages: 1st. They are constructed with a view of great durability, all the plates directly exposed to the fire are made double with air passage between; this not only makes the Stove very durable, but prevents any danger of cracking from the heat; this is a recent and valuable improvement.

2d. The fire is lined with non-conducting cement, thereby applying the heat directly to the oven, and the oven can be heated and kept in baking order with less fuel than any other Stove.

3d. They have a hot air draft, which not only makes the fuel burn freely, and last longer, but adds to the heating and baking facilities.

4th. They consume all the gases from the fuel, thereby adding largely to the amount of heat obtained from the quantity of fuel used.

5th. The Stove is made, mounted, and finished in the most superior manner. The oven is large and well ventilated. The Stove is convenient in form, and made for use; to adopt the language of some who have used this Stove, "it will do more work with less fuel than any other Stove."

We shall keep constantly on hand a full assortment of BAND, HOOP & BAR IRON, STEEL NAIL RODS, HORSE SHOES, HORSE SHOE NAILS, & CUT NAILS.

Also, a most complete assortment of STOVES, TIN, COPPER, & SHEET IRON WARE;

and a full assortment of HAYING TOOLS, in their season.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of MILK CANS; the subscribers having had an extensive experience in the manufacture of the article.

Also a quantity of FANCY, PRESSED, & JAPAN WARE. We are selling a nice article of SADDLE IRON HEATER, which effects a great saving in fuel.

JOBBING and REPAIRING done promptly, in the best manner, and on the most favorable terms. We also desire to say that we shall sell our wares as cheap as they can be purchased anywhere else, the difference in freight and transportation only added. We intend to make it the interest of the public to buy of us, and shall study the interest of patrons as well as our own.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. GUNN & TUCKER, Successors of Wm. Roberts.

Wellsboro, June 14, 1865-4f.

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 its durability, easy management, and good work.—Machines fully warranted. Send for Circulars.—Price \$130 delivered on the cars at Corning. EDGAR HILL, Agent, Corning, N. Y.

C. L. KIMBALL, Ag't, Wellsboro, Pa. May 31, 1865-4f.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!—All Sure of their Money's Worth.

W. Forsyth & Co. 39 and 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 and 44 Nassau Street), offer for sale the following Magnificent 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 \$16.00 to \$150.00 each 200 Ladies' Gold Watches..... 35.00 each 500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches..... 15.00 each 4000 Test Chain and Guard Chains..... \$5.00 to 15.00 each 6000 Gold Band Bracelets..... \$5.00 to 10.00 each 6000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings 2.50 to 5.00 each 5000 California Diamond Pins and Rings 3.00 to 6.00 each 1000 sets Ladies' Jewelry..... 5.00 to 15.00 each 10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders 4.00 to 5.00 each 10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils 4.00 to 6.00 each

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Straps, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pen-cils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Watch Chains, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Magnetic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Heart Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the newest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes, and placed thus giving all a fair chance, and sent 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 equal value.

CERTIFICATES AND PREMIUMS. Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates, \$1; eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen-cil 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 past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address W. FORSYTH & CO. 39 and 41 Ann Street, New York. June 7, 1865-3mos.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—UNITED STATES EXCHEQUER.—Eighteenth Collection District of Penn'a., comprising the counties of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, 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 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, June 14, 1865.

In Potter county, at Coudersport, on Saturday, June 17.

In Tioga county, at Wellsboro, on Wednesday, June 21.

In Lycoming county, at Williamsport, on Friday, June 23.

In Clinton county, at Lock Haven, on Saturday, 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, Assessor. Bohnsburg, Pa., May 31, 1865-3t.

FOR THE LADIES.—BABBITT'S CELEBRATED SOAP POWDER, or washing made easy and tending removed from Table Linen, Napkins, &c. For sale at Roy's Drug Store.

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 Burg, 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, WOODENWARE, 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.

A GOOD INVESTMENT!—There is no better investment than the 7-30 Loan, 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 at 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 believe that one man's money is as good as another's and should buy as many goods as the market 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. 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, Towelling, 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 retail.

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 advances in goods. Any one in need of such goods can well afford to buy now as they will be no lower this season.

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

OLD EYES MADE NEW.—A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give 25¢ 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—6m. 1130 Broadway, New York.