

Hester Clymer.
As Mr. Clymer is the Copperhead candidate for Governor, it will be well to look at his record while he was in the Senate of this State during the Rebellion. Soldiers, Union men, honest Democrats, read and judge for yourselves.

We quote from the *Legislative Record* of 1864, page 23, as follows:

Mr. Graham offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania urge upon the Congress of the United States the propriety of increasing the pay of officers and privates of the army and navy, the officers twenty-five and privates one hundred per cent.

On the question, will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution?
The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Kinsey and Mr. Donovan, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington, and Penney, Speaker.

On the 9th of April, 1863, a bill was introduced in the Senate allowing Pennsylvanians in the naval service the right of suffrage. This bill was strenuously opposed by the Copperheads. At the time when the bill was introduced, Mr. Clymer took a conspicuous part, and a test vote had with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, CLYMER, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lambertson, Latta, McSherry, Montgomery, Reiley, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

On the 6th of January, 1864, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, we copy from page 16 of the *Legislative Record*, of 1864, as follows:

Mr. Lowry offered the following resolution:
Resolved by the Senate, That the thanks of the loyal people of Pennsylvania are due, and are hereby tendered to Gen. U. S. Grant, for the services of gallant services and glorious victories resulting in the liberation of the faithful Union people of East Tennessee from a military despotism more galling than ever was that of Great Britain.

In the question, "Will the Senate proceed to the second reading of the resolution?" the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington, and Penney, Speaker—16.

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The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866.

CIRCULATION 1,800.
FOR GOVERNOR
MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Gov. CURTIN has signed the bill to disfranchise deserters and skeddaddlers from the draft. We guess, that settles the Constitutional hash.

Two weeks ago we noted the declarations of several rabid Clymer papers below the mountains, to the effect that Gov. Curtin would not give his support to Gen. Geary. The *Bellefonte Press* is authorized by Gov. Curtin to say that he is now, and has from the first been, a firm and unconditional supporter of the nomination of Gen. Geary, and shall, so far as in him lies, advocate his election. This disposes of one more Copperhead lie.

THE ABUSE OF MEYER.
"Has Hell broken loose?" asked a friend the other day.

Our readers will bear witness that we have abstained from violent denunciation and abusive reference to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. We have criticised his action freely, as was our privilege, and dissented from his policy, as was our duty as a friend of free and stable government. Believing him to be demoralized, and untrue to the principles to which he subscribed, and upon which his election to the Vice Presidency was made, we have contented us with a simple statement of the fact without comment.

But Andrew Johnson cannot justify the free abuse of the pardoning power which he has exercised and still continues to exercise. Contrary to the oft-repeated sentiment of Shakespeare, the quality of the mercy which Mr. Johnson dispenses, is very badly "strained." By his wholesale pardon of traitors, he has forestalled legal action, and in some sort made treason appear in the guise of a venial crime.

Worse than this, the objects of his latitudinarian mercy have taken their pardons in their hands and at once engaged in a violent crusade against the Government itself, receiving the clemency of the Government, and turning upon it like tigers!

Worse still, because more unjust to society, he has done a very large business in pardoning counterfeiters, mail robbers, and murderers. It is not stating it too strongly, to say that counterfeiting currency and robbing the mail may now be prosecuted with comparative impunity. The courts may do their duty,—arraign, try, convict, and sentence; but Andrew Johnson advertises a large store of pity for such offenders, to which they are invited to come and freely and unstintingly partake. While these things so remain, there can be no decrease of crime. For crime is only decreased by the absolute certainty of punishment on conviction.

There is a point whence the road to clemency diverges widely, and leads downward to sympathy for crime. It would be hard to say that Andrew Johnson has taken this divergent road; but if we judge him by the common standard, that is the inevitable conclusion.—Look around you to-day, reader, and tell us, if ever before in your term of life you knew crime so bold, and rattle, and shameless. Arson, robbery, rape, murder, and apoplexies thereof, are the leading crimes of the time. The crimes once limited to populous places with a changing population, are now domesticated among us in our little hamlets, away from the great thoroughfares of the country.

"Has Hell broken loose?" asked our friend: No. But high officers have so trimmed down the magnitude of crime, rendered the avenues of escape from punishment so broad, that vice has taken a new lease of life, and impudently boards virtue wherever that modest quality shows itself.

Now, therefore, the universal question seems to be: What shall be done to check the fearful increase of crime? Moral culture would do it in time; but moral culture, in its nature, is a thing of degrees. We cannot wait for its slow reformation.

Had Mr. Johnson exercised his prerogative with care and judgment, probably the occasion for this question would not have arisen. But he has exercised it too lavishly. He began by declaring that treason should be punished, and made odious, and has ended in making treason semi-respectable. This led to other clemencies in the shape of minor crimes; and to-day it is a safer thing for a man to counterfeit the national coin, than it would be to take a joint nut from the market without leave, to save one's children from starvation.

The reason of this is, that the counterfeiter of coin is given to understand that he has a friend in Washington, while the pilferer of staples knows that detection means punishment.

Whether the President sympathizes with crimes or not, makes no difference. We have no idea that he would encourage the crime of counterfeiting by direct means. The point we make is, that he prostitutes his prerogative—from what motive we know not,—and thus indirectly encourages the vicious to prosecute their illicit vocations.

We charge upon Andrew Johnson's bad faith to the people, the terrible havoc crime is now making throughout the length and breadth of the land. We recognize in his abuse of mercy, not a tender heart and a just judgment, but a moral deterioration, through which

vice has parted with its hatefulness, and rampant crime with its menace of moral and social destruction.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.
The Soldiers' Convention, held at Pittsburgh on the 5th instant, proved to be the most enthusiastic gathering of the year. Upward of five hundred delegates, very many of them maimed and disabled, and nearly all veteran volunteers, were present, representing all parts of the State.

The proceedings of this Convention were unusually significant. In York and Cumberland counties the Clymer party undertook to control the primary elections for delegates, and boasted of their success. They endeavored to smuggle in a delegation of "Clymer" soldiers, but got ashamed of it, we presume, as there appears no record of contesting delegations.

We receive the proceedings of the Convention too late for insertion in full this week, and so defer the publication of the platform until next week. The following resolution, however, will serve to give our friends the key note to the whole:

"Resolved, That this Convention is able to express its sentiments upon the whole matter of issues and candidates in four words, which may answer for our banners in the pending political campaign—GO GEARY GEARY VICTORY!"

The policy of Congress was endorsed in the strongest terms.

After the main resolutions were adopted, a Berks county delegate rose to oppose the resolution endorsing radical measures and radical men. Gen. Collins, of Philadelphia, asked him if he would abide by the action of the Convention. He prevaricated, and at last said that he would vote for Clymer.

Upon this two-legged soldier was deputed a committee to escort the gentleman from Berks county from the room. He went out quietly.

Five hundred soldiers in Convention, and only one Clymer man! Well, that is about the true proportion—we guess.

At last, good folks, we have a Government. The fact became manifest on the sixth day of June, instant; and we hope that the world, and the balance of mankind, have breathed freer from that memorable day.

Yes—we have a Government. A Government which finds leisure, amid the press of reconstruction duties, to take parental guardianship of the Province of Canada. When the bloody Fenians invaded Canada with an army of four hundred men, without cannon, ammunition, or commissary stores, with but few muskets, and no base of supplies, the President, unmindful of the good offices of Great Britain during the rebellion, issues his proclamation commanding the arrest and arraignment of the invaders.

Well, what of it? Right enough, of course. But we cannot avoid remembering that if it be right to arrest Gen. Sweeney, the Fenian commander, and bring him to justice for endeavoring to overthrow British rule in Canada, we radicals may surely be pardoned for insisting that the men who were lately invading Pennsylvania with an army of 120,000 armed men and 200 cannon; who burned Chambersburg and robbed the entire country—we radicals and fanatics may be pardoned for insisting that these home traitors shall not make laws for us at present.

Listen, Andrew Johnson: You must not be inconsistent. If you arrest and try the Fenian leaders as public enemies, you must arrest and try the rebel leaders for treason. Or do you try Gen. Sweeney and his fellows that you may have an opportunity to PARDON them? Such a stretching after opportunities for the exercise of Executive clemency, may be pardoned to a man who looks upon a difference of opinion as a greater crime than treason.

The Copperhead papers in this District are abusing Congressman Wilson most vigorously. That is to be expected. No man ever represented this District more faithfully than he. If you will be at the trouble of examining the proceedings of Congress you will find his vote recorded on every important measure, and always on the right side.

He has given the closest attention to business, so that he has never been behind his seat when a test vote was pending. More than this, he has heartily seconded Andrew Johnson's proposition to make treason infamous, and to give his votes helped to conduct traitors to a "back seat" in the work of reconstruction. We call that a good record.

The sympathizers with treason are invited to bring on their bears. Mr. Wilson, by the universal consent of the Republicans of his District, will take care of them, whether they be full-bloods or only half breeds.

We see that the Copperheads are making desperate efforts to get up meetings of soldiers in favor of Hester Clymer. Why not? By all means go ahead.—There are the deserters; the Canadian refugees from draft oppression; every skulker; every man who left the service at the tail end of a court martial; all these can be convened, and get up a big meeting in favor of Hester Clymer, "the Vallandigham of Pennsylvania"—as his own home organ dubs him.—"Certainly. If not, why?"

"Behold," said the brazen reflector of a hanging lamp, "how brilliantly it illuminates this dull appendage of a lamp." This reminds us of the late glorification of one Dieffenbach, formerly editor of the *Clinton Democrat*, by himself, or by some dazed friend. He claims not to have tarnished the light of his countenance upon the editor of the *Republican* for many years.

The only time we ever heard of Dieffenbach, as an editor, was by the way of Bowman in the *Republican*. We have heard of him as a contractor, but nothing that will bear repetition.

Wonder if it's true, as reported, that the Life Insurance agents of Washington have refused to insure the life of President Johnson, because they cannot make out his "policy"?

Admiration of, and veneration for, Wm. H. Seward, has never been one of our weaknesses. A man of very great ability as a diplomatist, he has never exhibited any of the shining qualities of sound statesmanship. He is more than any other American publicist, the creature of present and varying circumstances. He never goes before, as a leader, and never lags behind as a follower, of public opinion. When, during the first year of the rebellion, in responding to serenades in his honor, he continually said: "My friends you will hear very great good news within sixty days"—he revealed the superficial nature of his sagacity.

Therefore, when we read his late speech at Auburn, we are not disappointed to find him forgetful of the nature and magnitude of the late contest. He thinks the rebellion was not much of a shower; that everything is going well; that the President and Congress are not at loggerheads; and, to repeat the language of the New York Post, that "everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high!" So, while not fully agreeing with the *World* in its harshness, we give its comments upon the speech alluded to, as something in the nature of justice. It said:

"The power of impudence, the utter absence of any perception of the value and beauty of truth, the jaunty ignoring of the past, the self-adulation, like that of a venter of patent pills, the contempt for the soberest facts, the election that both sides are the strongest element of political success, mark the speech which Mr. Seward has recently made at Auburn."

The *Tribune* says that out of its one thousand Republican exchanges not ten sustain "my policy."

We don't know of one Republican paper which sustains the policy of pardoning rebels, counterfeiters, mail robbers and murderers. We don't know of one which asks for front seats in the national councils to accommodate traitors.—We hear that there are twenty such papers in this Commonwealth. Will someone send us a copy of one?

Is it not a little singular that the Clymer party, which fought the enfranchisement of soldiers in the field, tooth and nail, now demands that deserters and skulkers shall not be disfranchised?—Do these hypocrites expect to escape damnation?

The Senate has passed the House Reconstruction resolution, amended as to the third section, by a vote of 33 to 11.

We are in receipt of a neatly printed and vigorous paper on the right side, published at Laporte, Sullivan county, by Brewster & Ingham. The *Free Press* deserves the active support of the Republicans of Sullivan, and we hope it may receive it.

Agricultural Meeting.
At a meeting of the citizens of Tioga county, June 6, 1866, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural society, in compliance with a resolution passed at a previous meeting, the following officers were chosen for the purpose of organization: President, Col. J. A. Elliott, of Cherry Plains; Vice Presidents, Robert Campbell and Jno. Dickinson, of Delmar; Secretary, W. A. Nichols, of Wellsboro.

The committee, appointed at the last meeting for the purpose, made their report, which was adopted, as follows:

The undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose of reporting a plan for the permanent organization of a county fair, respectfully report, that they would recommend the adoption of the constitution and by-laws which formerly governed the 'Tioga County Agricultural Society,' for government of the society proposed to be organized.

"That in the opinion of this committee, permanent officers should at once be elected, consisting of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer in the county, a Treasurer, Secretary and Marshal; who shall hold their offices during the coming year; and that it is advisable for this meeting to convene at some place of meeting of the next County Fair."

"Your committee are further of the opinion that a 'track' should be arranged for the benefit of horses on exhibition, by inducing by this proposition to encourage horse-racing, betting on the speed of horses, but merely for the purpose of showing all the good qualities of stock on exhibition at the Fair."

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
N. A. ELLIOTT.

The meeting then proceeded to elect permanent officers for the coming year, with the following result:

President—Col. N. A. ELLIOTT, of Jackson; Vice Presidents—E. B. Garretton, of Jackson; Col. Oldroyd, of Ruland; Lafayette Gray, of Sullivan; William Linn, of Ward; John Irwin, of Sullivan; J. H. Glick, of Bloss; Richard Y. Dean, of Corning; Apollis Pitts, of Richmond; E. T. Bentley, of Tioga; Simeon Power, of Lawrence; Enoch Blackwell, of Nelson; James Tabbs, of Ocoee; Charles J. Bond, of John; E. B. Harrington; Moses Lee, of Chatham; James Brown, of Middlebury; O. H. Wood, of Deerfield; I. Plank, of Brookfield; Burdett Beach, of Chazy; Ambrose Cole, of Westfield; S. X. Sellings, of Gaines; George Jones, of Wellsboro; J. H. Glick, of Bloss; J. B. Doane, of Morris; Peter Green, of Delmar; John Bailey, of Charleston.

Treasurer—John L. Robinson.
Secretary—W. A. Nichols.
Marshal—Captain Morgan Hart.

Executive Committee—F. D. Bunnell, Robert Campbell, John Pierson, B. F. Kelly, Wm. Townsend, Hiram Brooks.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the President be empowered to call a meeting of the officers of the Tioga County Agricultural Society, at such time and place as he may deem proper, for the purpose of transacting the business of the society, by giving due notice in the two county papers.

Resolved, That the President and Vice President be empowered to fix the place, at their next regular meeting, for the purpose of transacting the business of the society.

Resolved, That the Marshal have authority to appoint two assistants.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in both county papers.

Adjourned. N. A. ELLIOTT, Pres't.
W. A. NICHOLS, Secretary.

[For the Agitator.]
Col. Gregg at Whitneyville.

On Saturday evening (June 24) Col. Theodore Gregg, late commander of the 45th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, addressed a large audience of ladies, returned soldiers, and others, at his own peculiar style, the Colonel first gave a condensed history of the regiment, from its organization to its disbandment. His remarks in relation to the regiment were very brief, but were remarkably clear and comprehensive. Members of the regiment, who were witnesses of, as well as participants in its history, expressed much surprise at the meagerness of accuracy, as to dates, localities, &c., with which all were supposed to be well acquainted. His descriptions of the principal men and battles through which the varying fortunes of war led us, and of his own experience as a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, were very vivid and forcible—carrying us back in memory to those terrible days of suffering, danger, and death!

With the instinct of a soldier and patriot, the Colonel loved his country, and its defenders, and hates its enemies, wherever they are. He spoke briefly, but with graphic earnestness, of the services of his comrade and friend, General Geary, who had served in Mexico, as well as during the late rebellion.

The Colonel's impetuous temperament and his profound hatred of disloyalty, rendered his invective against Mr. Clymer very bitter. It would have taught the would-be Democratic Gov-

ernor a good lesson, to have heard a soldier's opinion of the class he represents.

Go ahead, Colonel; the "boys in blue" are with you! The gallant Geary, who led us to battle, instead of staying at home and throwing the weight of his influence to keep others from going to the rescue of the country, in her great peril, made it a special business to care for and protect, as well as command his soldiers; Geary, the gentleman, patriot, statesman, and soldier, is our man.

Captain Whitney presided during the lecture. The house was very crowded. Many were outside, listening through the open windows. Good order prevailed during the entire address, which lasted nearly three hours. Bursts of applause and roars of laughter frequently interrupted the speaker. A good proportion of the assemblage were returned soldiers; many of them members of the 45th Regt., who had gathered from all quarters to see and hear their old commander.

"FRANK."

A communication relative to lotteries will probably appear next week.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Tioga, June 1, 1866:

Compton R. H., Cuyler John, Curtis Laura J., Galkin, A., Childs Laura J., B., Constable J. A., Fleming Thomas, Garbutt Henry H., Kohl Miss Mary, Strait O. C., Van Campen Jared, Wilbur Daniel C.

Any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertisements," give the date of this list, and pay two cents for advertising. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

SARAH M. ETZ, P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY BALL.—W. R. COLES, having completed his spacious new hall at the corner of the lot at Stony Fork, will open the same for a grand Fourth of July Dance, which the pleasure-loving public are invited to attend. Good music in attendance. Bill, \$2.50.

Stony Fork, June 13, 1866.—St.

Thomas Harden,
WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Tioga County, that he is now receiving great additions to his stock of Merchandise which consists in a small advance from cost. His stock consists in:

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS, of various styles and colors, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, LADIES' CLOTHS, TREBLES, SATINETTES, KENTUCKY JEANS, suitable for men and boys wear.

TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELLING, TABLE SPREADS, CARPETINGS, AND OIL CLOTHS, RIBBONS, BLONDES, HOSIERY, YELLS, AND NOTIONS.

Amongst the Domestic Goods will be found a great variety of Brown Mullins, at prices from 12 to 25 per yard. Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Denims and Tickings at various prices. Also a great variety of READY MADE CLOTHING.

Please call and see for yourselves. June 12, 1866. THOS. HARDEN.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on the 30th of May last, A DARK RED COW, with black nose, black bag, and a small piece out from her left ear. Said cow was regularly branded with the letter 'A.' Any person who shall give me such information as shall lead to her recovery, will be suitably rewarded. JOHN KELLY.

Morris Run, June 13, 1866.—St.

GROVER & BAKERS
Elastic and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.

GENERAL AGENCY, 28 Lake street, Elmira. Local agents supplied at factory prices, and new agents wanted for unoccupied districts. Cuts, a large stock of Sewing Machine, For circulars address THOS. JOHNSON, General Agent of G. & B. Sewing Machines, June 13, 1866.—St.

NEW FLOUR, GROCERY, AND PROVISION STORE.

Monroe & Carvey,
Are ready to furnish customers with FLOUR, COMMON TO BEST, PORK, HAMS, MACKEREL, WHITE FISH, CODFISH, AND PRIME GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Next door to Kelly's store. Wellsboro, June 13, 1866.—St.

KNOW'ST THOU
ABOUT THE
NEW CLOTHING STORE.

IN WELLSBOROUGH?
A NEW STORE OF THE BEST
READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, UMBRELLAS, and a fine assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

has lately been opened.

The talk is, that at said store Goods are selling TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER than at any other store in the country.

IT WILL PAY
everybody to go there and examine the assortment of

Announcements.
E. T. BENTLEY, of Tioga, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

VICTOR CASE, of Knoxville, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

C. E. YELL, of Liberty, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

ROYAL WHELER, of Lawrenceville, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

Rev. MYRON ROCKWELL, of Jackson, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

BENJAMIN VANDUZEN, of Chatham, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

WM. C. RIPLEY, of Richmond, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

D. L. DEANE, of Delmar, will be a candidate for Register & Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

PETER V. VANNESS, of Ruland, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

CAUTION.—My wife Henrietta having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are forbidden harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM PETERS.
Middlebury, June 6, 1866.—St.

WANTED.—5,000 bushels of oats, 1000 bushels of corn, for which the highest market prices in cash will be paid. To be delivered at their mills on RULAND creek, Charleston, Tioga co., Pa. L. C. BENNETT & NEWHALL, June 6, 1866.—St.

FOR SALE.—All kinds of lumber, shingles, and lath, at the lowest market prices. Also, a new and well assorted stock of goods, which we can sell cheaper than any establishment in Tioga county.

At Bennett's Mills, Hill's creek, Charleston, Tioga co., Pa. L. C. BENNETT & NEWHALL, June 6, 1866.—St.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted upon the estate of John Anderson, late of Liberty, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same will present them to

JEEREMIAH ALEXANDER, Liberty, June 6, 1866.—St.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned in making any purchase of a bond made by the Commissioners of Tioga county, No. 222, and payable to O. L. Butts, on interest, annual, at \$300, and payable in three equal annual installments, the first coming due October 1st, 1867, as the said bond has been stolen, if not burned in his house. O. L. BUTTS.

FLOUR FROM CHOICE WHITE WHEAT. Buckwheat, flour, corn meal and feed, always on hand. Call at the Charles H. Russell's, buying your flour and feed. I can make it an object for you to buy. May 16, 1866.—St.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Jas. W. Fulkerson, late of Liberty, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same will present them to

CHAS. STOCKWELL, Adm'r. MARY E. KELT, June 6, 1866.—St.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—THE PRESS.—Advertisements have been pronounced "unobjectionable" by the medical faculty. A physician who advertises a valuable remedy to fifty people in his private practice, and of all "diseases," but it is benevolent, humane, or just? Who is to be responsible enough to discover what will prevent, or cure, or alleviate human suffering, is bound to make it known, through every channel of the press, to the world, and with his remedy, he sends forth the seeds of human suffering, in consequence of a new remedy having been introduced in relation to the treatment of the most common and fatal diseases, and, therefore, thousands upon thousands of individuals have been benefited thereby to an extent beyond all estimate. In the West, India, China, Australia, and South America, Hester's Bitters are now recognized as a safe and reliable remedy, the best and most valuable safeguard against epidemics, and the most efficacious remedy in cases of General Debility, and the only diffusive stimulant entirely free from noxious ingredients.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.—The machinery of a first class muley saw mill, boiler, engine, and all fixtures complete, and in first rate order. Also a portable engine of twelve horse power nearly new. The above property will be sold cheap, for cash or approved paper. Apply to the agent of the Morris Run coal company, at Morris Run, at Bloomsburg.

May 30, 1866.—St.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons against purchasing a note drawn by us to Cassius A. Henderson, for two hundred dollars, due the 1st of February, 1867, or near that time, dated February 3, 1866. Said note was obtained from us through the fraud and fraud, and we have a just defence against said note.

J. M. KEENEY, G. A. KEENEY, Keeseville, June 6, 1866.—St.