

The Assassination

Hanging of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harrold and Atzerodt.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 7, 1865. Early to day guards were placed all round the arsenal grounds to prevent the intrusions of persons to the scene of execution, none being admitted except those previously supplied with tickets by Major-Gen. Hancock.

The relatives of Mrs. Surratt and Harrold spent several hours with them during the forenoon, and they were also attended by their spiritual advisers, as were also Payne and Atzerodt.

A few minutes after 1 o'clock the outer prison door was opened, and Mrs. Surratt was supported on her way to the gallows by two military officers. Next followed Atzerodt, Harrold and Payne, accompanied by a guard and their respective ministers of the gospel. Front seats were provided for them on the platform in the following order: Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harrold and Atzerodt. The officers intrusted with the execution and the ministers occupied intermediate positions. Major-Gen. Hartranft, who has been, from the commencement, in charge of the prisoners, came forward and read an order from the War Department, already published, approving the sentences and ordering the penalty of the law to be inflicted.

A heavy guard was stationed on the walls surrounding the grounds, while below soldiers were formed on two sides of a square. Perhaps several hundred civilians were present anxious spectators of the solemn scene.

One of the priests attendant of Mrs. Surratt repeated a short prayer, to which Payne, who was seated next to her attentively listened.

The minister who had been ministering to Payne, expressed in the name of the latter his sincere thanks to Gen. Hartranft and the officers and soldiers who had charged of him, for their personal kindness. They had not uttered an unkind word, nor given an unpleasant look or gesture, but seemed to sympathize with his misfortunes.

The minister then uttered a brief prayer, asking for Payne the forgiveness of all of his sins, and a passage out of this world into the joys of heaven.

The minister who attended Harrold also returned thanks for the kind treatment of the prisoners, and offered a prayer that God would receive his soul.

Harrold was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerodt also returned for him thanks to Gen. Hartranft and other officers for kind attentions, and then invoked the mercy of God upon the prisoner.

The condemned were then required to rise from their seats, when their chairs were removed. They were now all on the drops. Their hands were fastened behind them, their legs bandaged both below and above the knees, and white caps placed over the heads.

Atzerodt, while being prepared for the execution, exclaimed: "Gentlemen, farewell! Take care!" and, "Good-bye, gentlemen, now before me!"

One of the clergymen standing near exclaimed: "May we all meet in the other world."

As soon as the noose was placed around each neck, Mrs. Surratt being the last one adjusted, the section of the platform on which they had been standing suddenly fell, and the culprits were hanging several feet from the ground. Mrs. Surratt and Payne scarcely moved a muscle, Atzerodt exhibited some witchings, but Harrold showed more nervous instability than any of the others. The bodies hung until life was extinct, and were afterward given over for burial, the rough coffins being a ready aid for that purpose.

The arrangements for the execution were perfect. Major-Gen. Hancock was present throughout the proceedings. It is said Payne last night made a statement in behalf of Mrs. Surratt, exonerating her from complicity, and that another person subscribed to an affidavit implicating the testimony of an important witness against her.

The rebel General Ewell lately addressed a letter to an old army companion in Minnesota, from which we quote. It is dated "Fort Warren, June 13, 1865." Speaking of how he came into the rebel cause, he says:

I came from Arizona, sick, in the spring of 1861, Staid in the country in Virginia, my State, trying to get well, and found the war, to my bitter regret, was being started. All the highest United States army officers were resigning, except General Scott, and he published a letter that the United States would divide into four parts, thus showing that he thought all was over. A United States Senator said he would march a 15th regiment to help the South for ever. He sent against her. Nothing was done with either of these men, or with others whose deeds were treasonable. A member of Congress, from California, made a public speech calling upon the South to resist the election of Mr. Lincoln.

Now I found myself forced to fight against my brothers and all my nearest and dearest relatives—against my own State, when many able men than myself contended the war was right. By taking up the side of the South I forfeited a handsome position, my pay, and the earnings of twenty years' and service. All this I drew in four years in the South was not as much as four years' pay in the old army. The greatest political ascendant against me I ever had was from Mr. Davis after the Mexican war.

It is hard to account for my course, except from a painful sense of duty—I say painful, because I believe few were more devoted to the old country than myself; and the greatest objection I had to it was because of my predilection for a strong one. Now I see persons who did what they could to bring about the war, in high favor in the North, holding high office. It was like death to me.

En route here from New Mexico, 1861, I volunteered my services to fight the Texans, threatening a United States' sonal, before resigning. I have asked to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance and return to my duties as a citizen. I see, though, that many persons, active in the first steps in bringing this war about, are at liberty, while I am here with no very good prospect of getting out; while my wife is under arrest in St. Louis, and has been since April, but up to this time has utterly failed even to find out why she is arrested. Neither she or myself have the slightest idea of the cause of her arrest. R. S. Ewell.

Seven-Thirties were sold Saturday to the amount of \$5,251,500.

THE AGITATOR.

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865.

With MALICE toward none, with CHARITY for all, with FIRMNESS in the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—MARCH 4, 1865.

We desire to direct public attention to the advertisement for a loan of \$25,000, by the Commissioners. It will be seen that the rate of use is 7-30, the same as the Government loan. We are unable to press the advantage of this loan this week, but capitalists will not fail to discover that a home loan always has the preference, other things being equal.

The old Bible is discarded—the old religion has vanished—the Ark of the Lord has been removed—how long, O Lord! how long!—Catskill Recorder.

HALL must have been reading the Devil's exhortation and prayer in Bailey's "Festus," where the Old Boy bemoans the decay of piety and denounces the world for taking him at his word in doing his work. But these (in)pinus dodges will not cover up a bad record.

THE VEXED QUESTION.

An old truth is as good as any and loses nothing by being re-declared. WHATEVER IS RIGHT IS EXPEDIENT. And whatever is just is equal.

Nothing is more certain than that the maxims, which have governed political action in the past are to become obsolete, by degrees. Under the new order of things men will rather consider Right than cold Expediency, Principle, than Policy. In other words, it will be politic to do right, and expedient to be just.

This vexed question of Suffrage is to be taken up, discussed, and finally adjusted under the auspices of the reformed order of things. To such as possess their souls in the cloudless faith born of hope, this brings comfort which passes understanding. For those who regard all happenings as accidents, and all trouble as unmitigated evil, there is no joy in watching the slow, and painful progress of civilization.

It must be popular to advocate universal suffrage. It pleases the fancy, somewhat. It would be popular to advocate the distribution of accumulated capital among the masses; for the many eat their bread with quivering muscles and aching bones.

Does some one ask if we are in favor of universal suffrage? We answer that we are in favor of universal suffrage when universal man shall be fitted to exercise the right with credit to himself and safety to the country. In just that sense, and in no other, are we for universal suffrage. If the success of a government by the people depends upon their intelligence and virtue, it becomes so dependent through the exercise of the right of suffrage. Then the regulation, limitation, or extension of this privilege, becomes at once of paramount importance.

Admitting that the right is inherent, it is evident that it is not so without qualification and restriction: The law fixes the earliest period at which the native citizen may enjoy it at the age of 21 years. It is so fixed upon the presumption that at that period the average of men attain to the maturity of judgment and character which fits them to undertake the business of life. Of course, not every man is qualified to transact business even at that age, just as some are qualified to transact business at eighteen. Both are exceptional cases as regards the human family.

Herein we see limitation of the right by common consent. It is a limitation for the safety of the State—the fitness of the voter being taken into special account. This affords a clue to the solution of the Vexed Question. That is, the fair inference is, that intelligence is an indispensable requisite to the safe exercise of the elective franchise.

Now the immense labors performed by the advocates of the system of free schools, have been undertaken and carried forward with this special object in view—the better preparation of the citizen for the duty and responsibility of an elector. It is an unanswerable argument against universal suffrage. Either virtue and intelligence are absolutely necessary to the safety of popular governments, or the education of the people is a work of no value. And if such education is the safeguard of free institutions, what friend of free government can advocate the extension of the franchise to men who cannot read, and thus are deprived of the means of becoming acquainted with the principles and policy of parties?

Men may as well look the thing in the face. Strip the question of the tinsel of hack-politics, and regard the welfare of the republic. The mouping demagogue will seize upon the occasion to champion the cause of his dupes; let him do it—it is his privilege. But fear of misrepresentation, or misrepresentation, should deter no man from doing his whole duty.

The right of suffrage can never be made dependent upon freehold, or other property qualification without endangering the stability of free institutions. The theory is false and the practice dangerous. Neither can the hue of the skin qualify or disqualify the citizen for the exercise of the right. If this Government falls, its fall will come through the decadence of virtue and intelligence of the people; and such decay can only affect the stability of our institutions through the ballot-box.

We have a difficult work to perform. Old forms, having served their purpose, are hastening to decay, and new forms are taking shape, and challenging our choice. In reconstructing

the Union we must remember that whatever is right is always expedient. The nation must do justice to all. There must be no compromise with wrong, no temporizing where permanency is involved. Better that the late insurgent States should remain under provisional governments for ten years, than that permanent reunion should be endangered by a resumption of State functions before consolidation; and better—a thousand times better!—that the right of suffrage be denied to every citizen in those States, for an indefinite period, than turn the flood of ignorance and treachery, combined, into a channel that should be sacred to the use of enlightened popular will.

The Jeff. Davis Disguise.

The New York World, in reply to a correspondent, discards the story of Jeff. Davis's attempt to escape in disguise, first, because of the absence of any evidence of its truth; second, because of its incongruity with Davis's personal character, and third, because Colonel Pritchard does not make mention of it in his speeches.

If our cotemporary will turn back to its own issue of June 1, it will find the following statement, made over General Wilson's signature, in a letter dated Mason, May 12.

"The story of Davis's ignoble attempt at flight is even more ignoble than I told it. Mrs. Davis and her sister, Miss Howell, after having clothed him in the dress of the former, and put on his head a woman's head dress, started out, one holding each arm, and besought Col. Pritchard's men in the most piteous tones to let them take their 'poor old mother out of the way' to do us pass with our poor old mother, who is so frightened, and fears to be killed."—One of Pritchard's men, catching sight of the "President's" boots below the skirts of the dress, suspected at once who the poor old mother was, an d replied, Oh no; you don't play that game on us; them boots don't look very much like they belonged to a woman.—Come down, old fellow!" The party reached here at two o'clock this afternoon, took dinner at my headquarters, and after dinner I received Mrs. Davis at my quarters."

John Mitchell's Record.

In view of the act of the arrest of John Mitchell, editor of the New York Daily News, and late of the Richmond Enquirer, some facts respecting him and extracts from his late writings may not be void of interest. His history is too well known to call for extended reference. He is an Irishman of the Protestant religion, a bitter opposer to Catholicism, and was engaged in the Irish rebellion of 1848, for which he was sentenced to be transported for fourteen years. Escaping the punishment by forfeiting his parole he migrated to this section of the country, where he engaged in the publication of the Citizen, receiving the support and countenance of his countrymen, and at last migrated to Alabama. Here his pen was wielded and his voice raised in sustaining the cause of the slaveholders, and some time after the breaking out of the rebellion he was made an associate editor of the Richmond Enquirer, which was the official organ of Jeff. Davis.

Some of his speeches were in the highest degree denunciatory of the Government whose protection he has recently sought, and his voice was always lifted against the soldiers of the Union. As soon as Richmond fell and the cause of his master, Jeff. Davis, was clearly lost, Mitchell came to New York, and, on the first instant, assumed the editorial charge of the Daily News, which position he held until his arrest to-day.

It appears that Mr. Mitchell was sitting in his office in conversation with Mr. Benjamin Wood, when two United States officers attached to General Dix's staff, accompanied by Detectives Elder and Golden, walked in, and requested to see Mr. Mitchell. That gentleman at once stated that he was the person they were in quest of, and desired to know their business. One of the officers then produced a warrant of arrest, signed by General Dix, and desired Mr. Mitchell to accompany them. Mr. Mitchell was placed in a carriage, accompanied by an officer, and driven off.—Commercial Advertiser.

The Long Robe Ruffled.—"Silence! silence in the Court," exclaimed an irritated judge at a country assize; "is it not monstrous that you will not keep silence? This very morning we have decided a dozen cases, and not heard one of them!"

We have barely time to notice that the Harrisburg Telegraph has been enlarged, and is now one of the handsome papers in Penn'a.

NOTICE.—The Annual Election for Officers of the Salt Spring Run Petroleum Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Bloomsburg, on the 1st day of August, 1865, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. J. H. GULICK, A. H. GAYLORD.

NOTICE.—The School Board of Directors of the borough of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pa., hereby give notice that an examination of teachers, will take place at the Grade School House, in the Centre Ward of said borough, on Thursday the 10th day of August next, and the public schools of said borough will commence on Monday, the 14th day of August.

Eighteen teachers are required—nine male and nine female. Applicants from a distance will be required to produce testimonials of character. W. M. CALVERT, President.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Wellsboro, July 12, 1865: Cushing Miss Ellen, Campbell Mr. Sarah A., Heisenthal Henry, Hunter R. M., Laibridge Robert, Martin W. G., Naylor S. P., Olmstead A. S., Paton J. D., Pease Franklin W., Robinson Miss L., Straton Horace S., Sandis Colegrove, White Miss Mattie L., Nilson George S., Smith Harry R.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of publication, 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.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN.

The County of Tioga proposes to raise \$25,000, by a loan to be secured by Bonds of said County at 7 1/2 per cent. interest, the Bonds to be payable from 3 to 10 years from date with annual interest at the above rate, and to be issued in amounts to suit lenders after the first day of August.

This loan becomes necessary on account of the inability of the county to realize any portion of the County and Bounty Taxes upon Unsettled Lands until June, 1866, and also to pay the interest upon the last issue of Bonds going to fill the last fall Quota, and the deficiency in the amount of Taxes to meet the next instalments. All persons, Companies, or Corporations willing to aid the county in its efforts to meet punctually the County Bonds now outstanding and interest, are requested to notify the Commissioners on or before the 1st day of September next.

Wellsboro, July 12, 1865. TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. E. R. VANHORNE having practiced in the East, West, and South, and attended Lectures in the Old School Botanic and Eclectic Colleges by long practice and investigation proved that Homoeopathy is the most reliable of all systems, offers his services to the people of Knoxville and vicinity. Fever and Inflammation are vital actions. Diseases is obstructed vital action. The great question to be decided is, what is the obstruction and the proper remedies. Dr. Vanhorne by a Phenological examination of the head and other organs can detect obstruction and give remedies that act in harmony with the Laws of Life without debility.

Diseases is obstructed vital action. The great question to be decided is, what is the obstruction and the proper remedies. Dr. Vanhorne by a Phenological examination of the head and other organs can detect obstruction and give remedies that act in harmony with the Laws of Life without debility.

Returned Soldiers and Others want—Return Farming and Timbered Lands are offered some good bargains.

A Farm in Farmington, on Thornbottom, near the Lime Kiln, 64 acres, 50 improved, mostly in meadow and in good condition.

A lot of 111 acres, 20 improved, in Charleston, near S. Bennett & Sons new Steam Mill. The balance of this lot is well timbered, estimated at one million feet or over, and the land is good. The advance in the value of timber will be considerably more, probably than the interest of the money.

A lot of each 103, 73, and 69 acres. These are good Farming Lands, within 1 1/2 to 3 miles of the Tioga Rail Road, and have timber sufficient to pay for them, and more. County Bonds will be taken if desired. J. W. TUBBS. Lawrenceville, July 12, 1865.—1*

FARMS AND COAL LANDS FOR SALE.—A Farm of 80 acres, near Amos Coldidge's, within three miles of Wellsboro, and two miles from Round Top Cheese Factory. 45 acres improved, small house, barn 30 by 40, pine timber enough for use of farm, grove of black ash for rails and a very valuable muck swamp. Price \$2000.

Also, a farm in Richmond, adjoining the Charleston line, within 25 miles of Whitesville Cheese Factory, containing 100 acres, 10 acres improved, well watered, level, and well adapted to grain or grazing. Price \$1200.

Also, 300 acres, partly in Morris, partly in Charleston. Good Farming land, and on it some valuable pine timber. In the Wilson Creek coal region. Price \$1800.

Also, 330 acres, partly in Covington and partly in Bloss, near the coal mines of Blossburg and Morris Run; some pine timber on it, part good farming land, with good indications of coal and iron ore. Price \$3300.

Also, the Wilson Creek Coal Mines, containing fifty acres; the vein now worked 2 1/2 feet thick, yielding upward of 5000 tons per acre—supplies Wellsboro and surrounding country with coal, with the prospect of a railroad along Wilson Creek within a short time. Price \$10,000.

Title to all the above indisputable. No oil reservations will be asked in the Deeds. Enquire of Wellsboro, July 12, 1865.—J. EMERY.

Petroleum.

PROSPECTUS.—OF THE WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

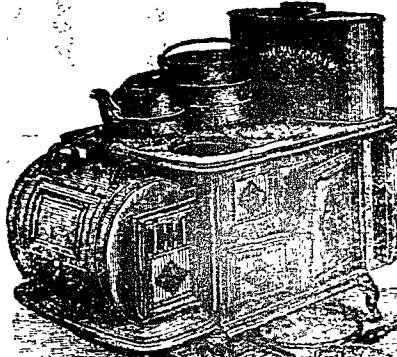
WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

WELLSBORO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Stoves! Stoves!!



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

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.

The Subscriber will take in exchange for Tin Ware, SCRAP IRON, LEAD, PEWTER, COPPER, BRASS, AND RAGS.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. GUNN & TUCKER, Successors of Wm. Roberts. Wellsboro, June 14, 1865.—1*

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Tioga, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, on the premises on the 20th day of July next, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following described property:

A certain village lot in the borough of Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pa., situate on the east side of Main Street, bounded on the north by a lot in the possession of E. D. Wells, on the east by W. Wheeler, on the south by Sidney Mills, and on the west by Main Street—containing one half acre of land, more or less, on which there is a frame house and barn, being a lot left by Nancy Rathbone, dec'd, for the support of E. W. Rathbone. E. D. WELLS, Lawrenceville, June 28, 1865.

NOTICE.—The School Directors of Covington township will receive proposals at the Covington Hotel on the 15th day of July next, for the building of a School House near Covington and furnishing all the materials. The dimensions are: The building to be 28 by 28 ft. and 10 ft. high. Ate room 8 by 6 ft. one floor, ceiling sides and ends lathed and plastered down to bottom of windows, and lined with matched boards to the floor from window sills, 3 panel doors, 4 lights above outside doors. Six windows of 12 lights each 8 x 10; 8 shutters and one brick fire to each 3 ft. below ceiling. The building to be a plank frame and fastened on the outside. The stone wall to be 18 inches wide and 2 ft. high laid up in lime mortar mortar. Length and breadth to suit building. By order of Board of Directors. L. B. DIEFFENBACHER, Sec'y. Covington, June 28, 1865.

WOOD'S IMPROVED PRIZE GRASS MOWER.—The advantages of this Mower over all others, in its simplicity of construction, light draft, durability, closeness of cut. It never clogs, will cut all kinds of grass, wet or dry, lodged or standing. It has no side draft, no weight on the horse necks, cutter bar can be raised with ease, and is an instant to pass obstructions. It is the cheapest and best Mower in market. It has been awarded the most premiums of any Mower in the world. Farmers can not find a better Mower, and can pay for one easier than ever again. It will take less farmers' produce to pay for one of these Machines this year than it ever did before. All kinds of fixtures can be produced by leaving orders with.

WRIGHT & BAILEY, Wellsboro, June 21, 1865.—1*

A CARD TO INVALIDS. A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. April 1, 1865—ly.

FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Delmar township, Tioga County, Pa., distant three miles from Wellsboro, the county seat, and accessible by plank road to Tioga and Blossburg railroad, connecting with the New York and Erie railroad at Corning, Steuben County, N. Y. Said Farm contains about four hundred acres, will sell part, or in small lots, at all together to suit purchasers. It is a fertile tract of bottom land, is believed to be one of the best grazing or dairy farms in Pennsylvania. (Is known as the Marsh Farm.) For further information, apply on the premises. Terms easy. JOHN PEARSON, Delmar, May 24, '65—1*

ANNOUNCEMENTS. DISTRICT ATTORNEY. We are requested to announce the name of J. B. NILES, of Middlebury, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR COMMISSIONER. We are requested to announce WILLIAM ADAMS, of Mansfield, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of J. B. NILES, of Middlebury, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of ROBERT C. OOK, of Liberty, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of Dr. W. T. HUMPHREY, of Ocoela, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR TREASURER. We are requested to announce Maj. GEORGE W. MERRILL, of Delmar, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR TREASURER. We are requested to announce the name of C. F. MILLER, of Tioga, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR TREASURER. We are requested to announce the name of A. CROWL, of Wellsboro, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of ROBERT C. OOK, of Liberty, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of Dr. W. T. HUMPHREY, of Ocoela, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of J. B. NILES, of Middlebury, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of ROBERT C. OOK, of Liberty, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of Dr. W. T. HUMPHREY, of Ocoela, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of J. B. NILES, of Middlebury, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of ROBERT C. OOK, of Liberty, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of Dr. W. T. HUMPHREY, of Ocoela, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of J. B. NILES, of Middlebury, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of ROBERT C. OOK, of Liberty, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of Dr. W. T. HUMPHREY, of Ocoela, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of J. B. NILES, of Middlebury, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are requested to announce the name of ROBERT C. OOK, of Liberty, as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

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 vanity, that my stock of

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

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOODEN-WARE, and GROCERIES,

IS SECOND TO NO STOCK

offered for sale in this part of the country, for

QUALITY, CHEAPNESS & VARIETY.