A Characteristic Speech from Governor Brownlow .

Gov. Brownlow has been at his home in Knoxville for some days, recruiting his shattered health. At the invitation of the German Union League of that city, he addressed a large assemblage of

his fellow citizens.

He prefaced his remarks by asking their indulgence, as he was feeble, but promised them to be brief and to the point. He said that parties were again at work, seeking an ascendancy in the Government. The Democratic party, under a new guise and new leaders, was again asking countenance from the people. The firing on Sumter was a Dem-ecratic measure. The Southern States were all Democratic when they went into the rebellion. The revenue stamps you are now taxed with are Democratic,

and so are shinplasters.

I announce to you that if Andy Johnson is to lead the way in reconstruction, with the Democratic party at his back, I go the other way. I go with the Congress of the United States, the so-called radicals. I do not fear to side with gress of the United States, the so-called radicals. I do not fear to side with them. The name of radical has no terrors for me. I have been known as a "damned blue-light Whig" and "damned radical." There are "two burney monsters".

There are "two human monsters' now engaging the attention of the American people. Their names are on every man's lips. I refer to Sumner and Stevens. President Johnson is engaged in a bitter warfare against them. To abuse these men is the test of the loyalty Mr. Johnson prescribes. They are both men of ability and unblemished private character. Stevens has sac-rificed more for the Union than any five men in East Tennessee, and is a better man than any two men who ever lived in the South. I am not afraid to endorse these men on my own "dung-hill."— We must all be radicals or reconstructed Democrats. I prefer to side with the

On the negro suffrage question I have only to say that, for the present, I am willing to be content with the freedom of the slaves, and with the privilege given them to testify in the courts. I differ from President Johnson on this subject. He says he is in favor of allowing negroes to vote who can read, who are worth \$250, who have been in the army; and of gradually extending the right of suffrage to all. It was thro' his influence that we succeeded in pass-ing the Negro Testimony bill through our Tennessee Legislature. He wrote letters, and sent telegrams, asking mem bers to support the bill. It was through his help the bill became a law. He went further than I ever did. I want them to be qualified first; it will come in time.

They voted in Tennessee prior to 1832. I have some secrets to tell of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. I think the bill was objectionable, and it might have been proper for me to veto it, but President Johnson ought not to have done it. that bill. They carried it to the President and read it to him, section by section. He favored it. Gen. Fiske thought the expense would be too great, but the President said "no." He urged it, and promised to sign it if Congress should pass it. It went through both Houses. In the meantime he got into a personal quarrel with Sumner and others, and when the bill came before him for his signature he vetoed it, after having pro-mised to favor it. This is a secret, but

I am in favor of the test oath, and don't want it repealed—and it won't be, thank God! There are crippled rebels in Washington who want to govern this country, and I am opposed to letting them in. They wouldn't help govern the country. President Johnson can't carry a single State north of Macon's line but Wentucky, and I wish he line but Kentucky, and I wish he would carry that State to "hell!" *

They have forty papers in Tennessee, and but seven of them are loyal. The thirty-three are bitter, artful, rebel sheets, many of them edited by Northern Copperheads—the meanest class of men that walk on earth. They are meaner than Judas Iscarriot. Arnold and Burr were patriots compared to

Our State Legislature is at a lock—21 members bolted. They all endorse President Johnson. They have left 200 lunatics and 300 convicts to starve. I have provided mon befored them; if the next Legislature refuses to refund the money, I will turn the crazy and the convicted loose on Middle Tennessee.— It will be the best physic they ever had. The Governor closed by warning all his old friends to stand by the Government. He predicted that the South would attempt another revolution thro' the ballot box. If they did, he said, the Northern hordes would grind them to powder.

Hiester Clymer.

The New York Tribune gives Hon. Hiester Clymer, the democratic candidate for Governor, the following first-

We do not often find a chance to praise the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, but we never leave one unimproved; and we are now enabled to gratify our natural inclination with a good con-science. Their nomination of Hiester Clymer for Governor is one that it was eminently fit that they should make. For, in the first place he is a good citizen, of very fair abilities, and reputable character. Next, he lives in Berks County, which has generally given large Democratic majorities, and has repeatedly tried to have a Governor, but has not succeeded; and it is but just to give her another chance. Then he was a Whig of other days; and it is but fair that the party which has furnished to the present Democracy of Pennsylvania so large a share of its brains should occasionally have the post of honor; and it shows a proper liberality in the 'birthright members" to accord it. But, lastly, and mainly, Mr. Clymer was an unmitigated, unqualified Copperhead throughout the War, and did not pretend to be anything else. He supported the decision of the Democratic majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania which prodounced null and void the act of Congress providing "for the en-rollment calling out the National forces"-a decision which, had it not been overruled, would have laid the republic prostrate at the feet of the Rebellion and effected the dissolution of the Union We do not know that he ever affected to desire the triumph of the National arms-we do know that his public acts and utterances tended to secure the success of the Rebels. Mr. Clymer was in all things in perfect accord with nineall things in perfect accord with nine-tenths of his party, is their proper rep-resentative, and will poll their full vote. There is no cheat in his nomination, which makes a square, clear issue. If he gets beaten, it will because the peo-ple are not of his school, but believe in

upholding the Union. HIESTER CLYMER, in the Senate, and his own Berks county, at the polls, voted to deprive the soldier of the right to for him?

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENNA

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866.

With MALICE toward none, with CHARITY for ALL, with firmness in the BIOHT, 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 pridow and orphans, and to do all which may achieve and cheriah a just and lasting peace among correlves and with all nations.—A. Lincoln—March 4, 1865.

CIRCITY A TTON 1.620. FOR GOVERNOR MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

We are glad to anounce that the Civil Rights Bill was passed over the President's veto in the Senate, Friday last, by a vote of 33 to 15.

The President has issued his proclanation declaring the war of the rebellion at an end in all the Southern States excepting Texas. This puts the revolted States into the keeping of Congress exclusively. The President has thus practically yielded the point at issue beween himself and Congress.

THE LESSON OF THE HOUR.

It is fidelity. It is steady perseve rance in the right. It is a vigilance which never sleeps.

A year ago we were in the midst of a great war for the preservation of national landmarks and national :life. Look back: How full of anxieties were our days and nights; how wearied of suspense and hope deferred were we all who desired the downfall of treason. Some of us hoped against hope. All were more or less plagued with doubts; for none could see the end. We had earned not to hope for a too sudden ending of the war which had grown into colossal proportions. So we all became cantious.

Truly, those, and nearly a thousand days preceding, were days of gloom.-The nation was in great peril; the high wayman in front, and the sneaking as sassin behind, seeking to stab to death

Yes; those were days of doubt and peril to this nation. But we gravely question, if at any period during the four years of war, the nation stood in such fearful perils as it does to-day.

Sit down and survey the field, without excitement, with an over-ruling desire for a clear understanding of the situation.

For four years treason stalked the a black presence. Its baleful shadow fell everywhere. But at last, after the streams of the South ran blood, and the verdure of her fields was tramped out by contending armies, the hideous monster was put down, its armed hosts disbanded, and the smoke of battle cleared from the skies.

Then should have come peace. Did not so name the pause which lies between this day and the surrender of the last army of rebellion.

For, if we have not armed and defiant treason menacing us as before, we have its shadow, its other "I"-PERFIDY. And we have not at the helm of affairs, a man whose purity of motive and blamelessness of life constrain all nations to rise up and call him blessed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN pledged himself | him, but the record he has made. to stand by the people in their struggle against treason. And he stood by them, as they stood by him. He declared that war should be waged until armed treason should yield up its hated life, and the sovereignty of the General Government should be established over the whole land. He lived to verify that dec laration.

For, on the 14th of April, 1865, the power of the Government was more fully acknowledged in the South than it is. this 11th day of April, 1866, notwithstanding the proclamation of peace and amity.

We have entered upon an era of great danger to the republic. Instability, falsehood, unreliability, caprice-these are the new names of old dangers.-Their menace is as fraught with wrath as any uttered by armed treason.

. Do not be deceived, nor yet alarmed. A danger seen ought to be a danger fortified against. It may, or may not be so, as the people elect.

Choose now. Vigilance, staunch adherence to principle, firmness, and determination to reap the fruits of signal victory, will avert the danger. On the other hand, vacillation, half-way measures, and confidence based upon the optimism of laziness, will lead us into ways out of which there is no issue save in struggle.

The people must dare to do right.-They must insist upon universal justice, since they have declared for universal freedom. Before the law, all men must

be declared and protected as equals. Have we not sinned and suffered?-Have we not been scourged with judgments? Shall we recognize God in these things, or retreat into blank Atheism, and ascribe it all to Chance?

As certainly as we deny justice to the weak, so certainly shall we be visited with trials to which those just endured will seem light. There is no escape from the penalty of wrong-doing. If we fall into old habits of sin, there can be no reprieve; for we all know right from wrong, now, if we did not before

know it. Therefore let us lay aside all doubt and hesitation, and act up to our highest ideas of right. Above all, let all men, who wish the nation well, beware of trusting to this deceitful calm.

If the election in Connecticut could be held over to-day, the Republicans would sweep the State by 5,000 majority. In evidence of this, we cite the fact that in Middletown, which was entitled to two Representatives, but only elected one at the State election, an election for another was held last Thursday. The result was the election of a Republican by 74 majority. English received twen-How, then, can any soldier vote ty-five more votes than Hawley only the Monday before.

HAIL, CONNECTICUT! GEN, HAWLEY, THE GALLANT

UNION SOLDIER, ELECTED!

CALICO PARTY! The issue fairly made, and fairly met, and Perfidy to Pledges and Principles sternly Rebuked!

RHODE ISLAND ELECTS GEN. BURNSIDE BY AN OVERWHEL-MING MAJORITY!

Connecticut has done nobly in the first field fight of the campaign. The election of Gen. Hawley, and the whole State ticket, by majorities ranging from 600 to 1500, and the election of a Legislature overwhelmingly Republican, is a greater victory than that in N. Hampshire, with her 5,000 majority. The most doubtful State in the Union, the parties being very equally divided on a full poll, every appliance of power and influence possessed by the President, were thrown into the scale against Gen.

Hawley. Against this, and the untiring efforts of the Copperheads, the Republicans of Connecticut have achieved a signal victory. They may well be proud of it.-The American people may well be proud of it; for it is a pledge of the people, that however Presidents may dictate, or bestow patronage, the standard of Universal Freedom and Universal Justice shall be carried forward.

The fight being made on Gen. Hawley, his majority is less than that of any of his fellow-candidates. But it is large enough to warn the President that nothing but defeat and disaster can come to him through a quarrel of his own seeking.

We have carried Rhode Island for Gen. Burnside, by an overwhelming majority. But that was scarcely disputed ground. The Copperheads made in Connecticutr It was useless, of course. They have not a baker's dozen of members of the Legislature.

Now, Republicans, with the glorious examples of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island before us, can we do less than roll up our old-fashioned majority for Gen. Geary?

A few weeks ago we charged the Clinton Democrat with having published near a column of "puerile abuse" of Gen. Geary, in which he was alluded to as a "coward and a skulker." That paper denies the charge, in the classical style which has so long distinguished and illumed its turgid columns. That land-open, armed, and defiant. It was there may be no misunderstanding about the matter, we re-produce the very language used by that paper, and to which we alluded:

"At the storming of Chepultepec he was struck in the beginning of the battle by a spent ball, which knocked him into a ditch. Shortly after the firing ceased he recovered and again joined his regiment.'

The italics are ours. If that language it come? The wise and thoughtful do does not sustain our charge, then the editor, as usual, meant to say nothing, and succeeded, as he always does, admi-

> HIESTER CLYMER has resigned his seat in the State Senate. He did it to escape action upon certain legislation which he dared not vote for or against. His fears were groundless. It is not any

> an election. As it is, he stands no more chance of being elected Governor than he does of convincing the world that he has a drop of patriot blood in his veins.

> We see it stated that the President has placed the patronage of his Administraany dirty work to do in Pennsylvania, he could not employ an abler or fitter victim with the other.

We have several Coppery exchanges. The last numbers received were the last before the Connecticut election. Each declared, with vehemence, that the issue was fair and square between Congress and President Johnson. They declared that the President had expressed an open preference for the election of English, Copperhead, over Hawley, the gallant soldier.

Now, we have not seen one of these papers since the Waterloo in Connecticut; and though we have not much monev to bet, we will wager a hat that every one of them will deny that the issue was squarely put in Connecticut. Proceed to wriggle, gentlemen. You are fairly flogged on your own ground.

If English, who was the most unobjectionable man in the Copperhead ranks in Connecticut, could not be elected with all President Johnson's influence and patronage thrown in his favor, what chance is there for Clymer, the most objectionable to loyal men, especially to the Union soldiers, of any man in his party in this Commonwealth?

If Jefferson Davis, Beauregard and Benjamin could vote in Pennsylvania this coming fall, would they vote for Clymer or Geary?

Who doubts that they would vote for Heister Clymer, who voted for, and actitis passage or afterwards? When a meaed in their interests, all through the sure has been vetoed by the President, war? Nobody, we guess.

The detailed returns of the Connecticut election show that the entire gain in the Copperhead vote was in the large places. This ought to teach the public that the truest patriots are found away from the influences of corrupt cities.-It is the rural counties which save the State of New York, every year, from the disgrace of a Copperhead victory. So in Connecticut. Through naturalizain Connecticut. Through naturaliza measure, I say it is against the spirit of the Constitusion for the Executive to thizers largely increased their vote over say, 'No! you shall not have this meas-1864. In the country towns the people ure; I will take all the chances of vetostand firm, and have, just now, given us the most signal victory of the season. Reflect upon that in the light of the

XXXIXth Congress...1st Session.

FOOT, of Vermont delayed the business sessions of Congress for several days. GRAND OVERTHROW OF THE Our summary will necessarily be brief. The chief attraction during the week on the message vetoing the Civil Rights | ton. Bill. It is much too long for our columns, and we can only give some of the points made. This speech, together with the veto Message, will be placed in every voter's hands within a few weeks.

Meantime, we give place to the following declaration of Senator Trumbull. which sufficiently proves that the veto of the bill was from caprice and not from principle. Read it:

"Feeling the importance of harmonious action between the different departments of the Government, and an anxious desire to sustain the President for whom I had always entertained the highest respect, I had frequent interviews with him during the early part of the session. Without mentioning anything said by him, I may with perfect safety, state that, acting from the con-siderations I have stated, and believing that the passage of a law by Congress securing equality in civil rights when denied by State authorities to treedmen and all other inhabitants of the United States, would do much to relieve anxiety in the North, and induce the Southern States to secure these rights by their own action, and thereby remove many of the obstacles to an early reconstruction, I prepared the bill substantially as it is now returned with the Presi-

dent's objections. "After the bill was introduced and printed a copy was furnished him, and at a subsequent period, when it was reported that he was hesitating about signing the freedmen's bureau bill, he was informed of the condition of the civil rights bill, then pending in the House, and a hope expressed that if he had objections to any of its provisions he would make them known to its friends, that they might be remedied, if not destructive of the measure; that there was believed to be no disposition little effort, especially after the election on the part of Congress, and certainly none on my part, to have bills presented to him which he could not approve.— He never indicated to me, nor, so far as I know, to any of its friends, the least objection to any of the provisions of the bill till after its passage. And how could he, consistently with himself?—
The bill was framed, as was supposed, to other horsest was supposed. in entire harmony with his views, and certainly in harmony with what he was then and has since been doing in protecting freedmen in their civil rights all through the rebelious States."

Of the President's objection to the bill that it affected the interests of eleven unrepresented States, Mr.

Trumbull says, with great force: "It is a general objection that he makes applicable alike to all bills; but, if there is anything in it, no bill can pass the Congress of the United States until these States are represented. Well, sir, whose fault is it that eleven States are not represented? Whose fault is it that twenty-five loyal States, which have stood by the Union and Constitution, are to be deprived of their right to legislate? Sir it is not the fault of the twenty-five loyal States; and, if the reason urged by the President is a good one now, it has been a good one all the time. If the fact of some States having rebelled against the Government is to take from the Government the right to legislate, why, sir, then the criminal is to take advantage of his crime, and the innocent are to be punished for the guilty.
"Within a few days the President has

issued a proclamation, not of peace, as the Senator from Nevada [Mr. Stewart] seems to suppose, by no means; not a proclamation that the rebellion is over, record he can make which can damn but that in certain States it is over .-The President does not tell us that Texas, one of the States that were in rebel-His resignation comes too late. Had he crept into some hole in 1861, and here. Sir, if we had to wait for the slept there until this year of grace, he eleven States must we not wait for Texmight have come within 50,000 votes of as? The same principle would require us to wait for Texas, and she has not yet recognized her State government, and these States which have recognized have not yet been recognized as having a republican form of government, entitling them to representation. The representives they have chosen from most of these States that have undertaken to recognize were persons fresh from the tion in Pennsylvania, in the hands of rebel Congress and from the rebel ar-Senator Cowan. If the President has mies; men who could not be admitted here, could not take the requisite oath to entitle them to their seats. And are we to wait and abstain from all legislatool than Mr. Cowan. The Senator has tion of a general character? Are the the happy gift of giving his right hand loyal people of this country to be comin friendship and stabbing his deluded pelled to wait for necessary legislation until these States shall be admitted to representation here, when they refuse to send men here, except those whose hands are dripping with the blood of loyal men? Are the Vice President of the rebel Confederacy and his colleague, one of the Senators of the rebel Congress, to come here to legislate for the loyal people of this country? Are the men who organized the government that carried on a four years' war, as the result of which this nation has had to spend more than four thousand millions of dollars, and as a consequence of which more than a quarter of a million of men, patriotic heroes, have laid down their lives upon the battle field and in the army hospitals-are these men to come here to legislate for the loyal people of this country?"

But the most humiliating point made against the President, will be found in the following extract from Andrew Johnson's own speech in the Senate, on the message of James Buchanan vetoing the Homestead bill, and reproduced by Mr. Trumbull. If any man can read it, and then apologize for the veto of the Civil Cights bill, or the Freedmen's bill, we do not envy him. Here is the language of Andrew Johnson on the veto message of Mr. Buchanan:

"The President of the United States presumes-yes, sir, I say presumes-to dictate to the American people and to the two Houses of Congress, in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution, that this measure shall not become a law. Why do I say this? I ask, is there any difference in the spirit of the Constitution whether a measure is sanctioned by a two-thirds vote before the Constitution requires that it shall be reconsidered and passed by a two-thirds vote in order to become a law; but here, in the teeth of the Executive, there was a two-thirds vote in favor of this bill.-The vote was 36 to 2 in this body. The two Houses have said that this measure is constitutional and right. In the other House, reflecting the popular sentiment of the nation, the vote was 112 to 51ten more than the two-thirds majority which the Constitution requires. And when there is a two-thirds vote for a

fact that both the Freedmen's Bureau The death and obsequies of Senator both Houses of Congress by more than a two-thirds vote in each House.

Our readers must not be at all surprised at an early release of Jeff. Davis. In ending Friday, April 6, is the able and fact, they need not be surprised at almost temperate speech of Senator Trumbull | anything that may turn up in Washing-

> A Clymer organ before us, is greatly comforted by a letter from the Dry Tortugas, assuring the friends of the unhung assassins of Abraham Lincoin that they, the assassins, are allowed all the liberty consistent with prison discipline. It is easy enough to see that the Copperheads regard the assassins with a tender solicitude, in view of the fact that they made Andrew Johnson President of the United States.

> The President may do something to moderate the joy of these devils; for instance, when he redeems his pledge to make treason infamous. Mr. Johnson,. the people are waiting to see treason made infamous and traitors condignly punished.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The bill to disfranchise deserters has passed both Houses by a strictly party vote. That is, the deserter's party voted against it, and the Republicans

voted for it. The bill to prevent hunting deer with dogs in Charleston township came up on the 27th ult., and was objected off the calendar.

(We don't understand that.]
The bill relating to the action of the School directors of Sullivan, and authorizing an increased tax for bounty purposes in Rutland, passed both Houses,

THE FASHIONS. The spring styles are coming with almost a complete revolution of the

We find the following condensation of the newest Parisian styles in the monthlies and lay it before our lady readers for their benefit:

Dresses for the season are nearly all gored;
skirts short, to display the border of the petticoat, or not short, but looped by the elevators. 1. The mudeline gored dress is noticed among the prettiest, without plaits at the waist; skirt and body in one piece, of buff goat's hair cloth, cream color, trimmed with blue velvet, bright Mexican tint. This dress is of two side piece at the back continued to the skirt, fifteer inches. wide at the bottom; the velvet is narrow border-to all the edges, and round the bottom of the skirt; blue velvet buttons ornament the pockets

and front of the dress.

2. The crystal tunic is of two colors and two materials—under the dress of gray popular, body cut square, and skirt cut together in princess style, without plaits at waist, tunic opens at each seam, edges trimmed with ruching; it opens at the side and shoulder convenient for nutting the sides and shoulders convenient for putting

3. The bonnet is the head centre of attrac-3. The bonnet is the head centre of attraction among the fair sex. This season they are of a light and coquettish style. The empire is to be succeeded by the panela, the gipsey aurora, &c. The panela is of white crape, trimmed with violet ribbon and jet and straw ornaments, the crown loose and curtain of a harrow border of lace, front depressed a la Mary Stuart. Another of white lace, orange colored ribbons, white satinges amine flowers covered with mat. The Marjessamine flowers covered with mat. The Margaret hat is to supersede the Oxford. It is larger, made of straw or leghorn, trimmed with velvet and cameos. Round cloaks are to be worn this summer, and talmas and double capes, scolloped out at the edge and bound with material to match the dress. Raimoral skirts will be abaudoned except in bad weather-in good, cambrid skirts, fluting trimmings, are to come Very pretty skirts are of goat's hair, striped with black and white. Short sacks of velvet and cloth, or egg fringe, will be worn. Sic

A Supplement to an Act

Passed the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, relating to Billiard Saloons, &c., in the counties of Delaware and Chester, extending the same to the counties of Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren, Tiogs. Potter and McKean

to be found in this part of the State.

Be it enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. That the provisions of the first

DYERS & WOOLEN FACTORIES for the better regulation of billiard rooms, bowl ing saloons and ten pin alleys, in the counties of Chester and Delaware, approved the 13th day of April. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, be and the same are hereby extended to the counties of Erie, Crawford. Venango, Warren, Tioga, Potter and McKean; provided that no license, however obtained, to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, when used for the sale of any such liquors in any of the places described in the second section of said act, or other places where bagatelle tables or other contrivances or devices for any games of hazard or address are kept, shall be available to the party so using it, as a defence to any indictment for a nuisance or for selling such liquors without license, but shall be declared null and void by the courts before which he same shall be tried, nor shall the penalties imposed by said section operate as such. · Approved March 16, 1866.

The act thus extended to Warren and the other counties named in this act, reads as follows . SEC. 1. It shall not be lawful for the licensed keeper, proprietor or owner, or the superintendent or marker of any billiard room, be loon or ten pin alley, in the counties of Chester and Delaware, knowingly to allow or to permit any minor to be present in such billiard room, bowling saloon or ten pin alley; and any keeper, proprietor, owner, superintendent or marker of such billiard room, bowling saloon or ten pin alley, knowingly allowing or permitting any minor to be present therein, shall, upon conviction there-of in the court of quarter sessions of the said county, be punished by a fine not less than the amount of the license, nor more than five hun-dred dollars; and the said licensed keeper, pro-

prietor or owner shall forfeit his license. SEC. 2. No person licensed to keep a restaurant or eating house or to sell spirituous or mult liquors, shall establish upon his premises a billiard room, bowling saloon or ten pin alley, shuffle board or other like game, directly communicating with or to the passage which shall lead through the public bar-room, eating room or other place of public resort on the premises, under the penalty of ten dollars for every day such, communication shall be allowed, to be recovered as debta under one hundred dollars are recoverable, one half to

NSOLVENT NOTICE.—In the matter of the application of A. J. & E. R. Webster for the benefit of the insolvent laws:

Take notice, that A. J. & E. R. Webster, of Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa., have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for the benefit of the insolvent laws; and that the Court has fixed upon the fourth Monday of May next,

March 30, 1866.-ap 11 TRUSSES .- "Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" TRUSSES.—"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss'

I cures rupture, frees the cord from all pressure: will never rust, break, limber, chafe, or become.filthy, (the fine steel spring being coated
with hard rubber); spring made any power required; used in bathing, fitted to form; requires
no strapping; cleanest, lightest, easiest, and best
Truss known. Send for pamphlet.

I. B. SEELEY, Sole Proprietor,
ap11 66 * 1347 Chesnut st., Phila'a, Pa.

WANTED.—Agents—\$75 to \$100 per month, VV for gentlemen, and \$35 to \$75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense. Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only \$20; making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. BOWERS & Co., office No. 225 south Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. April 11. '66.-1m

DEAD SHOT Jan. 17, 1866.

NEW GOODS



VAN NAME &, , WICKHAM'S

. 1 . 1 74 . 37 . 1 Tioga, Pa.

W E have received a new and well selected stock of Goods which we are salitime very VV stock of Goods which we are selling very low for Cash or ready pay.

Good Yard Wide Sheeting for25 " Heavy " " "

OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION. We also keep constantly on hand a choice

GROCERIES, FLOUR, PORK, &c.

it very low figures.



John A. Roy,

DEALER IN

medicines, chemicals, soaps, PERFUMERY, GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, PAINTS. VARNISHES, DYES, COLORING MATERIALS.

PURE WINES & LIQUORS

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES. All selected with great care, warranted to be FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES,

and bought in such quantities that they can al-THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Quality is of the first importance in medicine. Prices reduced to suit the market. These are the mottoes at

ROY'S DRUG STORE.

Always call before you purchase elsewhere. The stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYES, & COLORING MATERIALS

s without doubt the most complete and extensive to be found in this part of the State.

SUPPLIED WITH DYE-WOODS BY THE CASK, AT WHOLESALE

PRICES. The stock of glass is also extensive, comprising Window glass; all sizes, French glass for Pictures, Mirror glass plates for old frames,

Flint glassware for the table-Such as Goblets, Tumblers, Cream Pitchers, Spoon-Holders, to, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Lantern Glass, in fact, it is impossible to enumerate. All sorts of atticles made of Glass and sold at Drag stores; can be found at Roy's.

Roy's stock of pure Wines and Liquors for Me. dicinal purposes has long been known to the physicians of this county. These Liquors are of the purest and best quality, selected with great care, and expressly for medical use. Perfamery and

SODA & CREAM TARTAR, SALERA. TUS, GINGER, NUTMEGS, SPICES. CLOVES, PEPPER, WRITING PAPER, INK. PENS. PEN-CILS, YANKEE NOTIONS AND

FANCY GOODS. CRYSTAL KEROSENES

a pure and reliable article, perfectly safe to use. Lasts much longer than the poorer qualities. It will be sold at Roy's as cheap as the cheapest.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully and accurately compounded from pure and reliable medicines. Orders by mail promptly attended to NEW GOODS & NEW ARRANGEMENT. All persons indebted to C. L. WILLCOX are nyited to call and settle within ten days.
Wellsboro, April 11, 1866.

CANVASSERS WANTED, at \$200 per month.
We want reliable agents, (none other,) male and female, to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the U. S., to sell the Phohas fixed upon the fourth Monday of May as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man at two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will buy. It is bound like an around, our man two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will be around the two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily will be around the two o'clock P. M. of said day, as the time for ily each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of the family. Nothing like it ever published, and no work that agents can sell so readily. Old canvassers and others should send for irculars and terms. It is necessary to have con ies of the work to canvass with; price by express, \$2 50, \$3 50 and \$7.00 (3 styles); money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted. Address BARTLESON & CO. April 11, '66,-2m 611 Chestnut st., Phila.

> A GENTS WANTED!"—\$175 per month.
> Something entirely new. The Photograph Case and Family Record. This is a great opportunity for enterprising persons to make mo-ney. It is an article of which the public have felt the need. It retails at a low price, and its beauty and utility are universally acknowledged. The success which has attended its sales, warrants the assurance that one can be sold to almost every the assurance that one can be soid to almost every family. We are prepared to show that we have since No.
> All letad terms.
>
> April '66 Manuf's, 614 Chestnut st., Phila.

POLLAK & SON, Meerschaum manufactu TOR LICE on Cattle and Horses, harmless to animals, but death to lice. 'Mix it with an 'squal quantity of water when it is applied. Sold at ROY'S DRUG STORE, warranted genuine. Send stamp for circular. Wellsboro, Pa. | Pipes \$6 to \$80 each.

Gardening.

THE undersigned, a practical and experienced Gardener, offers his services to those who may wish work of that kind. He also undercands landscape Gardening in all its branches, cands tat the Barber Shop over the Post Office, Wellsboro.

JOHN GISIN.

April 11, 1866. CAUTION!—My wife Lydia Ann, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring of trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Delmar, Apr. 11, '66-* Wx. ROBERTSON, JR.

REMOVAL.—MRS. A. J. SOFIELD has re-moved her Millinery Rooms to the building opposite the Post Office, where she is now receiv. opposite the rust outer, where suc is now received by guods from New York.

Bonnets & Hats repaired and cleaned in the

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted on the estate of Morris Knapp, deceased, late of Lawrence township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them to ALVAH KNAPP,
Lawrence, April 11, 1866.-6t Adm'r.

OTICE.—Whereas my wife Mariah Gott has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, this is therefore to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAMUEL C. GOTT. Rutland, March 25, 1866.-11*

fore existing between P. C. Horg and H. S. Warring is this day dissolved by mutual consent. P. C. HOIG,

Wellsboro, April 2, 1866.-api1,3t

STOWELL IR. having purchased the interest of P. C. Hoig, the business will be conducted under the name of H. Stowell, All descriptions of marble work executed to

the entire satisfaction of customers. MONUMENTS OBELISKS AND HEAD

of the latest and most approved styles. We will also furnish to order,

We intend to do our work in a manner that will defy competition. H. STOWELL, JR., & CO.

Of Showing its condition on the morning of the first of April, 1866. U. S. Bonds on hand,
Notes Discounted,
Due from National Banks,
Expense account
Revenue Stamps,
Legal Tender Notes on hand
Pirst National Bank, Wellshore, notes on hand
National and State Banks notes on hand,
Cash Items 3,120 W 1,018 15

\$257,546 99 Capital Stock, Circulation, Surplus Fund.. Discount, Interest and Exchange,...

J. L. BOBINSON, Cashier. Subscribed before me this 2d day of April, 1866. K. C. SIMPSON, Notary Public SSOLUTION .- The partnership heretofor existing between the subscribers in the gro-cery and provision business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are

> D. A. STOWELL. ap 4

OF ten inch or thirty horse power, in running order, for sale by E. BAYER, April 4, 1866.* Tioga, Pa.

will be prepared to furnish the farmers of Tioga county with fresh ground Plaster, as soon unavigation opens, at their mill near Mansfeld. C. H. OWENS & CO.

the Board. By order of the Board. J. L. KINGSBURY, See'y.

Farmington, March 27, 1866. ETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of William L. Soule, late of Farmington, deceased, those indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to JOHN C. ROBB, Adm'r.

New Drug Store.

DICH & GILBERT have opened a Drug and Chemical Store on Main Street, one door be low Dr. Mattison's Hotel, in the Borough of Knoxville, where they keep on hand a full assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. good article of medicinal Wines and Liquors-Prescriptions carefully prepared. Knozville, March 26, 1866-3m

NEW SPRING GOODS!!

OT having a big stock of OLD GOODS to show off at suction, I am enabled to take advantage of the present low prices, and am resdy to supply the public with a splendid stock of NEW SPRING DRY GOODS. LATEST Styles, purchased to accommodate this mar-

Particular attention is directed to my de sirable stock of Ladies' DRESS GOODS. Alpaccas, Poplins, Prints, Delaines, &c., &c.

GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS

and CAPS. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &. at prices to suit the 1,000,000, at Osgood's

April 4, 1866.

best manner and most approved styles. Wellsboro, April 11, 1866-4t

ISSOLUTION.—The co partnership hereto.

Notice.

THE School Directors of Wellsboro, will engage one male, and two female teachers, for the Summer Term." Applications in writing with the certificate of the applicant, will be received until Wednesday, April 18.
R. C. Siupson, Sec'y. E. J. PURPLE, Pres't.
Wellsboro, Apr. 9, 1866.-11

Wellsboro Marble Works.

STONES,

MANTELS, TABLE TOPS, SODA

FOUNTAINS and all kinds of work pertaining to the business

H. Stowell, JR. }

H. S. WARRING,

Wellsboro, April 2, 1866. Quarterly Report

\$257,546 99

in the hands of William Roberts, who will carry on the business at the old stand.

WM. ROBERTS, Wellsboro, March 19, 1866.

A STEAM ENGINE

DLASTER! PLASTER!-The undersigned

Mansfield, March 28, '66-tf

Notice. TEACHERS & WOODMEN. - The School Directors of Charleston will meet at the Young School House, on Wednesday, April 25th, at 9 o'clock A. M., to let the getting of Wood for at 9 o'clock A. M., to let the getting of Wood for next winter school; and 1 o'clock P. M., same place, to hire Teachers for next summer schools.

Revenue Stamps for contracts can be had of

Farmington, April 4, 1866 .- 6t*

AT REDUCED PRICES. Great Inducements to the Public

Added to which I am offering a large and splendid stock of

old stand, Welleboro, Pa. C. B. KELLEY.