

This is cut in summer, stacked on the ground, and when the marsh is frozen over, is removed for home use or sold in the lumber camps.

Sportsmen will find plenty of game, in the shape of the prairie chicken, which around the borders of the settlements are very numerous and quite tame. When dressed they weigh about three pounds, and the flesh has the color of fresh beef. If larger game is preferred, it can be met with in the forests of the northern part of the State, where bear and deer abound, and, with the valuable fur-bearing animals, are extensively hunted by both Indians and whites.

I was in several of their wigwags—but a description of one will answer for all. Small poles are cut, and bent so as to form a semi-circle, thatched with wild grass, and often covered with skins or pieces of bark. The fire is built in the middle of the lodge, the smoke passing out of an opening at the top. The food of the Indian consists wholly of meat, and this is prepared for future use by cutting it in thin slices, and is then dried over the fire. The dress of the men is made of tanned deer skin, and each one generally has a blanket furnished him by our Government. That of the squaws is mostly of clothes purchased from the traders in exchange for furs. But the paposes often are dressed pretty near no way; and the older ones are sometimes in the same condition. No person who has seen them use five or six kinds of paint on their faces at once, will complain if civilized ladies do use a little occasionally; and no white lady would complain of a hard lot, if she knew by experience the lot of the Indian women. At the time of a removal, for instance, all the camp baggage will be piled on their little poles, and to complete the load a big Indian will ride on the top of that, while his faithful better-half is trudging along on foot, with one or two paposes strapped on her back.

XXIXth Congress--1st Session.

March 9. The Senate passed the loan bill by a vote of 32 to 11. A bill to fix the amount of national currency in circulation at \$300,000,000, was introduced. In the House, resolutions expressing confidence in the President came up, and were postponed two weeks. Various resolutions calling for the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis were introduced and referred. After the morning hour, the Civil Rights bill came up on the question, "shall the bill pass, the President's objections to the bill notwithstanding?" and passed—yeas 122, nays 41. The Speaker then introduced a law of the land. The passage of the bill was greeted with great applause on the floor and in the galleries.

We cut short our usual summary, and give place to the following proceedings, which are of very great importance to soldiers. The debate took place upon a resolution to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to protect soldiers and sailors from frauds at the hands of claim agents.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. I ask the consent of the House to say a word or two for the purpose of giving notice to the soldiers throughout the country of a fraud which is being perpetrated upon them by these claim agents.

I have recently received numerous letters from soldiers in Illinois, who inform me that their claim agents in Washington are sending them circulars promising them fabulous amounts in the shape of bounty and land warrants. They inform the soldiers that they are entitled to large sums as bounty, and to land warrants for 100 acres of land, and ask them to send their signatures and other documentary proof. Now, sir, I desire to give notice to the country that these claim agents in the city of Washington, as a class, are a set of infernal rascals and cheats, utterly unworthy to be trusted.

The SPEAKER. A claim agent, named George E. Lemon, called upon the occupant of the chair, asking authority to refer to him in the prosecution of his business, which permission was positively refused. Circulars were however sent over the country, using the name of the Speaker of the House as a referee for this agent; and the chair is every day engaged in answering letters of enquiry from soldiers and others, and informing them that he never gave any authority for the use of his name in that manner.

The resolution was agreed to. On the 10th, the bill to refund to this State \$800,000 expended in raising troops for war purposes, was passed by the Senate.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On the 11th inst Mr MANN offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Clerk of this House is hereby requested to send the President of the United States, the Clerk of the Senate and to each Senator and Representative in Congress from this State, a copy of the concurrent resolutions, requesting Hon. Edgar Cowan, United States Senator from this State to resign.

Which passed, yeas 52, nays 30. The "Democrats" voted no without an exception. This shows that that party has fully adopted the orphan Senator, for which everybody who wishes the country well will be much obliged.

The Legislature voted to adjourn on the 12th. The important general legislation of the session may be stated as follows: Repeal of the tax on real estate for State purposes. The restoration of the Susquehanna fisheries. The education of soldiers' orphans, for which an appropriation of \$300,000 is made.

The disfranchisement of deserters from the army and skulkers from the draft. An act prescribing the manner of voting at elections. Of course this does not include all the general legislation of the session. The legislation however, was chiefly local and private.

GEN. GEARY fought gallantly in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from Leesburg to Gettysburg, and afterwards under Sherman from Missionary Ridge to the surrender of Johnson in North Carolina. General Clymer has fought in all the important battles from his refusal to arm the State in April, 1861, through the numerous campaigns of his party resulting in various draft riots, thousands of skulking deserters, the denial of suffrage to soldiers, &c., until the finally attained the chief command of Harrisburg on the 5th inst. The people of Pennsylvania may have a decided choice between two such soldiers to fill the position of Governor. Vote as you like but vote for Geary!

Franklin Repository.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1866.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, let us strive to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—A. LINCOLN—MARCH 4, 1865.

CIRCULATION 1,800.

FOR GOVERNOR.

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

JAMES M. SCOVILLE, President of the New Jersey Senate, lately united with the Copperheads in that body to prevent the election of an United States Senator in place of Mr. Stockton, ousted.

This may be called taking the lightning express train for oblivion. Poor Scoville!

"CONSCIENCE MONEY," or money unlawfully taken from the Government and returned in a fit of penitence, is almost daily received at the Treasury Department. This is peculiar to the present time. When the "Democracy" had the public purse; they stole like the forty thieves; but never a dime of "conscience money" found its way back into the Treasury, that we recollect of.

REVERSED.

The passage of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto, a mere mention of which we made last week, has been received with great rejoicing everywhere in the North. The joy arises not so much from the wished-for check to Executive dictation, as from the fact that by means of this righteous measure, all men are made equal in the Courts of the United States and of the States respectively.

In other words, being born with a black skin does not make the individual so born incompetent to purchase, own, and convey real or personal property.

The law abolishes all distinctions which have existed in the South relative to the perpetrators of high crimes. In other words, penalties are to be imposed without distinction of color. If a colored man commits murder, he is not to be burnt at the stake, or tortured to death, but is to be dealt with as the law directs where the criminal is white.

The Civil Rights bill does not touch the question of suffrage, as some of the unscrupulous Copperheads sheets declare. It only puts all men on an equal footing before the law.

A white proprietor, employing a colored man or woman, cannot refuse to pay him or her wages, with impunity. The negro may sue his employer and enforce payment.

The object of the law is noble. It is a blow at false distinctions of class, and a new guaranty of the inalienable right of every man, rich or poor, high or low, white or black, to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The President vetoed the measure, deeming it unconstitutional. Congress reconsidered it, and passed it over his veto by much more than the constitutional majority.

It is understood that the President has declared his intention to enforce the law, in so far as it depends upon him. This is right.

Meantime, the friends of freedom and equal rights owe a very great debt of gratitude to Congress. The passage of this measure is second in importance only to the Emancipation Proclamation.

The semi-rebel papers in this Congressional district are "deeply affected" by the straightforward course of Hon. S. F. WILSON. He voted for equal rights in the District of Columbia; he voted for the Freedmen's Bureau bill; he voted for the Civil Rights bill; and when it returned vetoed, he voted to veto the veto. He also voted to oust Dan Voorhess, the Indiana Copperhead, who was elected by shameless fraud. He also voted to oust James Brooks, who was elected by use of the naturalization papers of dead Irishmen and Germans; and to replace Brooks with William E. Dodge, a true patriot and an honest man. Every one of these votes is a source of irritation to our Copperhead cotemporaries. They froth, and foam, and threaten. They propose to give him "fits," when the prospect is that they will go into fits themselves.

Now are our cotemporaries so dumb as not to see that Mr. Wilson is doing precisely what he was elected to do? He was elected with a special reference to this very question of reconstruction. The friends of a stable peace knew him as a man with the stiffest kind of backbone; and backbone is in great demand just about these days. Looking back, we can recall no vote of ours which gives us more satisfaction than that we cast for STEPHEN F. WILSON.

The complaint made against Mr. Wilson by the common enemy, lies against his faithful reflection of the popular will, their desire being that he should further the designs of the men who combined against him in 1864. That's what's the matter.

A "National Johnson Club" has been organized in Washington. Its President is Montgomery Blair, than whom, with one exception, there is not a bigger political scoundrel alive. One of its Vice Presidents is Senator Sausbury, of Delaware, than whom there is not a man of more brutal instincts in public life. As Executive Committee there are ex-Mayor Barrett, of Washington, Wendell, whose name is a stench in the nostrils of all honest men. Besides these, we notice a dozen noisy Copperheads. That Club will be more fatal to Andrew Johnson than the Fejee club was to Capt. Cook.

The Freedmen's Bureau is something more than its name indicates. It is intended to protect and benefit not only freedmen but all refugees from poverty brought on through the war, without

distinction of color. And those who, in the passion of ignorance, denounce the measure, will be surprised and shamed to know, that more white persons have been fed and cared for under its operation, than blacks. The truth is, the Bureau is intended simply, and only, to mitigate the calamities of war, whether those calamities have come to white or black. And it is an indisputable fact, that even starving traitors have received rations from the officers of the Bureau. This fact, alone, ought to commend the Freedmen's Bureau to the sympathizers with rebellion.

The New York Tribune celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its publication, by adding one-third to its former size and donning a new and beautiful vignette and new type. Of late it had published supplements about three times a week, in order to meet the demands upon its columns by correspondents and advertisers. We chronicle this evidence of prosperity with more than ordinary satisfaction. A bolder, more thoroughly independent, and vigorous paper, does not exist. In fact, it is the only one of our great dailies which dares to speak out upon any and all questions without regard to Mrs. Grundy. With all his faults, HORACE GREELY is a brave, true-hearted man, and confessedly the foremost journalist in America.

At last we have a candid admission from the Copperheads that all their blarney and cry about the "nigger war" and "abolition tyranny," raised and noisily maintained during the war by their journals and orators, was all bosh and unmitigated falsehood.

Of course this admission was rather inadvertent than candid, for it came to be made as follows: President Johnson has issued a proclamation in which he cites the Constitution in large doses, to show that secession was a crime which called for the putting forth of the war power of the Government for its suppression, and closes with the final "Whereas, The policy of the Government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated."

Upon which the Copperhead papers set up in harmonious concert as follows: "The President has issued a Peace Proclamation, which is eminently Democratic in every sense of the word. It takes his position from the facts," &c.

Much obliged to you, gentlemen! We all the while insisted that you were trying to deceive the people, when you declared that "Lincoln and his hireling soldiery" were prosecuting the war unconstitutionally and by acts of usurpation.

GARRET DAVIS made a long speech against the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto, in the Senate. In closing his speech, he declared that, if the bill became a law, he would do all in his power to destroy the Government.

Exactly so. "Rule, or ruin," is the motto of the "chivalry" still. We are now awaiting the indignant responses of the Copperhead sheets to this threat of treason, uttered by one of their Senators. Speak out. Are you in favor of such talk, or not? If not, say so. If you are, keep silence.

However, Garret Davis only gives words to his acts during the rebellion. He did all he could to overthrow the Government. Can he do more?

The progress of reconstruction in the South may be guessed at from the following toast given by a Maj. Walthorn, at a firemen's anniversary celebration held in Mobile, Alabama, on the 10th instant: "I simply offer the health of a distinguished gentleman. I give you, therefore, sir, Jefferson Davis, the soldier, statesman, and patient prisoner. Our tongues may be mute, but our hearts are with him."

The city is, that the bodies of such fellows are not with Davis—in prison. If any man is in a hurry for the reconstruction of States engineered by such politicians, he had better go South.

We see it stated that certain "Conservative Republicans" propose to hold a State Convention at Pittsburg, in June, to nominate Senator Cowan for Governor.

Good. The people have Cowan's political death-warrant ready. If he wants it read on the 10th day of next October, let him run lashed with Hiester Clymer. Mr. Clymer would have the worst of the partnership, though.

It is said, though we can hardly credit it, that Senator Cowan does not like the composition of the "National Johnson Club" lately got up in Washington. Blair should put a little more mud into the mass. That would comfort the Senator.

In 1860 the "Democrats" of Connecticut made a most desperate effort to defeat Buckingham, Republican, for Governor. But Buckingham was elected by 560 majority. Hawley gets about the same majority.

NEW YORK MARKETS. Corrected weekly by FITZGERALD & TRACY, Commission Merchants, 28 South Wm. St. N. Y.

Flour, sup. s. bbl. \$4.00 @ 4.15
Flour, (family) 3.75 @ 3.90
Wheat, No. 1 bush. 2.30 @ 2.40
Barley, 1.90 @ 2.00
Oats, 1.20 @ 1.30
Corn, 72 @ 85
Rye, (fresh) 80 @ 95
Butter, 48 @ 58
Lard, 16 @ 22
Cheese, 11 @ 22
Tallow, 11 @ 22
Hops, 35 @ 41
Beeswax, 20 @ 25
Wool, 60 @ 70
Flaxseed, per bushel 2.40 @ 2.70
Clover Seed, do 4.50 @ 4.60

FOR SALE—A brown horse, six years old, well broke, sound and kind. Also, two sulkeys, in good order. Any or all of the above will be sold on credit, if desired, with interest and approved security. Enquire at the Bingham Office. Wellsboro, April 18, 1866.—St.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between P. C. Hoig and H. S. Waring is this day dissolved by mutual consent. P. C. HOIG, H. S. WARING. Wellsboro, April 2, 1866.—apl13t

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Just opened. The subscribers wish to inform the public that they are MANUFACTURING THEIR CLOTHING

BETTER MADE UP than any ever kept in a country Store. They give a large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS which they will sell cheaper than any other store in this county. Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. NAST & AUERBACH, Next door to Roy's Drug Store. Wellsboro, April 18, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons against purchasing a note drawn by me to Simmons & Henderson, for one hundred dollars, due the 1st of February, 1867, or near that time, dated February 5, 1866. Said note was obtained from me through falsehood and fraud, and I have a just defence against said note. WILLET E. MALKINS. Westfield, April 18, 1866.—3w-15cp

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—Notice is hereby given to bridge builders, that the repairing of the upper bridge in the village of Blossburg, near the foundry, where the road crosses the Tioga river to Liberty, and the building of a new span of said bridge, supposed to be some 75 to 80 feet long, and to be of the plan of the bridge near Galick's mill, will be let on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, on Thursday the 20th day of April, instant, by the Commissioners of the county of Tioga. Plan to be exhibited on the premises, and sealed proposals will be received up to that time. M. ROCKWELL, E. S. SEELY, E. HART, Comm'rs. Wellsboro, April 18, 1866.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed an Auditor to make a distribution of the money collected in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Benson, at his office in Wellsboro, on Friday the 11th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. NICHOLS, Auditor. Wellsboro, April 18, 1866.—3t

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF TIOGA COUNTY.—Gentlemen:—In pursuance of the 43d section of the act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House in Wellsboro, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1866, being the first day of the month, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and select, viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific attainments, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for the three years succeeding; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the 49th and 40th sections of said act. V. A. ELLIOTT, County Superintendent of Tioga County. Mansfield, April 18, 1866.—3t

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—Collectors of State and county taxes for 1866, are hereby notified not to collect the State tax, having been repealed by the act of 4th March, approved March, 1866. Where collections of said tax have been made, the Collector is authorized to refund the same. M. ROCKWELL, E. S. SEELY, E. HART, Comm'rs. Wellsboro, April 18, 1866.—3t

CAUTION!—My wife Lydia Ann, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. Delmar, April 11, '66.—W. ROBERTSON, Jr.

REMOVAL.—MRS. A. J. SOFIELD has removed her Millinery Room to the building opposite the Post Office, where she is now receiving goods from New York.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted on the estate of Mrs. Knapf, 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

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the grocery and provision business, on this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of William Roberts, who will carry on the business at the old stand. W. A. STOWELL, D. A. STOWELL. Wellsboro, March 10, 1866. ap 4

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

PLASTER! PLASTER!—The undersigned will be prepared to furnish the farmers of Tioga county with fresh ground Plaster, as soon as navigation opens, at their mill near Mansfield. C. H. OWENS & CO. Mansfield, March 28, 1866.—6t

LETTERS 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. ROBE, Admr. Farmington, April 4, 1866.—6t

NEW GOODS & NEW ARRANGEMENT. All persons indebted to C. L. WILCOX are invited to call and settle within ten days. Wellsboro, April 11, 1866.

A. B. EASTMAN, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist. Would inform the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that he has fitted up a desirable suite of rooms over John R. Bowen's store, No. 1, Union Block, where he is prepared to execute all work in his profession, with a promptness and style that will enable him to offer superior inducements to those requiring dental operations. All work warranted, and at reasonable rates. Please call and examine specimens. Wellsboro, March 21, 1866.—1t

ATTENTION SOLDIERS.—I will meet all soldiers or sailors who have served in the army or navy of the United States and hold honorable discharges from the same, who are desirous of entering lands under the late amended Homestead act, at the following named places, at the time specified, for the purpose of furnishing papers for entering the same: A. S. KELLY, Cherry Flat, at the house of S. Kelly, April 23d. Covington, Covington Hotel, April 24th. Blossburg, house of R. Farr, 25th. Mansfield, Stage House, 26th. Tioga, house of Eli Farr, 28th. Lawrenceville, house of Clark Glosson, 27th. Skeddadlers and deserters need not apply. HIRAM D. DEMING. Wellsboro, April 18, 1866.—2t

PARSON'S COLUMN.

I AM NOW OFFERING BARGAINS IN

French Cambrics, French Prints, English Prints, American Prints, French Ginghams, English Ginghams, Plain Alpacaes, Plaid Alpacaes, Striped Alpacaes, Plaid Poil de Chenes, Chenie " " Figured " " Melanges, Poplins, Challies, De Laines, Plain Wool De Laines, Sun Umbrellas, Shawis, Sacques, Ladies' Cloths, Black Silks, Spring Coatings, Spring Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c., &c., &c.

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French Cambrics, French Prints, English Prints, American Prints, French Ginghams, English Ginghams, Plain Alpacaes, Plaid Alpacaes, Striped Alpacaes, Plaid Poil de Chenes, Chenie " " Figured " " Melanges, Poplins, Challies, De Laines, Plain Wool De Laines, Sun Umbrellas, Shawis, Sacques, Ladies' Cloths, Black Silks, Spring Coatings, Spring Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c., &c., &c.

French Cambrics, French Prints, English Prints, American Prints, French Ginghams, English Ginghams, Plain Alpacaes, Plaid Alpacaes, Striped Alpacaes, Plaid Poil de Chenes, Chenie " " Figured " " Melanges, Poplins, Challies, De Laines, Plain Wool De Laines, Sun Umbrellas, Shawis, Sacques, Ladies' Cloths, Black Silks, Spring Coatings, Spring Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c., &c., &c.

French Cambrics, French Prints, English Prints, American Prints, French Ginghams, English Ginghams, Plain Alpacaes, Plaid Alpacaes, Striped Alpacaes, Plaid Poil de Chenes, Chenie " " Figured " " Melanges, Poplins, Challies, De Laines, Plain Wool De Laines, Sun Umbrellas, Shawis, Sacques, Ladies' Cloths, Black Silks, Spring Coatings, Spring Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c., &c., &c.

French Cambrics, French Prints, English Prints, American Prints, French Ginghams, English Ginghams, Plain Alpacaes, Plaid Alpacaes, Striped Alpacaes, Plaid Poil de Chenes, Chenie " " Figured " " Melanges, Poplins, Challies, De Laines, Plain Wool De Laines, Sun Umbrellas, Shawis, Sacques, Ladies' Cloths, Black Silks, Spring Coatings, Spring Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c., &c., &c.

French Cambrics, French Prints, English Prints, American Prints, French Ginghams, English Ginghams, Plain Alpacaes, Plaid Alpacaes, Striped Alpacaes, Plaid Poil de Chenes, Chenie " " Figured " " Melanges, Poplins, Challies, De Laines, Plain Wool De Laines, Sun Umbrellas, Shawis, Sacques, Ladies' Cloths, Black Silks, Spring Coatings, Spring Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c., &c., &c.

French Cambrics, French Prints, English Prints, American Prints, French Ginghams, English Ginghams, Plain Alpacaes, Plaid Alpacaes, Striped Alpacaes, Plaid Poil de Chenes, Chenie " " Figured " " Melanges, Poplins, Challies, De Laines, Plain Wool De Laines, Sun Umbrellas, Shawis, Sacques, Ladies' Cloths, Black Silks, Spring Coatings, Spring Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c., &c., &c.

French Cambrics, French Prints, English Prints, American Prints, French Ging