

of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, and wherein, in consequence of any State or local law, ordinance, police or other regulation, custom, or prejudice, any of the civil rights or franchises of white persons, including the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate, including the constitutional right of bearing arms, are refused or denied to negroes, mulattoes, freedmen, refugees, or any other persons, on account of race, color, or any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, or whether they or any of them are subjected to any other or different punishment, pains, or penalties, for the commission of act or offence, than are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, through the Commissioner to extend military protection and jurisdiction over all cases affecting such persons so discriminated against.

On a single slip of paper, and for State officers on another slip, was considered, on a motion to make the law general some debate took place, when the title was changed to make it general, and the bill was committed.

[This bill should pass. It is all nonsense to go to the polls with a single handful of morphine powder papers in hand. We can think of no possible objection to the bill unless it be one in vague among triflers. The present system is not only cumbersome and ridiculous, but it opens the way to fraud upon the voter by the designing of both parties. ED.]

A bill authorizing Commissioners' clerks to administer oaths and affirmations, passed the Senate.

On the 18th Mr. COWLES introduced a supplement to the act to incorporate the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek, and State Line Railroad company, explanatory of that part of the charter which relates to the Tioga valley.

Both Houses adjourned to Friday, Feb. 23.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENNA.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with kindness to those who have wronged us, and with firmness to those who are wrong, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan, and to do all which may achieve and promote a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—LINCOLN—March 4, 1865.

CIRCULATION 1,820.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WELLSBOROUGH.

Admonished by the frequent and urgent warnings of eminent medical men in the public prints I most earnestly urge the citizens of Wellsborough to give unusual heed to the rules of health at the opening of the present season.

The conditions of health, at all times, are cleanliness, rational diet, and correct habits of body and mind.

But more especially is it necessary to preserve these conditions at the present time.

There is hardly room for doubt that the cholera will invade the seaports, and large inland towns the coming summer. The immunity from its great scourge to be enjoyed by villages remote from the seaboard will depend upon the people themselves. If they obey the plain laws of health by preserving its indispensable conditions, they may reasonably hope to escape. If we neglect these conditions we invite cholera; and if we invite cholera, it will come. We have to guard against the universal tendency to diseases of the bowels which always marks cholera seasons, which diseases are ever liable to degenerate into cholera itself.

For these reasons I have thought it my duty to invite attention to the condition of the village, its streets, lanes, and private premises. We have no board of Health, and but doubtful authority for the appointment and compensation of a Health Warden. The duty of caring for the Public Health devolves upon the corporate authorities as elected. They will endeavor to discharge the duty with an eye to the greatest good to the greatest number.

That we may not, as a people, have cause for bitter regrets for neglect of plain duty, when regrets will avail nothing, I most earnestly recommend to every householder the utmost circumspection in regard to the following particulars:

1. The thorough cleansing of back premises of the waste and offal which has accumulated during the winter months, and the strewing of lime thereon in such quantities as shall correct the tendency to miasmatic generations.
2. The thorough cleansing of all vaults through the liberal use of lime, or other disinfectants, and deodorizers.
3. The speedy removal of all water-closets without vaults, and the sinking of vaults thereunder not less than four and a half feet deep.
4. The speedy preparation for a safe carrying off of slops and waste from kitchens; where there is little drainage, it will be found best to carry this kind of waste away from the house, and spread it broadcast on the gardens. This prevents an accumulation in any one place.
5. The speedy removal of the accumulations in the rear of the stores and groceries, and the construction of drains to carry off standing water.

A proper regard for the health of ones' self, and his neighbors, requires prompt and willing compliance with these recommendations. There is no time to lose.

M. H. COBB,
Burgess.

FACE TO FACE WITH THE FACTS.

These are comfortable facts: That Freedom is immortal; That the American People can unmake, as they make, their rulers; and that the Providence who takes note of the fall of a sparrow will not abandon the nation which has so triumphantly passed through the Red Sea.

Otherwise, Freedom had been helplessly slain during the last five years. In that period what powers of endurance this free Government has shown. A million armed traitors sought its overthrow, and failed. The assassin struck down ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose name has passed into history as the Great and Good; and still Freedom survived. It cannot die; for its roots take hold of the consciences of men, and conscience is coexistent with immortal Being.

So, notwithstanding the humiliation of the nation in the person of its Chief Magistrate on the 22d of February, we still do not despair of the Republic. In a postscript to our leading article last week we admitted the existence of danger that Andrew Johnson might forget his solemn pledges to the American people. We did this in view of the fact that no man who acknowledges a master in strong drink can be trusted fully. And that the President was intoxicated on that occasion is evident from the reckless language of a portion of his speech; as well as from its incoherency.

Let us face the facts and make ourselves master of the situation. We last

week said that we laid no great stress upon the veto of the Freedmen's Bill. We intend that the true issue between the President and Congress shall be understood. It is not related to the principle of the vetoed measure at all. It is entirely disconnected with that.

The issue which the President makes with Congress is the immediate admission of the representatives of the rebel States into Congress. That is the issue forced upon Congress by the President.

And Congress refuses to permit traitors to participate in the work of reconstruction. The Union men in Congress do this remembering the words spoken by Andrew Johnson on the occasion of his nomination as Vice-President in 1864. And that the people may decide for themselves as to whether Andrew Johnson has failed to fulfill his promises to the great Union party, we reproduce *verbatim*, his words upon that occasion: Read them and decide for yourselves. He said:

"But, in calling a Convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of re-organization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers, so freely poured out, will have been wantonly spilled. All the glorious victories by our noble armies will go for naught, and all the battle fields which have been won with dead heroes during this rebellion will have been made memorable in vain. Why all this carnage? For what? For a man who would be put down and traitors punished. Therefore I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to Freedom, loyal to Justice, loyal to the faithful men should control the work of re-organization and reformation, ABSOLUTELY. Easy that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the Rebellion has become a public enemy."

Andrew Johnson said this in reference to the reconstruction of Tennessee. This was on the 10th of June, 1864. It was his response to the nomination tendered him by the Union party. These were bold sentiments, and they were the sentiments of the entire loyal population of the country. And we know that they are the sentiments of the vast majority now.

Therefore, when the President forces the issue of the admission of unrepentant rebels into Congress, upon Congress, and specifically objects to legislation because, in his own language, and at his own suggestion, these traitors are made "to take back seats in the work of restoration"—we cannot excuse him, nor apologize for him. Nor shall we. For if there is one thing to which we cling more than to any other, it is that no leader in the rebellion shall ever have more than the right to live and die within the republic, without a voice in its councils, or a vote in the election of representatives to sit therein. There we have stood. There we will stand with the loyal people as we believe; but if not, then we will stand there in a minority of one, sustained by the consciousness that unless the crime of treason be defined and punished now, the nation must enter upon an era of convulsion the end whereof no man can see.

And so long as Congress stands there, the people will stand by Congress. Thank God that we have such a Congress!

Who sustains the President as against Congress?

Every Copperhead paper in all this broad land; every ingratiate traitor, from Jeff Davis down to the scum of faction in the North which discouraged enlistments and encouraged desertion and skulking; every leader of the mob which murdered helpless negroes in the streets of New York in 1863. The papers which lauded Jeff Davis and damned Abraham Lincoln in the same breath—these every one of them—are loud in their praise of the President. Do you say that Andrew Johnson cannot help this? Listen:

Were every horse-thief, gambler, and house-burner to join in a chorus of praise and approval of any man in your midst, could you help saying that that man must be held and deemed in harmony with the criminals who were so loud in his praise? Think of that at your leisure, and answer when you please.

It is not to say that Andrew Johnson is in full communion with traitors. We do not believe that. But it is to say that Andrew Johnson is in danger of forgetting his pledges to the people; and it is to say that excess may, at any time, carry him beyond the place of hope, and leave him to perish in the hands of his new admirers.

It is our duty to speak without reserve in a case like this. We are not of those who make haste to condemn public men on slight evidence. We are not of those who require that public men shall come up to our views in every thing. They, being in position to overlook a wider field, are often better judges than others who are not so placed. But when a public man abandons the standard around which he rallied his friends, we shall not follow his example. We say still—"traitors must take back seats in the work of restoration."

We wish it were right to dismiss that interperate harangue of Andrew Johnson's from memory. But when a President charges upon men of probity a design to assassinate him, he goes beyond oblivion. He forgets that the very men who applauded the assassination of Abraham Lincoln applauded him on that occasion. He forgets that he is to-day the claimed head of the party which breeds assassins. Assassination? If there be a man on this earth incapable of compassing such a monstrous crime, that man is CHARLES SUMNER. Radical he is; but he is a upright and open hearted as the best. And the President knows this as well as any other. And Wendell Phillips & Thaddeus Stevens! Who that knows them, impracticable in much, stern and unbending in all things where principles are at stake, but will at once acquit them of any design to compass by personal violence the destruction of any man?

These indiscretions are to be regretted and condemned. Not even the President is privileged to bandy epithets in speaking of public men. Each of these men had criticised Mr. Lin-

coln in much harsher terms than they had spoken of Mr. Johnson; but you cannot find a word on record uttered by Abraham Lincoln in reply. He lived above such little things. He was too serene, too pure, too well convinced of the righteousness of his motives to be troubled by criticism. Never did he retort upon any critic or vilifier. He stood them all down; and will live when his vilifiers are dust. But one such soul could we find mingling in earthly affairs in a half-century. He would be crowded. We close with another extract from Andrew Johnson's speech on the occasion of his nomination in 1864:

Before these repenting rebels can be trusted LET THEM DRINK FOETH THE FRUITS OF REPENTANCE."

We notice that the Copperhead sheets in this district are very violently exercised in regard to Mr. Wilson's course in Congress. The charge is that he sustains the measures of the Union majority in that body.

Well—he was elected to do just that. His constituents expect him to vote to keep the rebel States out of Congress until said States are fit to be represented. The masses are not in any hurry to receive back into communion, men whose hands are red with the blood of loyal thousands. We all remember Andersonville, and Salisbury, and Belle Isle, up here in the mountains. And we are going to fight the devils who perpetrated these murders to the very moment they bring forth fruits meet for repentance. Mr. Wilson was elected in spite of the votes of the rebels of this Congressional district; and we rejoice that he will do his whole duty without reference to their pleasure or displeasure.

A first rate measure is now before the State Legislature and we hope there is backbone enough in that body to put it upon the statute book. It proposes to avoid the litigation arising from the refusal of election boards to receive the votes of deserters, and skeddaddlers from the draft. The preamble recites the fact that under the Constitution of the State none but citizens are permitted to vote. Therefore, those who became aliens under the act of Congress and the President's proclamation ought not to enjoy the privileges of citizens in this Commonwealth.

There is little doubt but that this measure will become a law, and upward of thirty thousand skeddaddlers will thereby be punished as their crime deserves. By all means let the law be enacted. The people will enforce it.

Doctor Mott used to say that roasted beef, serenity of mind, cold water baths, and an amiable and pretty wife would make almost any man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Wellsborough Academy.

The Winter term of Wellsborough Academy will close Tuesday March 13, 1866. The following interesting entertainments will be given in the Court House, to which the public are cordially invited.

1st, Friday evening, March 9.
2d, Monday afternoon " 12
3d, Tuesday afternoon " 13.
4th, " evening " 13.

The afternoon exercises will consist of Recitations, Declamations, reading of Essays and Papers, sensible and funny Dialogues, short Speeches by visitors, Singing, &c. These are free to all. Let the hall be filled.

The evening entertainments will be old fashioned "Exhibitions" with new fashioned added, consisting of declamations, dialogues, recitations, songs, &c. &c. These are free to all. Let the hall be filled.

Dr. Webb, Capt. Shaw and Ladies, and others, will add much to the interest of these entertainments by entering with spirit-strings and music—Vocal and instrumental.

It will be the aim of all participants to render these exercises interesting, amusing, instructive, and profitable.

Admission to each exhibition 25 cents. After defraying expenses, the surplus receipts to be used in paying for the Academy Organ, and the balance, if any, will be used as a Prize Fund for the benefit of students of Wellsborough Academy.

Let all stay away who are too grave to laugh, or too proud to cry.

All others should come and be blessed in receiving as well as giving.

The afternoon exercises will consist of Reading of Essays and Papers—serious.

TOR SALE.—A farm 12 miles South of Wellsborough, containing 484 acres. Said farm is situated on the road leading to Babbs Creek, is well watered, and has about 12 acres of good firewood. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

J. J. BROWN, FRENCH,
on of WM. EACHE in Wellsborough,
March 7, 1866.—1f.

AGENTS WANTED! NOW IN PRESS, and will be ready soon!

HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR!

Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in ONE VOLUME. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the enormous sale of 300,000 Volumes, and is now selling with increased rapidity. Sold only by subscription. Exclusive circulation given. For full particulars send for circulars.

A—MERRILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 148 Aylam-Street, Hartford, Conn. Mar. 7—4w. SCRANTON & BURR, Agts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Overseers of the Poor of the town of Delaware, in behalf of the Poor of said township, for the current year, and no bills rendered by any other physician will be paid.

Delmar, March 1, 1866.—3f.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his farm, situated on Delmar road, Delmar township, Tioga county, Pa., two miles from the village of Wellsborough. Said farm contains 110 acres, 80 acres improved, well watered, and well fenced. The buildings are good. The orchard on the farm is not surpassed in quality and variety of fruit by any other Tioga county. The above farm will be sold cheap. For further particulars inquire of Wm. Hardin, near the premises, or of E. J. Brown, Wellsborough, March 7, 1866.—5w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Thomas E. Mitchell and all other apartment, that any person bounding debt, rabbit, or other wild game hereafter on my land or premises, will be presented to the full extent of the law.

Charleston, Feb. 21, 66.—EASTUS KELLY.

WANTED.—A Girl to do Housework.

Apply to J. F. CALKINS,
Presbyterian Parsonage, Wellsborough.

THE MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGAN'S forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$800 to \$1000 each. They play like Gold or Silver, and other first premiums awarded at the World's Exhibition, and have been used by the Grand Army. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. [Sept. 13, 1865—1y.]

1866. 1866. 1866.

10,000 PEOPLE

THE YEOMANRY OF TIOGA COUNTY!
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN!!

ALL FREE, and profitably employed, will A want

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

the whole of this season.

WHAT OF THAT?

Why, the flag, fair, and most important inquiry is,

WHERE CAN THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,

THE BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

be found? That's the question! and the answer is—

W. R. Smith's Sons,
ADDISON, N. Y.

The proprietors of this concern are "STILL AROUND" and do not propose to keep very still about it either, so our hosts of friends and customers throughout Tioga County will be made aware during the season.

The editors of the "Agitator" kindly refuse to allow us to monopolize their paper, therefore we can give you but a few items as samples of prices—making all to bear in mind, that if goods decline a fraction our customers shall have the FULL BENEFIT whenever they call at the

"Peoples' Store," Addison, N. Y.,
a Mammoth combination of
FOUR STORES IN ONE,
and run on the
"SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES PRINCIPLE,"

W. R. Smith's Sons.

Below are our "CRANES OF COMFORT" for a few days longer.

- 50 Pieces yard wide Sheetings, 25c
- 50 " Stark A " standard, 34c
- 35 " Pacific H " " 34c
- 100 " Elegant new Delains, best 30 & 31c
- 50 " Latest Styles " good, 25c.
- 50 " Madder Prints, 18c
- 150 " Handsome " 22c
- 200 " Best Standard Prints, 25c
- 550 Yds. new style Carpets, just from Loom 60c to \$1.00 per yd.
- 350 Yds. Floor Oilcloths, elegant designs, \$1.00 and upwards.
- 1000 Hoop Skirts, and great variety, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, and upwards.
- 300 Hoop Skirts for Misses and Children, 18c set and upwards.
- 400 Bright Balmoral Skirts, \$2.00, \$2.50 \$3.00, and upwards.
- 750 Pair Cassimere Pants, (our own make) \$2.50, \$3.00, and upwards.
- 900 Cassimere and Silk Vests, \$1.50, \$2.00, and upwards.
- 700 Overcoats, Sacks and Dress Coats \$3.00, \$7.00, and upwards.
- 108 Pr. (9 cases) Richardson's Elmira Slugs Boots, \$4.00 pair and warranted at that.
- 100 Pair (renewed Stock) women's Morocco Boots, a job lot at \$1 per pair.
- 150 Pair Misses Morocco Shoes, closing out at 25c per pair.
- 400 Pair Gents and Boys, Kid and Calf Boots, \$2.00 and upwards.
- 375 Gents Wool and Fur Soft Hats, 75c to \$1.50.
- 200 Sets Pankhursts White Stone China Ware, newest French Pattern, 25 per cent reduction.
- 800 Gallons splendid Molasses, (new cross) 75c per gallon.
- 9000 Lbs. Sugar, ranging from 1 1/2c brown to 18c white.
- 500 Bbls. Flour, by bbl., sack or pound very cheap.
- 800 BBL. SALT AT ACTUAL COST, TO CUSTOMERS.
- 600 Lbs. good Fresh Tera (more ordered) 80c to \$1.50.

AT COST

For Ready Pay.

TIOGA, Feb. 21, 1866.—1f.

1866. FOR SALE. 1866.

BY
B. C. WICKHAM,
AT HIS NURSERY OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, IN TIOGA—

60,000 Apple Trees.

10,000 Pear Trees.

A good supply of PLUM, PEACH, CHERRY, and ORNAMENTAL TREES & SHRUBBERY.

The Fruit trees are composed of the choicest varieties, good, healthy, some of them large and in bearing. Any one wishing to get a supply will do well to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Delivered at the depot free of charge.

Tioga, Feb. 23, 1866.—1y

We shall continue to WAR AGAINST "HIGH TARIFF" on all Goods in our line.

The readers of the "Agitator" and others will find, ALL OUR INDUCEMENTS worth attention.

Goods shown by willing and competent salesmen.

THE SILVER SKIRT,
Positively the newest Skirt out, and really
A PERFECT GEM!

We shall continue to WAR AGAINST "HIGH TARIFF" on all Goods in our line.

W. R. SMITH'S SONS,
ADDISON, N. Y., March 1, 1866.

STOVES & TIN WARE
FOR THE MILLION.

Messrs. ROBERTS & KELSEY
OPPOSITE ROY'S BUILDING.

Are now prepared to furnish the public with anything in their line of business, in quantity as large, in quality as good, and as cheap in price as any dealers in Northern Pennsylvania.

They pay particular attention to the

STOVE AND TIN WARE BUSINESS,
and intend to keep a full assortment of everything in that line.

TIN WARE MADE TO ORDER
promptly, and warranted to give satisfaction.

REPAIRING
executed in the best manner and with dispatch.

CALL AND SEE US.

ROBERTS & STOWELL
Wellsborough, March 7, 1866.

DEALER in the above articles: begs leave to announce to the public that he has just opened, and now offers for sale at prices 20 per cent lower than last year. The largest stock of

WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS

ever brought into this county. Also

CURTAIN FIXTURES
of the latest and best patterns.

THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS

of the Boston, New York and Philadelphia Presses, kept on hand, and sold at Publishers' prices.

TWO HUNDRED NOVELS

now on hand, including the works of Dickens, Scott, Balzac, Cooper, Collins, Keade, Wood, Leaver and others. Also, Full sets of

BEADLE'S, DAWLEY'S AND MORRO'S DIME NOVELS & SONG BOOKS

PHOTOGRAPHS AND ENGRAVINGS

of nearly all sizes and Prices, embracing all the leading Generals, Statesmen, Poets, Journalists, Authors, and Artists of the day.

WILL OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

WALL PAPER,

STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, MICROSCOPES, KALEIDOSCOPES,

and a large variety of less valuable Toys. In the day of

AT COST

For Ready Pay.

TIOGA, Feb. 21, 1866.—1f.

LEGAL, CAP. BILL, LETTER & NOTE PAPERS,
of every description

NOTICE.

We will sell School Books and Stationery to Dealers at 10 per cent advance upon city Wholesale Trade Prices, which is much better than they can do by sending to the City for small quantities.

YOUNG'S STATIONERY ENVELOPE

A new article, contains six sheets common Commercial Note; 6 sheets good Commercial Note; 3 sheets Letter Note; 6 Four Envelopes; 4 White Envelopes; 3 Four Envelopes; 1 Lead Pencil; 1 Pen, Blotting and Pad; 10 Bogus Jewelry. Forty Ounces weight of Stationery for Twenty Five Cents.

A Liberal Discount to Dealers.
January 1, 1866.—4f.