

STAND FROM UNDER.

THE "CORNERS" OF HIGH PRICES, ARE NOW ROUNDING OFF!

EVERY THING DOWN, TO CORRESPOND WITH THE EMERGENCY,

AT W. R. Smith's Sons,

ADDISON, N. Y.

THE OLD RELIABLE

PEOPLES' STORE,

In Splendid shape to satisfy everybody.

FRESH STOCK OF GOODS NOW ARRIVING AT THE SLAUGHTER-ED RATES.

CANNOT DO BETTER.

Put an eye over on the Local Column for the IMPORTANT NEWS,

NOTICE HOW THEY HOWL,

Who hold large Stocks of Goods at High Prices.

AT NEW YORK COST,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS!

He has everything ever kept in a FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE.

Wallboro, Feb. 7, 1866.

CAN YOU DO BETTER? (not if we know ourselves.)

Than to buy your Goods of W. R. SMITH'S SONS.

Address, N. Y., March 14, 1866.

NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of S. Bennett & Sons, are requested to call at the store of Fischer, Dimon & Randall and settle the same immediately, and save costs.

VISCHER, DIMON & RANDALL. Niles Valley, March 21, 1866.—910

LATH LATH!—We are now manufacturing a superior article of Lath, which we offer for sale at the lowest market price.

VISCHER, DIMON & RANDALL. Niles Valley, March 21, 1866.—910

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Tioga county dated February 1, 1866, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Wellboro, on Monday, the 30th day of April next, at two o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, late the property of James R. Johnson, of Delmar, deceased, to wit:

A certain lot of land in Delmar, Tioga county, Pa., bounded as follows:—Beginning at a post, the northwest corner hereof, adjoining the lands of Phelps & Dodge; thence south, 86 degrees east, 125 perches to a small tree; thence the two degrees west, 182 perches, to a point in the Round Island road; thence along said road south, 86 degrees west, five perches; thence north, 82 degrees west, 38 perches; thence north, 69 degrees west, 44 perches; thence west, twenty-four perches; thence south, 87 degrees west, twenty-eight perches; thence north, one degree east, one hundred and twenty-one perches, to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and eighty and three-fifths acres. Terms, cash, on confirmation of the sale.

RUSSELL LAWTON, Adm'r. Delmar, March 21, 1866.—41

WELLSBORO ACADEMY.

The spring term of this flourishing institution, will begin Wednesday, March 25, 1866. The Faculty will remain unchanged. But additions will be made to it, if demanded by the interests of the school.

A TEACHER'S CLASS will be organized, and thoroughly instructed, from September 1st. VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be taught in the Academy Building, by a competent teacher. The same methods of instruction and vigorous administration of affairs, which have characterized the last two terms, will be unflinchingly continued.

Numerous and valuable prizes will be awarded, and every honest and active applicant, in order to induce or promote cheerful obedience, greater study, laudable rivalry, and sound scholarship. Declaration and composition will be encouraged and stimulated in every possible manner.

Students should be present very first day of the term. Tuition from \$4 to \$8, payable in advance. For further information, address D. D. VAN ALLEN, Principal. Wellboro, March 21, 1866.

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS for the best selling book now published.

THRILLING STORIES OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

Comprising heroic adventures and hair breadth escapes of Soldiers, Scouts, Spies and Refugees; during exploits of Rangers, Guerrillas, desperadoes, and the like; of loyal and disloyal women; Stories of the Negro, &c. One authorizing arrangement in Canada, by Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Greene, late of the U. S. Army. Handsomely illustrated with engravings on steel and in colors. Sent for circulars and free liberal terms of sale. CHAS. S. GREENE & Co., Publishers, Feb. 27, 1866—41, 184 S. Third-st., Philadelphia.

KEROSENE AT 80 CENTS A GALLON!—We are selling the purest quality of Kerosene at EIGHTY CENTS a gallon.

P. R. WILLIAMS, W. T. MATHERS, Wellboro, March 14, 1866.—41

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted on the estate of Henry B. Wadsworth, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate, are notified to present the same for settlement on or before the 15th day of April next, at the residence of the undersigned, at Delmar, N. Y.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

VAN NAME & WICKHAM, now offer (for Cash or ready pay) a good assortment of GOODS, generally kept in a country store, and at lower prices than usually offered. Taking the quality of Goods into consideration they are unusually low. Please call and see for yourselves.

Tioga, March 1st, 1866.

STUCK OIL AT LAST!—And all that is oil; warranted pure, and it sells as cheap as the impure sold in this county. It is the best oil for lamps, and for all purposes. This pure oil is now selling off rapidly at 80¢ per gallon, at reduced prices. Call and secure a bargain on your light.

CHOICE TEA

is now selling off rapidly at low figures at ROY'S DRUG Store, Wellboro, Pa. (March 14, 1866—41)

MUSIC.—Miss TODD, having just returned from the Mendelssohn Musical Institute, Boston, where she has been endeavoring to perfect herself in the art of Teaching, would announce to her old patrons, and the citizens of Wellboro and vicinity, that she is prepared to give instruction upon the Piano and Organ, Vocal culture and Thorough-Bass. Her terms for instruction are as follows:—Prof. at \$10.00, Boston, Mass.

Terms made known on application. Room at Mr. C. G. Osgood's. Miss Todd is agent for the celebrated Brackett and Hall's & Davis' Pianos. Wellboro, March 14, 1866.—41

CONCERT.—THE NORMAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will give a Concert at the School Building, WEDNESDAY evening, March 21, 1866, and invite everybody and their friends who are in want of "good and sweet sounds," to come and be entertained.

PROGRAMME ALMOST ENTIRELY NEW.

Vocal and Instrumental, embracing the Humorous, the Grotesque, the Pathetic and the Gay, with a Little Fun for the Boys; A Little nonsense now and then, is relished by the best of men. For particulars see Programmes. Admission 25 cents.

O. B. HIRD, President. J. C. WHITE, Teacher.

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, Figures won't Lie.

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 buying elsewhere. Delivered at the depot free of charge. Tioga, Feb. 28, 1866—1y

P. R. WILLIAMS Will sell his entire Stock of Drugs and Patent Medicines

YANKEE NOTIONS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, High Prices.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS! He has everything ever kept in a FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE. Wallboro, Feb. 7, 1866.

CAN YOU DO BETTER? (not if we know ourselves.) Than to buy your Goods of W. R. SMITH'S SONS. Address, N. Y., March 14, 1866.

stitutional amendment to base representation upon the actual number of voters. He joined with the Copperheads to support his administration until they go so far that they cannot get back. It looks as though they had already gone beyond retraction. They begin to complain that he takes too much counsel of Republicans already.

Requesting Senator Cowan to resign was a matter of formality. Nobody who knows him expects him to do anything so sensible. And then, what would the Senate do without somebody to clear the galleries occasionally?

Mr. Hiestor Clymer has a most delightful record. We agree with Senator Lowrey, of Erie, that it would have been better for Mr. Clymer had he spoken Dutch for the last four years. In a recent debate in the State Senate, Mr. Lowrey reproduced the following pleasurable extract from Clymer's speech on the question of permitting Andrew Johnson and Gov. Wright to address the people of Harrisburg in the Senate Chamber. Here it is:

"What is the question presented? It is a proposition to invite Andrew Johnson, the so-called Governor of Tennessee, to address the people of Pennsylvania from the Senate chamber of this State. I have various reasons for opposing this proposition. In the first place, I do not hold that it is not at this hour, and never has been by the Constitution or under the laws, the Government of the State of Tennessee, except John Johnson, who was elected to that office by the people of that State, and appointed by the President of the United States to that position, was a usurpation of power on the part of the President, and that there is no warrant in the laws for his appointment, and that every act which he has assumed to perform by virtue of his unconstitutional and illegal appointment, has been in derogation of the rights of a sovereign State and in flat violation of the purposes of the present administration. I say, sir, furthermore, that such a position as military Governor of a State is known to the Constitution of the United States; that there is nothing in that instrument which authorizes the President of the United States to appoint a military Governor of any State, and that to make such an appointment was to create the State of Tennessee a military province, and that his appointment was made to carry out and to subvert the purposes of the present administration, which is to reduce all the States of this Union to the condition of mere dependencies of a consolidated oligarchy or despotism. That is my position, so far as concerns this pretended Governor of Tennessee. Andrew Johnson has not taken the oath, and I will not recognize him as such by voting for this resolution.

But, sir, without regard to any question of his official position, take Andrew Johnson as he is, and I will not recognize him as such by voting for this resolution. It comes on the heels of the discussion between radical and conservative Republicans, so called; and the difference between Congress and the President on the question of reconstruction. The Copperheads quoted the President excitedly; but the people were not deceived. That is not the winning card this year. The Republican party is not going to pieces, gentlemen. Does it look like it in New Hampshire?

Mr. Hiestor Clymer occupies a platform which gives a quasi endorsement of President Johnson's policy of reconstruction. How can he forget that Andrew Johnson, as Governor of Tennessee, "went as far as the farthest" to uphold free institutions?

XXXIXth Congress—1st Session.

March 2. SENATE.—A bill incorporating the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, capital \$100,000,000, passed. The road is to be built of American iron, and fifty miles yearly. The House concurring resolution, declaring that no railroad shall be constructed or operated in the rebel States, shall be admitted until Congress shall authoritatively fix the status of such States, was debated and passed by a large majority. [A concurring resolution is for the instruction of Congress, and does not require the approval of the Executive. ED.]

HOUSE.—A memorial of white citizens of Alabama praying for the retention of U. S. troops in that State, was presented. The Civil Rights bill was debated at length. [This bill proposes to fulfill the guarantees of the Constitution without distinction of race. ED.]

March 5. SENATOR WILSON offered a joint resolution providing for the admission of the late rebel States, on condition that all statutes of such States maintaining any inequality of rights based on race, color, or descent, be repealed; the right to vote for President to be given to every adult male who has been mustered into the military service of the United States, and all others who can read and who pay a tax upon real and personal property.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Reconstruction reported a resolution for the admission of the rebel States, on condition that all statutes of such States maintaining any inequality of rights based on race, color, or descent, be repealed; the right to vote for President to be given to every adult male who has been mustered into the military service of the United States, and all others who can read and who pay a tax upon real and personal property.

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any other legislature of which you held control rejected that amendment as unconstitutional. You have fought freedom inch by inch, and now, when winning, come in and fling up your hats. You now kick at suffrage based on intelligence, without regard to color. President Johnson recommends that sort of suffrage as part of his policy of reconstruction. You will have to come to it by and by, and then what will become of radicalism?

We believe it is now time to define the crime of treason. We shall never consent to the enfranchisement of leading traitors. We go still further, and say that we want to hear the bones of treason crunching between the jaws of Justice. We hope that is plain. Is it radical? Then we are radical. Let us know now, whether a few ambitious, discontented politicians can upset society with impunity. Let us know it now. If treason be a crime of greater magnitude than robbing a hen-roost, let us know it. If it be a mere venial sin, let us know that.

President Johnson says that traitors must take back seats in the work of restoration. We endorse that sentiment. Inquirers should be kept on the "anxious seat" until conversion takes place of conviction.

The Fenian Scare promises to stand second among the great Scares of all time. Our Canadian neighbors are storing arms to repel invasion, the story being that 10,000 Fenians seized Navy Island on the 8th. Not less than 30,000 militia are said to have been called out by the Canadian authorities.

Great Britain is now in a position to reflect upon her connivance with traitors to overthrow this republic. Her press and Statesmen proclaimed that civil liberty was dead in America when the President suspended the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. England has suspended the writ in Ireland already, when no war exists. Where is civil liberty in Britain?

We have an idea that Britain has reasons to be afraid. Her conscience must be cast-iron; not to trouble her occasionally. Go in, Fenians!

THE BALL OPENED! NEW HAMPSHIRE SPEAKS! 5,500 Republican Majority!

New Hampshire is as firmly anchored in the Right as her granite hills. She has just elected a Republican Governor by a larger majority than Mr. Lincoln got in '64, and a legislature and council overwhelmingly Republican. This victory is peculiarly significant. It comes on the heels of the discussion between radical and conservative Republicans, so called; and the difference between Congress and the President on the question of reconstruction. The Copperheads quoted the President excitedly; but the people were not deceived. That is not the winning card this year. The Republican party is not going to pieces, gentlemen. Does it look like it in New Hampshire?

We most heartily congratulate the country upon the passage of the House concurrent resolution, providing that representatives from late revolted States shall not be admitted to seats in either Senate or House until Congress authoritatively shall provide for their admission. This makes both houses a unit on the question of reconstruction, and thus relieves the anxieties of loyal thousands.

This removes the whole subject from the late field of dispute, and lodges it where President Johnson, in his annual Message, declared it to belong with Congress. The Constitution expressly declares that Congress shall be sole judge in the matter of who shall, and who shall not have seats in that body.

There will still remain a difference of opinion relative to the probation of the rebel States. The people who have fought the battle of freedom, and those who have suffered most by treason, who will not agree to the admission of any of the revolted States until they give better evidence of loyalty and returning reason than they have yet exhibited. The Committee on Reconstruction has reported a resolution in favor of admitting Tennessee with certain conditions attached. Upon this a bill for her admission will doubtless be introduced and passed. It will then be for the President to approve, or veto, the bill, as he may judge proper.

We look upon the concurrent resolution alluded to in the outset of this article, as most wise and judicious. It is in the nature of a law to both Houses of Congress, and a wider operation. But it shows the determination of Congress to stand by the people, in this great crisis of the country's fate.

What's the matter now? The following despatch from Washington would seem to argue that the President does not feel very much flattered by the endorsement of the late Copperhead Convention of this State. Read it: "It will be remembered that the late Copperhead Convention of Pennsylvania, after nominating Mr. Clymer for Governor, passed a resolution endorsing the President's policy. A sub-committee was appointed to come on here and present the resolution in person. This grateful mission was essayed a few evenings since. The committee were admitted to an audience with the President, and were proceeding, after the most approved fashion, to assure him that the Democracy of Pennsylvania had designed no empty compliment; that they had watched his recent action with no ordinary gratification; and that they should stand by him and his Administration so long as he so nobly adhered to the sacred Constitution. Before the peroration was reached, the President broke in upon them with the suggestion that 'the wisest thing they could do was to go home and change their ticket.' He believed that they had made a fatal mistake in nominating such a man, especially at this particular time, with much other remarks of a similar encouraging character. The last session of the Pennsylvania Committee men they were making for the Baltimore depot in a fearfully demoralized frame of mind."

Now what are the radicals? Be good enough to meet the question without the usual artificial doges. Not long ago, to be an "abolitionist" was little less than infamy. If you will read the platform of the Copperhead State Convention held on the 5th inst., and which nominated Hiestor Clymer, you will see that that Convention endorsed the abolition of Slavery, and thus completely abolitionized the party.

That was well done, gentlemen. Come up still higher. Less than a year ago there has been no news received with so much rejoicing by the people of the South as that informing them that the President had vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. This is the greatest victory they have achieved during the war—greater than any feat of arms of Stonewall Jackson, or of Robert E. Lee, and has given them more pleasure than had Gen. Lee been elected Governor of Virginia. They have found an ally in President Johnson worth more to them than the alliance of France or England, and they now rejoice to see, even as they saw fresh dawned at Manassas, the final triumph of the great Southern cause. The Republicans have been ignominiously defeated and driven from the field, and nothing can save them from total annihilation. All that is necessary for the South to do is to continue to hold up the President's hands, and wage an unceasing and bitter war against the Republican Convention. The stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner, and Andrew Johnson is now exulting in every loyal Southern heart. They will accept no terms from the Radicals. They ask for none and expect none. The fanatics may roar and hiss, but their claws are out, and their fangs are poisonous. The watchword must henceforth be, "Johnson and Victory!" and although the odds are as four to one against them, did they not carry on a four years of open war in the field successfully, against still greater odds? A fight for your Republican Congress! We have a President with absolute powers who can carry on Government good enough for this section without the assistance of Congress.

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The Democracy of Pennsylvania Convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve:

"DEMOCRATIC" PLATFORM.

1. That the States, whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and laws, and in order to secure the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States (including the amendment prohibiting slavery), and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and are unwilling to grant the negroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message and Freedmen's Bureau act, and the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution of the Union; and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

Address of Major General Geary.

The candidate of the Convention, Major Gen. Geary, was introduced to the Convention by the President of the body. His appearance was greeted with cheers. When quiet had been again restored, the General spoke as follows: "Mr. President, gentlemen of the Convention and fellow citizens, I meet you under circumstances that fill my heart with the deepest emotion and the profoundest awe, and I know of no language by which I can adequately express to you the feelings which this signal and most important occasion of your favor and confidence has impressed me. And indeed I think I would be wanting in the great characteristics of our nature if I were not deeply affected.

If a stranger had entered this city today, he would scarcely be expected to be impressed by the enthusiasm and earnestness with which the deliberations of this Convention have been characterized. The enraptured strains of music, the tumultuous cheers of the Convention, the exultant roars of artillery, and the general enthusiasm which has everywhere pervaded the people around us, may well be taken as indicative of the general endorsement which the people of the State at large will give to your action. And among your own assemblage, as well as in the streets of the city, you may readily recognize many of the men who have done battle for the country and her institutions amid the curling smoke of well-contested fields. Under all these circumstances, gentlemen of the Convention, indeed, no doubt, by considerations which you considered satisfactory, have chosen me as the standard-bearer of the great National Republican party in the coming contest for Governor of Pennsylvania. [Great applause.] And you have thus selected me from among the many worthy, honorable patriotic and intelligent gentlemen who were my competitors for the nomination—gentlemen whose patriotism and love for no one else but for their country, that you have imposed upon me a debt of gratitude which long years—aye, a lifetime—devoted to the public service and the interest and honor of Pennsylvania can never cancel. I have to ask in all humility, that I may be made fully sensible of the great responsibilities which devolve upon me, and that I may be strengthened with sincere, determined purposes to discharge the true principles of humanity and the best interests of the country in every worthy, honorable and patriotic enterprise. Profoundly sensible of, and grateful for so distinguished an evidence of your esteem and confidence, with a firm and unwavering determination to sustain the great principles of equity and justice which are the corner-stones of our republican institutions, with a hearty endorsement of the principles embodied in the platform, I accept the nomination. [Applause.] I accept it, not in the belief that in my own power I possess any intrinsic merit, or have rendered any services to my country which entitled me to receive the nomination, but I accept it as a matter due to 250,000 soldiers of Pennsylvania, who have done battle for their country, and have rendered services whose value can never be estimated, and to whom we are indebted for a home and a country. On their account, as one selected by them to accept and receive this matter at your hands, and viewing it as a compliment to them, I thank you most heartily. And I assure you, my fellow citizens and gentlemen of the Convention, that as far as I possess the ability, and with the aid of the powerful and eloquent Union men of Pennsylvania, the coming grand political battle shall be fairly and honorably conducted to its legitimate termination and still grander victory.

I beg leave to again return you, fellow citizens and gentlemen of the Convention, my unfeigned thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me.

The following remarks on the President's Veto are from The Norfolk (Va.) Post, and seem to deserve a wider circulation than they have yet attained: "Since the morning of July 22, 1861, when news of the great Southern victory achieved by Beauregard, McDowell, and the awful rout of the Federal Army on the plains of Manassas, was borne through the South on the wings of the wind, as it were, carrying joy and jubilation into every loyal Southern household; and gladdening every true South-

ern heart, there has been no news received with so much rejoicing by the people of the South as that informing them that the President had vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. This is the greatest victory they have achieved during the war—greater than any feat of arms of Stonewall Jackson, or of Robert E. Lee, and has given them more pleasure than had Gen. Lee been elected Governor of Virginia. They have found an ally in President Johnson worth more to them than the alliance of France or England, and they now rejoice to see, even as they saw fresh dawned at Manassas, the final triumph of the great Southern cause. The Republicans have been ignominiously defeated and driven from the field, and nothing can save them from total annihilation. All that is necessary for the South to do is to continue to hold up the President's hands, and wage an unceasing and bitter war against the Republican Convention. The stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner, and Andrew Johnson is now exulting in every loyal Southern heart. They will accept no terms from the Radicals. They ask for none and expect none. The fanatics may roar and hiss, but their claws are out, and their fangs are poisonous. The watchword must henceforth be, "Johnson and Victory!" and although the odds are as four to one against them, did they not carry on a four years of open war in the field successfully, against still greater odds? A fight for your Republican Congress! We have a President with absolute powers who can carry on Government good enough for this section without the assistance of Congress.

THE AGITATOR. WELLSBORO, PENN'A. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1866. CIRCULATION 1,820.

FOR GOVERNOR MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY, OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

We are obliged to Hon. J. W. FORENEY, Secretary Senate U. S., for valuable documents.

There are only two Union papers in Pennsylvania which do not stand firmly by Congress on the question of reconstruction.

WHAT IS RADICALISM? Never mind Webster; ignorance, partisan malice, and unreasoning passion have mounded some of the finest words in the language until they have come to mean nothing. At present rates of perversion Webster's Unabridged will become obsolete in the next decade.

As might be expected, we hear, and read, most about radicalism from those who least understand its meaning. Show us a man who never had an introduction to principles, and we will show you one of the most noisy deniers of radicals and radicalism.

Just in this present month of March, anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the popular meaning of the term "radical" may be stated thus: one who advocates negro suffrage, and opposes President Johnson's policy of Reconstruction.

This is not our definition. It is the definition which the term has taken on by being manipulated by half-cock politicians; by which we intend to designate such as misdoct the wisdom and justice of the Almighty, and believe in no rewards save the spoils of office, and in no punishments save deprivation of the same.