WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 4865. With MALICE toward none, with CHARITY for All, with firmness in the MEGET, 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 cherton a just and lesting peace among ourselves and with all or thous.—ARBIGAN LINCOLN—MARCH 4, 1865.

ANNOUNCE MENT.

Our patrons have generally discovered that THE AGITATOR has, for three weeks past, appeared in a form somewhat enlarged and improved. The enlargement makes an addition of two columns in the printed surface. This was intended to be preliminary to a greater improvement at no distant time. We neglected to mention the change because of the press of outside matters at that time, and still

We now take pride and pleasure in a nouncing, that we have disposed of a one-bulf interest in TRE AGITATOR to MR. P. C. VAN-GELDER, late of the West Branch Bulente, who will from the lat of January next be a sociated with us in the publication of this paper. Mr. VanGelder brings with him a lab rough practical knowledge of the business intall its branches; and as a Job Printer he has few equals, and no superiors in the country. He is a man of great energy and industry, and enjoys an enviable reputation for integ? iy.

With this arrangement agreed upon, te now propose, on or about the 1st day of Annuary next, to dress THE AGITATOR in new ard beautiful type, enlarge it to a seven-colum paper, and advance the subscription price tt \$2 per year. We have stood alone, almost, ir three years, in publishing the paper at \$1,5,7 The white paper on which we print costs 's much now as at any time during the last two years, having advanced fifty per cent. within a month. We have now the largest circulation, save one, in Northern Pennsylvania; and through this we command one-third more advertig . than can be accommodated within preset limits. We believe that our circulation can 1 carried up to 2,500 with moderate effort; and with an energetic and experienced partner, ightning presses, new material, and the generous support of the people of Tioga county, which has never failed us in the past, we expect the experiment of enlargement and new material to pay, though made in the face of idvancing prices for everything pertaining to the business. By this association with Mr. TanGelder we are to have ample time to edit the paper as it ought to be, yet has never been edited, giving comprehensive summaries of Congressional and local news.

The rates of advertising will be advanced proportionably to the increased len' h of column, after Jan. 1, 1866.

In view of the enlargement, no-su scriptions extending beyond the first of January will be taken at less than \$2 per year, afte this date.

We ask our patrons to remembe, that the county paper is always regarded a : the exponent of the business energy and mathrial progress of the county, by outsiders.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESIAGE.

We publish all that portion of the President's Aunual Message to Congress which our limits will admit of, having special reference to the questions uppermost in the public- 1ind.

We but repeat the verdict of I tter judges in pronouncing it signal in ability and pervaded by a spirit of lofty and liberal statesmanship, not exceeded by that evinced by any preceding State paper. The republic hay well be proud of its Chief Magistrate. Whave never doubted the fidelity of Andrew Joinson. Of the people by birth and training, he comprehends the wants of, and must provi true to the masses. Were he to desert the prople, or disappoint them, the treason of Jeff rson Davis would be venial compared with his. But in his annual Message he renews his allegiance to the people.

The chiefs of faction will find n thing to encourage their base designs in the document. Probably Wendell Phillips and Vollandigham -the first honestly, the latter victously-will units in condemning the policy r ealed in the Message. But the masses will s' in it cause for renewed confidence in the wiscom and integrity of the Executive.

The President takes a plain, comon sense view of the nature and function (the Constitution-a view that will put dema ogues to the blush for the thinness of their deguise. He regards it as the safeguard of polular liberty, not infallible, but capable of being made to meet emergencies as tney arise, b amendment. He declares it self preservative, indestructible as the people themselves.

The subject of State Rights is ally met and considered. With a single quote tion from the Constitution he disposes of the fir nicious fallacy of paramount State soveringnty. The phrase "sovereignty of the States," is not in the Constitution, but borrowed from the articles of Confederation, long ago abrogated. It will not flatter the State Rights priests of the North to behold their fraud and imbecility so stripped naked and exposed by he man whom they so lately claimed as their ch f. He gives the best definition of State rights as distinguished from associated Nationa rights, probably ever given. He gives new and emphatic voice to the old axiom-" A part cannot equal the aggregate whole;"—a paten fact utterly tinguish between liberality and lavishness, it ignored by the "late Democrat c party" for DADY YEARS.

The President defines his policy of rethe neture of the relations whit is should exist between the nation and the Stafe. He frank to do it again, and again.

ly admits that the policy involves risk, but less risk than purely military rule. And further he declares the power of the general Government to resume its occupation of any State that refuses compliance with the conditions prescribed by law and proclamation. To this end he would make the return of the rebel States dependent upon entire submission to the laws and the unqualified abolition of Slavery.

He further insists that each returning State should formally ratify the Constitutional amendment rendering Slavery forever impossible in the republic. Toward the freedmen he recommends such a policy as shall afford them not only untrammeled freedom, but protection and opportunity to educate themselves for the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens. As to ever devolved upon any one of his predecessors. universal suffrage, he regards that as a question to be solved in the future. It was not in. the province of the Executive to settle so mo: mentous a question. He could not declare universal suffrage without giving the elective gain their necessary aid; it is, to state with franchise to the negro everywhere in the nation frankness the principles which guide my con--a manifestly unwarrantable interference ig State affairs. And in this we assume that he will be sustained by the masses of the people

Regarding the finances, he recommends at mmediate effort to bring about a gradual reurn to the normal condition. He would contract the volume of the currency, not suddenly but steadily, until the specie basis shall be SHALL BE PERPETUAL" are the words of the

The conduct of Great Britain during the ro pellion, is discussed with a dignified severity which is more effective than menace. He cites the fact that Great Britain has refused to sul mit to arbitrament in the matter of the claims of our citizens for damages inflicted upon shipning by British cruisers flying the rebel flag. and closes the discussion with the following ramarkably significant sentence: "For the finture, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice.", laration that tresson must be so punished as this means something more than banishment

In view of the depreciation of the currency the President urges the enforcement of a cash system of dealing between man and man, in order to reduce the volume of indebtedness as much as possible. The people should heed this appeal, and respond at once by refusing to easy and safe gradations. Every man is responsible for the safe conduct of the business of the country to a specie basis.

We regret that limited space denies us the privilege of publishing this able State paper entire. But we give the portions which indicate the purpose and policy of the President.

XXXIXth Congress---1st Session.

The Thirty-Ninth Congress assembled Monday of last week, and reflected Hon. Schuyler and legislative proceedings, foreign, domestic, Colfax Speaker, and Hon. Edward McPherson Clerk.

But few of the members elect from the late insurgent States were present, and none took part in the organization of the House. The irrepressible Brooks made a speech in favor of every State government a limited government. admitting certain representatives from Tennes. With us, this idea of limitation spreads see without question; but the House refused to adopt favoriteism as its rule, and none but members from loval States were admitted?

The whole matter will probably go to the Juvestigating Committee. The Committee on Elections will hardly be able to consider a matter of such gravity in addition to its ord/nary

To be mistaken is very human-very himan. To recognize, frankly acknowledge, and abandon mistaken notions, betokens a high moral

No mistake is more common than that concerning true liberality.

True liberality does not consist in giving of one's possessions with an open hand, merely. It consists, rather, in giving with discrimination, and worthily.

Thus, he who presents to his wealthy friend diamond ring on Christmas day, though reputed liberal, is not so; that is, the gift does not prove his liberality. The act is only lavish -extravagant, if you please. The wealthy friend did not need the gift; or if he did, was able to purchase it for himself.

The young man who treats the crowd freely and often to beer, whisky, or cigars, is the admiration of all who habitually drink and smoke at his expense. "What a liberal fellow!" they cry; "As free as water!"

Such a man is just wasteful: nothing more faintest semblance of liberality. As a rale, the tailor, bootmaker, and washerwoman have to sustain the expense of that sort of liberality. What, then, is liberality?

We answer: Giving freely of one's overplus means to worthy objects. To divide with the needy; to give with discrimination; to be just always, generous, only when generosity will not defeat justice.

To deny ones'self mere luxuries that one may minister to the necessities of others. To feed the hungry, clothe the naked, materially to sympathize with those who need sympathy. To do these things is to be liberal in a' true sense.

For this is practical Christianity. It rises high above the noise of dogmatical dispute and the windy fury of theological controversy.

If any would minister to the necessities of the poor, they should remember this: Give to the State whose inhabitants may have taken will has the right to renounce its place in the some purpose. Food and raiment, and means of mental improvement, are some of life's substantials. Give these, and not trifles which please the eye, or tickle the palate for a day. We write this in anticipation of the season of gifts. If it cause one man or woman to diswill not have been written in vain.

At a family Thanksgiving dinner at the house of construction as growing out of his views of Mr. C. W. SEARS, in this borough, last week, twentyseven children and grandchildren sat down to eat. We call that a pretty fair reunion. May they live EXTRACTS FROM

THE PERSIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To express gratitude to God, in the name of the people, for the preservation of the United States, is my first duty in addressing you .-Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late President, by an act of parricidal treason. The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof, of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close: that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union; and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory. His removal cast upon me a heavier weight of cares than To falfil my trust, I need the support and confidence of all who are associated with me in the various departments of Government, and There is but one way in which I can hope to don. duct, and their application to the present state of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my labors will, in a great measure, depend on your and their undivided approbation.

THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION. The Union of the United States of America was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last. "THE UNION Confederation. "To FORM A MORE PERFECT Union," by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the affairs of men than in the framing and adopting of that

instrument. The Constitution to which life was thus imparted contains within itself ample resources for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason, and insure domestic tranquility. In case of the usurpation of the government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes the duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to Not less gratifying to the people is his dec that State of a republican form of government, and so to maintain the homogeneousness of to render it forever infamous. We hope that all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects! A simple mode of amendment is provided in the Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform to the requirements of advancing civilization.

> STATE RIGHTS. The maintenance of the Union brings with

it "the support of the State Governments in all their rights;" but it is not one of the rights of any State government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of trust or be trusted for any but short periods. the Union. The largest liberty is to be main-Every man may thus aid to bring the currency tained in the discussion of the acts of the up to par value, and so bring down prices by General Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government itself, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislature and of the Executive Departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the powers of redress.

"The sovereignty of the States" is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges of in the Constitution or laws of the United States | ges of the land. every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the

contrary notwithstanding." Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited Government; and so is State, and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principal of the recognition of the rights of man. The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed diciary Committee, and thence to a special in- his religion, and controlled his activity. The American system rests on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State government is limited to the Federal Government in the Union, as to the individual citizen in

> the interest of freedom. MODE OF RECONSTRUCTION.

I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itself.. The United States had recovered poss ession of their forts and arsenals; and their armies were in the occupation of every State which had attempted to secede. Whether the should be held as conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the President as the head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for decision.

Now, military governments, established for an indefinite period, would have offered no good faith, and not be too easily disheartened. security for the early suppression of discontent; would have divided the people into the vanquishers and the vanquished; and would have envenomed hatred, rather than have restored affection. Once established, no precise limit to their continuance was conceivable. They would have occasioned an incalculable and exfrom that portion of the country is one of the or better. His action in no wise bears the toration of harmony; and that emigration would place himself willingly under military

The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependents on the General Government, or men who expected profit from the miseries of their erring fellow citizens. The powers of patronage and rule which would have been exercised under the President over a vast and populous, and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, unwilling to entrust to any one man; they are easions of great emergency, consent to exeroise. The wilful use of such powers, if continued through a period of years, would have endangered the purity of the general administration and the liberties of the States which

remained loval. Besides, the policy of military rule over a part in the rebellion had, by the act of those Union. inhabitants, ceased to exist. But the true theory is, that all pretended acts of secession vere, from the beginning, null and void .-The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizens who may have commitid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished-their functions suspended but not destroy-

But if any State neglects or refuses to perform its offices, there is the more need that the of apples this season.

General Government should maintain all its authority, and, as soon as practicable, resume the exercise of all its functions. On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps sought to restore the rightful energy of the

General Government and of the States. To that end, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States.

I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescnce of the States which it cencerns; that it implies an invitation to those States, by renewing their allegiance to the United States, to resume their functions as States of the Union. But it is a risk that must be taken; in the choice of difficulties, it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, and, if possible, to remove all danger, I have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other power of the support and confidence of the people. the General Government—the power of par-

THE FREEDMEN. The relations of the General Government towards the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom have engaged my most serious consideration. On the propriety of attempting to make the freedmen electors by the proclamation of the Executive, I took for my counsel the Constitution itself, the interpretation of that 'instrument by its authors and their contemporaries, and recent legislation by Congress. When, at the first movement towards independence the Congress of the United States instructed the several States to institute governments of their own, they left each State to decide for itself the conditions for the employment of the elective franchaie. During the period of the confederacy, there continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several States, and even within a State a distinction of qualifications prevailed with regard to the officers who were to be chosen. The Constiaution of the United States recognizes these diversities whon it enjoins that, in the choice of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for elec-

tors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures." After the formation of the Constitution, it remained, as before, the uniform usage for each State to enlarge the body of its electors, according to its own judgment; and under this system, one State after another has proceeded to increase the number of its electors, until now universal suffrage, or some thing very near it, is the general rule. So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, and so unquestioned has been the interpretation of the Constitution, that during the civil war the late President never harbored the purpose-certainly never avowed the purpose-of disregarding it; and in the acts of Congress, during that period, nothing can be found which, during the continuance of hostilities, much less after their close, would have sanctioned any departure by the Executive from a policy which has so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the President of the United States, must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle and Western States, not less than in the Southern and Southwest-

ern. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing | good education and the best Academies and Collewould have warranted. On the other hand, every danger of conflict

is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. The can, each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be adopted at once and absotely, or introduced gradually and ditions. In my judgment, the freedmen, if they show patience and manly virtnes, will ted Institution. Other instructors also add their teations obtain a narticipation in the elective have been raised by the suddenness of the some of those on whom they have heretofore most closely depended.

SECURITY FOR THE FREEDMEN. But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their propthe freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor and their right to claim the just return of their labor. I cannot and also published in the Agitator.

Numerous and valuable Prizes are offered for Scholten. too strongly urge a dispassionate treatment of this subject, which would be carefully kept territory within the limits of those States aloof from all party strife. We must equally the close of Winter Term. These exert a powerful avoid hasty assumptions of any natural impossibility for the two races to live side by side, in a state of mutual benefit and good will .-The experiment involves us in no inconsistency let us then go on and make that experiment in

SLAVERY. Now that slavery is at an end, or near its end, the greatness of its evil, in the point of view of public economy, becomes more and more apparent. Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States where it prevailed, against the incoming hausted expense. Peaceful emigration to and of free industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalist, the white man was exbest means that can be thought of for the res- cluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it, and the foreign would have been prevented, for what emigrant emigrant turned away from the region where from abroad, what industrious citizen at home, his condition would be so precarious. With the destruction of the monopoly, free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant.

TREASON MUST BE PUNISHED. To your deliberation the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the resumption of all its functions. It is maniunless under extreme necessity, I should be fest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged such as, for myself, I could never, unless oc- with its commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished and the offense made infamous; and, as the same time, that the question may be judicially setconquered terrritory, would have implied that | tled, finally and forever, tht no State of its own

PERSONAL.-Hon. Galusha A Grow, formerly Speaker of the House of Representives, has re moved from his home in Susquehanna county, and gone to the Venango oil regions. He has ted treason, any more than they can make val- been in the oil country about six months, but we supposed it was only for temporary purposany foreign Power. The States attempting to es until a correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette said that he had settled in the Venango oil regions. We understand he is at Reno .-Northern Pennl.

Cayuga county has shipped 120,000 barrels

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ECEMBER.—This is the month for Almanacs. Costomers who call at Roy's Drug Store are supplied with Almanacs free of charge.

OST.—On the 4th or 5th day of July, Last, between Wellsboro and the Marsh Farm, a small account book, containing accounts. The finder will be paid for his trouble on leaving it at the Wellsboro Post Office.

L. CLEVELAND. Dec, 13, 1865.

ESTRAY.—Came into the enclosure of the sub-scriber on the 6th inst., two Yearling Heifers, one spotted, the other dark red. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take them away.

ABEL STRAIT. away. Wellsboro, Dec. 13, 1865-3t.

MUSIC.—Miss F. I. WOOD, of Massachusetts, is spending the winter in this village, and is now prepared to give instructions, either on the Melodeon or Piano. Having had considerable experience as a music teacher, she hopes to be able to give good sat-isfaction to patrons. Those wishing to employ her services are requested to apply immediately at the residence of Mr. Hezekiah Stowell, Jr.

Terms liberal. Wellsboro, Dec. 13, 1865-3t*

NOTICE. -The Stockholders of the First National Bank of Wallshown-h Bank of Wellsborough are hereby notified that an Election for Directors will be held at its Banking House of the second Tuesday of January, A. D. 1866 Dec, 13, 1865-4t. J. L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

GRAND CHRISTMAS CONCERT BY THE NORMAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, under the direction of Mr. J. C. WHITE, in the Bap under the direction of Br. 3. C. WHILE, in the Bap-ist Church, Mansfield, Pa., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, 1865, consisting of Grand Choruses from the celebrated Opera of Faust, Glees, Songs, Duetts, Songs with Chorus, Pianoforte Solos, and four hand Pieces with a few Pieces for Plano, Violin, Cornet and Bass, including the celebrated Trinity Chimes. The Songs and Choruses are nearly or quite all new, and

The proceeds are to procure a carpet and suitable chairs for the platform in the Chapel. Therefore, friends of the School, give us a good house and we will refund you in good current notes, High and Low, Soft and Loud. Admission-25 cents.

In harmony we live, And Melody we give.

Manafield, Dec. 13, 1865-2w.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—The building of a County P-13 ing of a County Bridge across the Cowanesque Biver on the site of the late Bridge at Nelson town ship, will be let to the lowest responsible, bidder by of said Bridge, December 21st, 1865, at I o'clock P. M. Scaled proposals will be received up to that time, and also plan of Bridge will be exhibited on the premises.

M. ROCKWELL,
E. S. SEELEY,
E. HART,

Commissioners.

Dec. 6, 1865-3w.

WELLSBOROUGH ACADEMY .-

WELLSBORO, TIOGA CO., PA. The Winter Term of the 43d year begins Thursday,

FACULTY. Rev. D. D. VAN ALLEN, A. B., Principal, and Professor of German and Natural Science. / Miss S. A. Van Allen, Preceptress, and Teacher

n the Junior Department.

Miss Fannie J. Holland, Vice Preceptress, and Teacher of Latin, French, and Belles Lettres.
Miss Fannie S. Nash, A. B., Teacher of Mathe-Mrs. JULIET SHERWOOD, and Miss F. I. Wood

Ceachers of Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Mrs. Mary Bryden, Teacher of Painting and The Trustees of the Academy are much gratified in

being able to announce the unexpected prosperity of the Institution, under the vigorous administration of its present efficient Board of Instruction. Its rank and patronage are now very far in advance of what the School has enjoyed for many years. With entire confidence it can now be recommended as an excellent place for obtaining sound mental dis

cipline, and a thorough preparation for College, of the duties of real life. The methods of instruction are those used by all good educators and such as have stood the severest

The great aim of the Faculty is to make thinking. order aim of the raction is to make thinking, self-helpful, self-relicat scholars. They do not by over much "showing" and "helping" render their pupils Mental Cripples for life; nor by the "pouring in process" give them an incurable intellectual dys

pepsia.

Miss Fannie S. Nash, A B., the new member of the Faculty, is a graduate of Williamsport Dickinson

cher. She is peculiarly fitted to impart superior in franchise through the States than through the struction in all branches of Mathematics.

General Government, even if it had power to intervene. When the tumult of emotions that Massachusetts, is high recommended as a Teacher Massachusetts, is high retrumpated. Massachusetts are high retrumpated. of Vocal as well as Instrumental Music, and will prove, no doubt, a valuable acquisition to the School social change shall have subsided, it may prove that they will receive the kindliest usage from cheerful obedience and earnest study, but firm and unyielding when firmness seems to be necessary Every scholar is expected to do his duty. The Tea

thers, not the students, govern the school.

A Merit Roll, showing the standing of every sta dent in Scholarship, Deportment, &c., is accurately kept, and publicly read at the close of each term. Parents can examine this at any time, and ascertain what progress their children are making. And School Directors may know how to find teachers worthy of

teaching.

A Roll of Honor, consisting of the 25 students

arship, Composition, &c. Five were competed for and beneficial influence upon a large majority of the students, inciting them to hard study and willing obedience. Among these, perfect recitations are the rule—failures very rare exceptions.

The Junior Department shall receive more atten-

tion than heretofore. Whatever may occur, the Juniors shall never be neglected. The Preceptress will devote her time exclusively to their instruction. The Common Branches are never slighted but are

Spelling and Reading will be required of every student as a regular exercise. Brownell's Natural Spelling Teacher—a new method-will be used by all the advanced pupils. The others spell orally.
English Grammar, often so inexcusably neglected

badly taught, will receive much n usual attention. Composition and Declamation are made a speciality.
The methods used during the last term have proved very successful, but will be greatly improved.

Original Essays are required of all the older scholars or as often at least, as once in two weeks, upon subjects assigned by the teachers. From this there The Faculty believe that without the ability to use. successfully, the tongue and the pen, no person can be more than half educated. Calisthenics.—In order to care for the Health of the students, Watson's celebrated system of Calisthenics will be introduced. All the students will ex

ercise therein occasionally under the direction of the teachers. A Course of Lectures will be delivered in the Academy during the Winter term by good speakers.

The Graduating Course is as good as the best.

Those completing it receive Diplomas.

Many improvements and incentives to diligent study and correct deportment cannot be here men-It is confidently believed that the Ancient and Modern Languages, Natural Sciences, Mathematics, and in fact all the usual Branches of study are as successfully taught in Welisboro Academy, as in any other Institution in the land.

The Trustees and Faculty thankful for the very large patronage of the past term, are determined that every thing shall be done that can be done to make the school still more worthy of confidence and pat ronage.

Board and Rooms at reasonable rates.

TUITION from \$4. to \$8-Payable in advance

For further particulars address the Principal.
J. L. ROBINSON, Pres't Board Trustees.
VM. BACHE, Treas'r, J. EMERY, Secretary. WM. BACHE, Treas'r, J. E Wellsboro, Nov. 29, 1865-4t. WHEEL-BARROWS, CHEESE-PRESS SCREWS, and scaleboards for box-

Powder, Shot and Lead

and pistol cartridges.

GUNN & TUCKER are also agents for Miles's Patent Money Drawer. Also, agents for Ribbon Stamps and Seal Presses. Remember-at Gunn & Tucker's Hardware Store, LEGAL.

RPHAN'S COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Tioga county, bearing date Dec. 1st, 1865, the following described real estate, late the property of James B. Cady, dedecessed, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on the 29th day of Dec. inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.,

A lot of land situated in the township of Nelson. Tioga county, bounded as follows: on the north by lands of S. Bogart and Silas Finch, on the east by lands of Phillip Hanville, on the south by the Covmesque river, and on the west by lands of Lucretia Mack and the Cowanesque river-containing about

eighty acres.
ALSO—another lot of land situated in Nelson township, aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of James Paul and J. M. Hammond, on the east by lands of Morgan Seely, on the south by the Cowanesque river, and on the west by lands of S. Crandall and Brothers and Frederick Thorp—containing about thirty-one acres, with about ten acres improved.

Terms of Sale—One balf cash at the time of sale, alance one year thereafter.

L. H. BREWSTER, Adm'r, of the estate of James B. Cady, dec'd.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Tioga county, bearing date the 5th day of June, 1865, the following described real estate, late the property of Thomas B. Goodenough, dec'd, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on the 24th day of January next at 1 o'clock P. M., to wit:

A lot of land lying in the township of Covington, Tiogs county, bounded on the north and east by other lands of the estate of said Thomas B. Goodelas Hollow road, and on the west by lands of Harrison Johnson-containing (wenty-five acres. Terms of Sale-One-half cash on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one

e in one year thereafter with ALPHEUS W. WILSON, BUTLER SMITH,

Adm'rs of estate of Thos. B. Goedenough, dec'd. Dec. 13, 1865-3t. CAUTION.—Whereas, my wife, LAURA CORN.
WELL, has left my bed and board without just
cause or provocation. I hereby forbid all persons

herboring or trusting her on my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ALVA CORNWELL. Richmond, Dec. 13, 1865-3t*

ESTRAY.—Came into the enclosure of the sub-scriber about the middle of August last, one two year old HEIFER, small size. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take he away.

HENRY CLARK. away. Westfield, Dec. 13, 1865-31*

AUTION.—Whereas, my wife, ANN, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. I therefore, hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Rutland, Dec. 6, 1865-3t* JOHN McAVOY.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Amos Rathbone, late of Richmond, dec'd., notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to D. S. PETERS, Adm'r. Dec. 6, 1865-6**

DMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.-Letters of ad-A ministration having been granted to the under-signed on the estate of Willis J. Mickle, late of Charleston, dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to FANNY MICKLE, Adm'x. Dec. 6, 1865-6t*

ETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted the subscriber on the estate of Ca-leb D. Garrison, late, of Rutland, dec'd, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to E. B. GARRISON, Rutland, Dec. 6, '65-6w. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Robert Tubbs, late of Oceola, dec'd, notice s hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement t

HOYT TUBBS, Ex'rs. Dec. 6, 1865-6t*

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .- Letters of ad-A ministration having been granted to the under-signed on the estate of Nelson Austin, late of Charles ton, township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to HIRAM BROOKS, Adm's.

Nov. 22, 1865. NATHAN AUSTIN,

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .- Letters of ad-A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Royal Rose, late of Rutland, make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to MARIETT ROSE, C. H. SEYMOUR, Adm'rs.

E. I. STEVENS, Rutland, Nov. 22, 1865-6t*

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between Parkhurst & Tears, was dissolved Nov. 3d, 1865, by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by D. D. Parkhurst. PARKHURST & TEARS.

Elkland, Nov. 22, 1865-3t*. RUGS AND MEDICINES.—

LANG & WHITE

Of MANSFIELD. Pa., have just received and offer to the inhabitants of Tioga county, at the lowest cash prices, a large and well assorted stock of the following first class goods:

DRUGS, MEDICINES, & DYR STUFFS.

aints, Oil, Putty and Glass, Howe & Stevens' Family Dyes. Patent Medicines. Perfumery. Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils and Pomades, School and Miscellaneous Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, and Blank Deeds of all kinds, Dia-ries for 1866, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Gold Pens and Pocket Cutlery, All kinds of Toys, Tobacce, Snuff & Cigars of best brands.

Pianos, Melodeons, & Cabinet Organs, VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, and all kinds of Musical Instruments and musical

All the most popular Sheet Music always on hand.

BAND INSTRUMENTS. By special arrengements with the largest manufacturing house in New York, we can furnish all styles of

INSTRUMENTS, required in

BRASS AND SILVER BANDS.

Parties wishing Instruments will save ten per cent. by communicating with us before purchasing elsewhere. All Instruments delivered

FREE OF CHARGE,

WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Pianos and Melodeons to rent on reasonable terms.

Agents for the celebrated Florence Sewing Machines.

LANG & WHITE.

Mansfield, Dec. 6, 1865-6m.

CEWING MACHINES, MELODEONS. &c.-The Undersigned has the agency for the sale of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES. This Company manufacture Machines sewing either the elastic stitch or lock stitch. The Machines have taken the highest premium at fifteen State Fairs within three years. I have the agency for the sale of Prince & Co.'s, and Horace Waters's Melodeons. Also, two second hand Melodeons in good order for

Persons wishing anything in the above line will save twenty per cent by purchasing of me. Wellsboro, Nov. 29, '65-3t. E. H. HASTINGS.

VIOLIN STRINGS at WEBB'S DRUG STORE.

JULIUS SHERWOOD, TTORNEY AT LAW, Court Street, opposite the Court House, Williamsport, Pa. Dec. 6. 1865-ly*.