Our greatest losses during angune campaign occurred at Gettysburg, when 23:267 Union soldiers were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Hooker's campaign of 1863 in the Wilderness ranks next to Gettysburg as far as regards Union losses, they having amounted to twenty thousand, though generally reported at only ten. Burnside lost 1,200 in the battle of Fredericksburg, McClellan 11.426 at Antietam, Porcer 9,000 at Gaines' Mills, Rosecrans 12,-085 at Murfreesboro and 16,851 at Chickamauga, and Sherman about 9,000 in the two day's battles around Atlanta.

The official reports of Gen. Grant's losses from the time he crossed the Ragidan until receiving the surrender of Les compute them at ningty thousand. In the variet) engagement fought by Gen. Grant in the West he lost 13-575 men at Pittsburg L. dding 6.875 in the severe contest around Vicksburg, and in the attack on Missionary Ridge about 7,000.

... Though our losses in many of the campaigns have been heavy, they yet fall oelow those incurred in some of the European wars. This has been due, to a considerable extent, to the efficiency of the medical department and the lavish smount of supplies, at least on third greater than those furnished to any cororean army. A report recently made to the Imperial Academy of Medicine, by Chenu, Physician of the French army, estimates the loss is of that army in the Crimean war as follows, killed on the field of battle or missing, 10,240; lost in the Semilante. 702; died of várious diseases at Alma, 8.084; died of cold, ippoplexy, &c., before Sebastopol, 4.342; dies in the field and general hospitals, 72,247; tital, 95, 615. Thus. of 309,264 men sent by France to the Crimea, about one third found a sold er's grave.

The siege and reduction of Jerusalem resulted, says Josephus, in the loss of 1,000,000, liver. 60,000 Persians were placed hors de combat at the battle of Atbeln, and 100,000 Carthagenians in the engage ent of Palermo. 12,000 infantry and 10,000 of telry perished on the fatal field of Issue. Spa 4 lost 2,000,000 lives during the persecution of the Arabians, and 800,000 in expelling the Jews. Frederick the Great inflicted a loss of 4 1,600 on the Austrians in the conflicts of Leurhen and Leignitz. The battle of Jens, and the lesser engagements immediately following, cost the Prussian army over 80,000 men. At the battle of Leipsic, the French suffered casualties to the number of 60,000, and the Swedes and their allies 40,-000 more. 50,000 French and Russian soldiers lay dead and dying on the seld after the battle of Moscow, and Napoleon again lost 47,000 men at Waterloo, and the l'ure of Wellington 15,000 more. N. Y. Comn et Lat Advertiser.

Why Simon Cameron Lef : the War Department.

A correspondent of the Thingo Republican, deriving his information from "a gentleman of Illinois," gives a new vergiou in regard to the reasone that induced Mr. Cameron to leave the War Department. The reasons are alleged to have been given by Mr. Cameron himself to the informant of the writer in the Republican. We give them as follows: When Gen. Mo-Ciellan was called to the command of the army, military affaire were in a deplorable condition. We were compelled to call aim to the head of . the army at a time when he could dictate his own terms, and he did so. He stipulated that he should pass upon all appointments and promotions, and the President and myself felt compelled for the sake of the country to accede to them. Under his rul, things went from bad to worse, and having no hope in the future, I saw the only way in save the country was to break the agreemer lighth Gen. McClellan. I represented to him that things could not continue in this way, het Gen. McClellan must be removed from the sipreme command of the armylif he wanted to put down the rebellion. The President agreed with me in this view of the case, but said - Cameron, how can it be done ! We have pared our words to him to him that he shall have nontrol of the appointments, and we cannot break them.' I replied: Leave that to me fivill cut the gordian knot if I can not unravel it. I will resign, and you can appoint another to my position.' Mr. Lincoln came to the san's conclusion that I did. He said he would appoint me to the Russian Embassy, from which Mr. Clay was about to return, which would be a proof of his entire confidence in me. I told bim that I did not want to go to Russia, but he said that I must go in justice to myself, and that I might resign as soon as I saw fit, after the acceptance of the mission. We then agreed upon my successor, Stenton, and so brought McClellan back to the original position of matt is in the army before our agreement with him. Stanton refused to continue the agreement and McClellan must take his proper position )r, resign."

The New York Tribute of the 18th inst., in referring to the report relating to persons claiming to be the counsel of the traitors in the custody of the authorities and now awaiting their trial, declares on goat it deems good anthority, that the "famil's of Jefferson Davis and C. C. Clay retained eminent and wellknown legal advisers as exty as the middle of May last to appear where er the Government shall think proper to one the trials of those State prisoners. The samer counsel is a gentleman of whose pre-emisence at the bar there will be no question wher it is thought proper to announce his name. Any reports, therefore, which appear from time to time in different newspapers as to effort made on behalf of the prisoners by persons representing themselves as their counsel, or ingaged in their legal service, may be safel, regarded as unauthorized by the parties ch. fly concerned."

The Provisional Rebel convention at Mont-gomery, whose archives were captured by Gen. Wilson, intended to call the "Confederacy" at the "Republic of Washington." This proposision was defeated by one ote. Washington's name was therefor saved the discredit of being sponsor to the Rebellion designed to overthrow the Union which he fought so hard to establish. The Montgomery conclave met in the days when their ambition was full blown, and nothing short of the pos istion of Washington would ever permit thet it. make peace with the North.

## THE AGITATOR

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

WEDNESDAY, : : : : : JULY 26, 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 or phans, 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.

## Republican County Convention.

At an adjourned meeting of the Republican County Committee, held at Tioga, 15th instant, it was resolved and recommended that the Republican electors of Tioga County, do assemble at the usual polling places in the several townships and boroughs, on Sat places in the several townships and corough, on bar-urday, August 19, for the purpose of electing, each, two delegates to represent their respective election districts in the County Convention, to be held FRI-DAY, the 25th day of August next, at the COURT HOUSE, Wellsboro, then and there to put in nomin-ution candidates for the following offices:

One person for Associate Law Judge. nersun for Representative. One person for Senator. (Conferees, instructed to declare the choice of the

convention for the three officers aforenamed.) One person for Treasurer. One person for Commissioner. Two persons for Auditors.

The Committee also appointed the following COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

The Committee also appointed the following COMMITTEES OF VIGILANOE.

Bloss—A.T. Jamee, George Maxwell.
Brookfield—William Guernsey, John W. Titch. Chutham—L. O Beach. Moses Lee.
Charleston—Capt John Rees, Thomas Mitchell.
Clymer—E. H. Etebbins, Ralmon Rowland.
Covington—John Robinson, Wm. S. Hoagland.
"Boro—Thomas Jones, P. L. Clark.
Delmar—M. W. Wetherbee, Gurdon Steele.
Deenfield—Hiram Potter. H. M. Eurlingame.
Eikland—Benjamin Dorrance, Jr., Capt. R. T. Wood.
Eikland—Benjamin Dorrance, Jr., Capt. R. T. Wood.
Eikl—John C. Maynard, Loren Wetmore.
Yarmington—William Vandusen. G. M. Burch.
Fall Brook—Martin Stratton, James Pollock.
Gaines—O. A. Smith, Lev! Furman.
Jackson—Richard Inacho, Edgar Kinner.
Knoxville—J. P. Biles, William Knox.
Lawrence—S. I. Power, Moses B. Baldwin,
Mandield—J. M. Balley, Abram Shaart.
Mainshury—V. O. Lewis, Merrill Staples.
Morris—Enoch Blackwell, Samuel Dosane.
Mansfield—J. M. Balley, Abram Shaart.
Mainshurg—P. D. Parkhurst, Doctor Robbins.
Nalson—George H. Baxter, Samuel Bogarst, Jr.
Occola—Charles Tubbs, V. C. Phelps.
Richmond—L. H. Hobbins, Lyman Faulkner.
Rutland—William Butchinson, Seeley Frost,
Sullivan—W. A. Rockwell, Cyrus Pavenport.
Bhippen—J. A. Darling, O. W. Philips.
Tioga—Edward DePni, William Mattison.
Tioga boro—E. G. Schieffiein, Patting.
Westfield—Jool Calkins, James Secord.
The Committees of Virliance are requested to give

Westfield-Joel Calkins, James Secord. The Committees of Vigilance are requested to give no cast than a week's notice of the delegate elections. O. F. TAYLOR, Chairman.

When Republican editors accused the semirebel press of sympathy with Assassination, the semi-rebels complained most bitterly, denouncing the charge as the offspring of partisan malice. We studiously refrained from doing more than arraying these unprincipled fellows face to face with their previous utterances; thus showing their culpability for teachings which made the awful crime possible.

But the course of the entire Copperhead press touching the hanging of Mrs. Suratt, Payne, Harold, and Atzerodt, and the imprisonment for life of Dr. Mudd, Arnold, Spangler' and O'Laughlin, puts the question of Copperhead sympathy with Assassination and assassins out of the province of debate into that of clear, unquestioned fact. They denounce the Court, the witnesses for the prosecution, the findings, sentence, and execution thereof, as illegal, tyrannical, barbarous, and murderous. The guilt of the parties is not denied; no-it is undisguised sympathy with the crime itself which moves them to stigmatize and denounce the Government.

Occasionally one gets frantic over the strangulation of that mother of infamy, Mrs. Suratt. We are not aware that Crime is either male. or female. Murder is murder, arson is arson. and theft is theft; and it is the crime, not the sex, color, or condition in life of the criminal, of which the law takes cognizance. These tinwashed Chevaliers fall into a mistake quite common with that ilk-the mistake of supposing it to be a mark of chivalrous veneration of Woman to champion the sex under all circumstances. The fact is, however, that all this hullabaloo about hanging Mrs. Suratt comes from a class of men who have more inclination for female depravity, than reverence for female

We see it stated that the Catholics of Washington threaten to hold a great Sanhedrim and denounce the President and the Military Com-

If they do, so much the worse for them as religious denomination. The Catholics are not strong enough to risk so much in that way. The fact that John H .. Suratt, one of the chief assassins, is hiding from justice within the walls of a monastery, is not intended to help that Church to extra popular favor.

As Payne was a Baptist, we are waiting for a Bantist manifesto in his behalf. Or has the Baptist Church too much common sense to threaten Church action against the President of the United States?

It is a notable fact that nearly every one of these editors was but the other day lauding the President. Since he signed the death-warrants of the assassine, all that is changed.

Shall we explain the "why" of this sudden change of base?

The rope that strangled the assassins choked these sympathizers with treason and assassing-

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law."

Unfortunate, and greatly to be pitied, is that man who, having been a spectator of the great contest whose smoke has not yet cleared away, still regards it as a partisan strugglehaving no higher object than the damage or profit of a particular class of men; who mistakes popular indignation at the bad faith of Vallandigham, Seymour, and Woodward, and their deluded, or vicious followers, as a transient ebullition of partisan heat; for that man fails to measure the depth of his crime against the human race, and belittles the strife for national existence by mistaking it for a strife for party aggrandizement.

zations when the war broke out. Men no longer, as a rule, thought of party, but hoped, and feared, and labored for, country. Those who did not so rise above mere party pride, gravitated into various secret organizations with objects at war with the integrity of the distinguish politics from patriotism. They have devoted their time to singing psalms in guests. praise of Democracy, their knowledge of which never extended beyond the name. The nation was sick, and they prescribed-" Democracy." A great war was waged against the Government, and they folded their arms and shut their eyes, and cried-" Democracy!" They looked over the field, and seeing their old leaders in the van of Rebellion, naturally enough concluded that the Rebellion was but a new form of Democracy, and gave it their sy mpathies.

Now these mistaken men deprecate the indignation of the people, which makes against them. They did not bargain for defeat. They believed, as they noisily declared, that the rebellion could not be suppressed; and the pitiless ruling of Destiny has stranded them on the coasts of Despair, among false prophets and the faithless of all recorded time. So they kick at fate, and denounce the operation of the righteons law of Compensation.

MARY HARRIS, who shot A. J. BURROUGHS, a Treasury clerk in Washington, last winter, has been tried on a charge of murder and acquitted. The allegation was that Burroughs courted, promised to marry her, and after concluding not to marry her, endeavored to tran-Miss Harris into a house of bad repute in Chicago. She followed him to Washington and shot him down without warning.

Probably nobody is surprised at the verdict. It makes little difference whether the defence sustained its theory of insanity or not. For Woman's chiefest wrongs at the hands of man the law affords no remedy. So, juries take the matter into their own hands, and make such stonement for the shortsomings of law-makers as they may, by permitting her to a venge her wrongs, real and fancied, with impunity.

We shall not complain of the acquittal of Mary Harris-though the defence seems to us to have been quite lame, impotent, and inconclusive-because there is a good reason for the action of the jury, as stated. When the law recognizes libertinism as something more than a venial crime, and regulates the penalty in the light of such recognition, it will not be so safe for a jilted woman to shoot her jilter as the acquittal of Mary Harris proves it now to be. Lawmakers, in refusing to make felony of libertinism, prejudge every case where a woman is the defendant to such an extent that it is impossible to convict her, however guilty.

Whatever may be said of HORACE GREELEY, all candid men agree that he is always fair toward an adversary... As a case in point may be mentioned the scridity of his dislike for 'Secretary Stanton. Less than a week ago the Tribune published a statement of some priest, to the effect that the Secretary of War refused to pass Mrs. Suratt's confessor into the prison after the sentence of that person. Mr. Greeley rounded up some bitter comments with-" We dare Mr. Stanton to deny that he refused a pass for Father Walters to visit Mrs. Suratt" -substantially. In his last Friday's paper Mr. Greeley publishes a letter from Gen. Harlie, through whom all the communications between the War Office and the assassins were made, stating in explicit terms that Secretary Stanton issued the pass without objection or condition attached. Gen. Hardie is himself a Catholic, and has as good a reputation for veracity as Father Walters. So Mr. Greeley is satisfactorily answered, and the charge against Secretary Stanton, like most charges against him, comes to grief.

But the Copperhead papers, swift to copy Greeley's caustic criticism, do not copy his habitual magnanimity to his foes. None of the foul brood publish Gen. Hardie's disclaimer. Traitors cannot play fair.

Since President Johnson refused to reprieve Mrs. Suratt on the unsupported statement of one Brophy, an alien, by the way, and the ready apologist for traitors and assassins, the whilom adulators of the President, semi-rebel editors, have resumed their vulgar allusions to his falsely alleged habits of excess. Do they not see that such depravity as they charge uppon him would bring him into sympathy, not only with their party, but with the entire brood of Monsters?

A British paper gets particularly severe on this Government because of the cless confinement of Jeff. Davis, and hints that the British Government will withdraw its embassy in case Jeff. shall be hung. Don't fret, old fellow !-Great Britain is in no hurry to declare war against the United States of America.

The execution of Mrs. Surratt caused intense excitement among the rebel conspirators in in Canada. They manifested their feelings by wearing crape on their arms, singing secession songs and threatening the President of the United States with terrible retribution. The rebel sympathizers here in the North were scarcely less indignant. In a neighboring county there is a sheet published which denounced the hanging as a murder! While there is no statute law that we know of to reach such a culprit, the social law should be enforced against him now and forever.

-By the last European mail we hear of a startling balloon accident which had happened in Ireland. Mr. Coswell's balloon, after having ascended from Belfast with ten people in the car, effected a perilous descent, owing to the valve at the top not acting properly. Eight of the aeronauts succeeded in getting out (some of them severely injured), when the balloon again ascended with two gentlemen still in the The old parties lost their distinctive organi. I car, and nothing had since been heard of it.

-Miss Smith, of Utica, was about to marry a man that Mother Smith did not like. The old lady could not prevent the marriage, so she bought some arsenic and swallowed it. She

did not live to dislike her daughter's husband. -On the 4th of July all the dining room servants at the Louisville Hotel, without cerenation. These men have never been able to mony, joined the Freedmen's procession, leaving the landlord and clerks to wait on their

-Two young men were sitting on a door step in Springfield, Mass., the other day, when a young woman, with an infant in her arme, came up, and, laying it in the lap of one of them, bade him take good care of it, and left.

-The States which elect Governors this fall are Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Minnesots, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Vir-

-Connecticut is discussing a bill to tax the liquor dealers-wholesale, forty dollars; retailers, twenty dollars.

-A lady in Indianapolis committed suicide because her husband refused to take her to an ice-cream saloon. -Oregon yielded eight millions of gold dust

last vear. -The Richmond Republican estimates the

Southern loss by the war as \$5,800,000,000. DENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its Exhibition on September 26, 27, 28, and 29, WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY.

Any information desired by persons desiring to exhibit applications for premium lists or posters, or by members of the Society, will be given by the un-dersigned, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, President, Harrisburg. A. BROWER LONGAKER, Norristowa, Pa., July 26, 1865-3t. Secretary.

UION ACADEMY.—THE FALL TERM OF 1865, will commence August 29, and continue eleven weeks.

TUITION from \$4,00 to \$6,00.

For further information see circulars.
S. B. PRICE, Principal,
Deerfield, July 26, 1865-11.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Daniel G. Stevens and others have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County to be incor-Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County to be incorporated as a Cemetery Company under the name and style of "The Middlebury Cemetery Company sub District No. 3," and the same will be heard at the next session of said Court.

July 26, 1865-3t. J. F. DONALDSON, Proth'y.

FLORENCES' SPIRIT FOR THE HAIR will restore gray hair to its natural color; prevent its falling out, and give it a glossy appearance. It is a superior hair dressing. For sale by Wellsboro, July 28, '65-3m. P. R. WILLIAMS.

OST.—On the 16th July, 1865, one Pocket Book, containing Eighty-Six (\$86) dollars in money, as tollows:
One \$50 compound interest bearing Treasury Note, one \$20 bill with a little slit torn in one end, one \$10 bill, one \$5 bill, one \$1 bill, and two five cent Revenue stamps. I cannot describe or tell what bank the bill were on except the \$50 Treasury Note. Also one due bill of \$3.95, against Lyman Beach, with other papers that I cannot describe. Said Pocket Book was lost on the road from Mansfield to Gray's

Valley by way of Chandlerburg.

A liberal Reward will be given for the above Pocket
Book and money.

GEORGE CRIPPEN. Book and money. GE Mansfield, July 26, 1865-2w.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Tioga County, bearing date the 20th day of July 1865, the following described real estate, late the property of John Bur-gess, dec'd, will be offered at public sale, on the prem-ises, on the 25th day of August part, at 1 o'clock P on the 25th day of August next, at 1 o'cl

A lot of land lying in Sullivan township and de-scribed as follows: bounded on the north by Anson Palmer, on the east by Walter Bullard, on the south by James H. Burgess, and on the west by the road leading from Armenia Mountains to Dewey Hollow: being 30 acres, with ten acres improved, a frame house and some fruit trees thereon.

WM. BRAINE,

Adm'r of the estate of John Burgess, dec'd.
July 26, 1865-4t\*

SOLDIERS PAY BOUNTY AND PENSION AGENCY. KNOXVILLE, TIOGA COUNTY PENNA.

The undersigned having been specially licensed by the United States Government to procure the BACK PAY, BOUNTY, AND PENSIONS,

of deceased and disabled soldiers, gives notice to all interested, that he has made arrangements with parties in Washington, by which he is able to pro Back pay, Bounty and Pensions, in a very short time, and that he will give particular attentions to all such claims that may be brought to him. Being provided with all the requisite Forms, Blanks, &c., &c., he has superior advantages in this branch of business. Soldiers entitled to pensions, will find it to their advantage to apply to the undersigned at Knoxville, as the examining surgeon for Tioga County resides there. Also, Judge Case, before whom all applications for

Also, Judge Case, before whom all applications for pensions may be made.

1. Soldiers enlisted since the 13th of April, '61, in any kind of service, Naval or Military, who are disabled by disease or wounds, are entitled to Pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, should it sooner close, will be entitled to full Bounty. Also soldiers who have been wounded in battle, whether having served two years or not, are apritled to full Bounty.

onitided to full Bounty.

2. When a Soldier has died from any cause, in the United States service, since April 13, 1861, leaving a widow, she is entitled to all pay due him; also to from \$75 to \$400 Bounty. The bounty varies according to the act or orders under which the soldier enlisted. She is also entitled to a pension. 3. If the soldier left no widow, his children are en-

titled to the pay and bounty and the pension until they are sixteen years of age.

4. If the soldier left no widow, legitimate child, the father is entitled to his pay and bounty, provided he lives in the United States and has not abandoned the support of his family.

the support of his family.

5. If the soldier left no widow, legitimate child, nor father, or if the father has abandoned the support of the family, or if he resides out of the United States, the mother, if she resides in the United States, is entitled to the pay and bounty, and if poor said dependent in whole or in part of her resides in the United States, is entitled to the pay and bounty, and if poor said dependent in whole or in part of her resides in the United States, is entitled to the pay and bounty, and if poor said dependent in whole or in part of the same factors. pendent, in whole or in part, on her son for support, she is also entitled to a pension. Mothers whose husbands or former husbands reside out of the United States or have abandoned the support of their families, should write to the undersigned at once, or the father may get the bounty without the facts being

known.

6. All soldiers who have lost an arm or one leg, are entitled to Twenty dollars per month. Prisoners of war are entitled to Three Months extra pay. He is also prepared to settle Officers', Quarter Ordnance, and Commissary accounts, and procure Certificates of Non-indebtedness, in the shortest possible time. Also Artificial Limbs for such as have lost them in service

I will be at my office on Monday and Saturday of each week, to attend to this business. July 26, 1865-ly. WM. B. SMITH. REFERENCES: Wellsboro, J. F. Donaldson, Sheriff Stowell. Addison, N. Y., W. R. Smith. Washington, D. C., Tucker & Lloyd. Knoxville, V. Case.

A PPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Thankful A. Brooks:—You are hereby notified that Y. Brooks was a second of the second A. Brooks: —You are hereby notified that Jos. Brooks, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has ap-pointed Monday, the 28th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Wellsboro, for hearing the said Joseph P. Brooks in the premises at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.

LEROY TABOR, Sheriff.

Wellsboro, July 19, 1865-4t.

PATENT SELF SEALING FRUIT CAN-warranted to be perfectly secure, is more durable and better than glass or any other kind, kept constantly on hand by D. C. LAMPMAN & CO. wellsboro, July 19, 1865-3w.

Petroleum.

DROSPECTUS-

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WELLSBORO

PETROLEUM COMPANY

.. : 1./ . . . . .

८८३ ज्यार च्यासात है जा CAPITĂL STOCE ....... \$100,000.

14.17

1 2 1/12 3/11 10,600 SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

FIRST ASSESSMENT \$1 PER SHARE. 1 3 :120

\$10,000 Working Capital.

The Wellsboro Petroleum Company has duly exe-The Wellsboro Petroleum Company has duly executed lesses of 5,000 acres of SELECTED LANDS, lying in the townships of Delmar, Charleston, Shippen, Gaines, Morris, Liberty, and Middlebury, and in Wellsboro, Tioga county, and in Brown township, Lycoming county—in number about 100 leases.

subscribed and ten per cent. paid in.

The lands leased cover all, or nearly all, of the

should subscribe at once, as the books will be closed on the first of May. Subscriptions received by J. L. ROBINSON, Esq., Treasurer, at the FIRST NA-TIONAL BANK OF WELLSBORO, Pa.

Directors: L. BACHE, President, H. W. WILLIAMS, J. W. BAILEY, J. RIBEROLLE, J. N. BACHE. COPESTICK, G. P. CARD. LEROY TABOR. AMOS COOLIDGE, J. L. BOBINSON, Treasurer,

M. H. COBB. Clerk.

## Stoves! Stoves!!



We shall keep constantly on hand a full assortment

BAND, HOOP & BAR IRON, STEEL, NAIL
RODS HORSE SHOES HORSE SHOE
ROBS HORSE SHOES HORSE SHOES HORSE SHOES
ROBS HORSE SHOES HORSE SHO 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. n 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 SAD-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 chean 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 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-tf. where.

CARD TO THE SUFFERING .- Do you wish A to be cured I If so, swallow two or three logs-heads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsapatilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of Old Doctor Buchan's English Specific Pills—and be restared to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shettered constitution. Old and young can take them. shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Dr. Buchan's English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Primature Decay, Semina Wenkness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual, and Weakness, Insanity, and an ormary, Sexual, and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address,

JAMES S. BUTLER,

No. 429 Broadway, New York, General Agent. P. S.—A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is One Dollar—post free. A descriptive Circular sent on application. July 19, 1865-2m.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING
been appointed an auditor to settle the account of
J. J. Werline and J. H. Woodruff, Executors of Jeremiah
Black, dec'd, and make distribution of the proceeds of said
estate, will attend to the duties of said-appearament at the
house of J. H. Woodruff, in Liberty, on the 15th day of August, 1865.
Wellsboro, July 19, '65-4t.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. FORSYTH & CO'S advertisement in another column.

TOHN 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 vainglory, that my stock of

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

IS SECOND TO NO STOCK

GROCERIES

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 purchased at a saving from the regular rates, it makes a good investment.

Lycoming county—in number about 100 leases.

Agents of the Company are actively employed in lessing other choice lands. \$60,000 of the stock is already subscribed. Operations will be commenced when three-fourths of the authorized stock shall be large proportion of dealers. The advantages I claim are, a larger sale of goods in proportion to my expen. ses than most any house in the country, also no losses The lands leased cover all, or nearly sill, of the sees than most any house in the country, also no losse territory in the localities named, where surface and geologic indications of petroleum exist.

It is believed that the inducements offered by the company are such as to make investments in its stock peculiarly desirable. Persons wanting stock should subscribe at once, as the books will be closed on the first of May. Subscriptions received by J. L. ROBINSON. Each. Treasurer, at the FIRST NAlieve that one man's money is as good as 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 de partments, 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 best 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

SUN UMBRELLAS.

All sizes-about as chesp as ever.

CHEAP PANT CLOTH for common wear. A large stock.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

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

> 1 1 2 BOOTS & SHOES.

We will not be undersold in any goods in this line

HOOP SKIRTS.

All kinds and sises 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 Carpin bought at the low rates of last month, which are now selling at the prices made then; notwithstanding the great advance in goods. Any one in need of such goods can well afford to buy now as they will be no lower this season.

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

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

OLD EYES MADE NEW.—A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up speedseles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., Peb. 8, '65-6m. 1130 Broadway, New York.