

not strikingly evident. But the Superintendent who is engaged visiting schools day by day, and who is receiving almost uniformly the warm-hearted welcome of the teacher, and the earnest and thoughtful attention of the children, while he carefully observes their development and measures their progress, and then talks to them seriously, though pleasantly, occasionally pointing out with a humorous story, that he may make the more lasting impression on their tender minds—he feels and knows that as surely as vegetation is refreshed by the gentle rain drops, and stimulated to more vigorous growth by the warm sunshine, so surely the children are benefited and induced to greater exertions and higher and better resolves by the instruction to which they listen with such earnest attention, and receive with such implicit confidence,—he realizes, that by the teaching and the pupils, if not always by the parents, his labors are appreciated.

Public Sentiment. A feeling of opposition to the county superintendency, which has existed, though to a limited extent, since 1854, culminated last winter in the election of a few positions for the abolition of the office. This feeling has resulted more from misunderstanding than from anything else. The friends of the office, who are the majority, have been obliged to defend the superintendency, defended it in a firm but friendly spirit; an explanation showing the merits and comparative cheapness of the office was published in the county papers, raised the salary from \$900 to \$1,000; and I think the result is, that at this time the county superintendency is more popular in this county than ever before.

The great object of the county superintendency is longer school terms. This, with steadily increasing wages for a few years, would induce our teachers to remain long enough in the profession to acquire some degree of proficiency. Then, our children might reasonably hope to procure the education they so much desire, and which they so greatly need. The average number of months now taught, falls below it. It ought to be immediately increased to eight or nine, so that commencing in September, our schools might continue with little or no interruption till the beginning of October, and then, to meet the additional expense which this increase would involve, our people are a unit in favor of a State tax for school purposes, or a large increase of the State appropriation. We shall never be content to pay \$5 mills on the dollar for school now doing purposes. While other counties enjoy longer school terms and pay better wages, by raising one or two mills on the dollar. What we demand is, that the property of the county be so taxed, that the children of the State.

Summary of Labor. This report embraces a period of only nine months; so I cannot give statistics for the whole year. During the two years and three months that I have held the office of county Superintendent, I have held 76 examinations, mostly public, examined 863 applicants, granted 170 certificates; made 455 visits to the public schools, an average of 13 hours each, attended 22 district meetings, and 10 county meetings, spent 449 days in official duties, written 556 official letters, and traveled 431 miles on official business.

In concluding this report, I desire to express my sincere thanks to the School Directors and teachers generally for their uniform kindness and hospitality to me while I have been laboring among them. I am also under many obligations to the editors of our county papers for their generous publication of all my correspondence relating to Common Schools. To the 500 teachers with whom I have been associated as a co-laborer in the education of youth, I would say, God speed you in your noble calling; and I would also say to the 8,000 children under your charge: while of one and all, in an official capacity, I reluctantly take leave.

V. A. ELLIOTT, Co. Sup't.
Mansfield, June 2, 1866.

The Agitator.
WELLSBORO, PENNA.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866.
CIRCULATION 1,650.
FOR GOVERNOR
MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The New Jersey "Democracy" propose to ding Hon. Jack Rogers overboard. That disposes of one whale.

The dissolution of the Cabinet, at Washington is a fixed fact. It has been, in the main, a "dissolve" concern, for six months. Its dissolution was therefore natural.

TENNESSEE, through her Legislature, ratified the new Constitutional amendment on Thursday of last week. On receipt of the news, a motion was made in the House to admit Representatives from that State. It is probable that both Senators and Representatives from that State will take their seats before this paper reaches our readers.

Congress may adjourn to-day. A resolution to that effect passed the House some days ago. This, we apprehend, will prove to be a great error. It gives us pleasure to note that our member, Mr. Wilson, voted against the adjournment.

THE SITUATION.
It is said that every maternal crow thinks her crows the blackest. Every man regards his grief the deepest, his pains the hardest to endure, his life experience the most eventful, and fullest of hardships.

As with crows and men, so with nations. For eighty-six years we glorified ourselves. We were the freest, the happiest, the greatest, the most prosperous nation on the round globe. That is, we so announced ourselves.

Then came a great civil convulsion. Then came the war—the second war of Independence. Its proportions were gigantic. We all declared that no such war was ever before waged. Not so many men ever took the field before. It constituted an era in history. This, from our standpoint.

But the speculative philosopher, standing aloof from the din and smoke of conflict, away from its swirl of passion and excitement, saw differently. What did he see, and how did he regard it? Thus, and so: He saw that one thing happened alike to all organizations called nations. That the initial struggle for independence of outside dictation came to all. Then an interregnum, called peace, likewise came to all. Then a grand struggle for equilibrium came to all.

But the result is not common to all. Some perish in the second struggle, and the waves of history close over them and hide them forever. Others survive, renew their vigor, and figure grandly in the history of mankind.

The lesson is this: We who have lived to see the surrender of the South to the superior prowess and numerical force of the North—for that is the historical fact—regard the late war as the grandest of history. We say that no people ever passed through such an ordeal; none ever put forth such tremendous efforts, endured so much privation and hardship. This is a self-announced judgment.

But, in rendering it, do we not forget that some nations have perished in this struggle for equilibrium? We have emerged from a four years war, victorious over treason and monarchical tendencies, to all appearances. But had we perished? What then?

Who shall say that the trial of the nations which have perished in like conflicts was not greater than ours has yet been? Is it not probable that their trial was greater than ours has been?

Look at Europe. She is engaged in the conflict for equilibrium. Prussia against Austria, the result might be doubtful; but Prussia, Italy, France, Great Britain, and Prussia combined against Austria, the result must be political death to Austria. Thus the trial of that empire would prove greater than it could endure.

Let us not deceive ourselves. The hour of this nation's trial is not past. We are as an army which has taken the enemy's key position by assault. We have won the vantage ground by almost superhuman effort.

Still we resolve to keep what we have won?

That is the question. That is the question in its length, breadth, and entirety. It is the question upon which the Republican party joins issue with Andrew Johnson.

We but speak the plain, unvarnished truth, when we say that never, at any hour during the rebellion, has the nation been in such peril as it is in this day. War is not always clad in its robes of scarlet and gray. All conflict is war. We are in the midst of a voiceless war, yet it speaks louder to the reflective man than cannon, or the tramp of armed hosts.

Standing firm, as we stood for four years of open war, this peril will pass away without injury to Universal Liberty. So long as the front ranks stand firm and determined, the straggling of the cowards who crowd the rear ranks in this, as in other battles, cannot effect the destruction of the nation. Let them fall out if they desire that; nay, let them desert to the enemy if they choose that; as they leave we shall feel a mysterious renewal of vigor, just as a tree takes on more rapid growth by losing off its dead limbs.

We still believe, as we believed during the long night of war, that the gates of Hell shall not prevail against this nation. We still hold that the tri-

umphs of evil are brief and delusory, and the promise of eternal reward is to those who remain faithful to the end.

We have only to remember that the vaudling and mercenary fall away from all progressive movements. So, also, with senility, wearied out with long striving. These are the paupers of politics. They must be provided for as the paupers of townships and boroughs are provided for. They do not strengthen a party any more than paupers strengthen a community.

The work of securing the fruits of victory is for the vigilant and the brave. The attempt to squander those fruits may be left to traitors, renegades and mercenaries.

Everybody remembers the nice boy who cried because he could not eat his cake and keep it.

He is brought vividly to mind by the howls of the Coppery press about the State battle-flag reception in Philadelphia, July 4. It appears that General Geary, having fought through the war with honor and fame, was commanding a division on that occasion; worse than this, he was the recipient of a splendid ovation from the crowd as he passed along the streets. "Hence, these tears."

"Why was Mr. Clymer left out of the programme?" ask the Clymerites.

Because Mr. Clymer left the war and the soldiers out of his programme—that's why. Because Mr. Clymer opposed, with his "might and main," the organization of these grand regiments of battle-stained heroes. Because Mr. Clymer chose to stand opposed to the soldiers in every way during the war, choosing to eat his cake at home, reviling the war while he munched.

Doubtless Mr. Clymer sees his mistake now. We know of several more who smiled only when our arms were beaten down by rebels, who see their mistake. To these people we took occasion to say during the war:

"You will regret your present actions. When victory crowns our arms, you will fling your hats on high, hoping to be forgotten amid the general joy. But you will be mistaken."

And so it has proved.

The greatness of Copperhead leaders can be seen in their effort to justify Jeff. Davis's treatment of Union prisoners of war. A New Haven paper of that bad breed says that if Davis was responsible for the ill-treatment of Union prisoners, Mr. Lincoln was responsible for the ill-treatment of rebel prisoners. It then proceeds to say that in January, 1864, three rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, were frozen to death, and a number more were crippled for life.

The account stands, then:

Rebels frozen to death,..... 3
Union boys starved,..... 23,762

There are several boys at the Medical Training School for Feeble-Minded children who can beat that record.

The President sent in his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill No. two, to the House, on the 16th inst. The House at once put the question—"Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections?" and the bill passed, by a vote of 104 to 33. The Senate passed it by a vote of 33 to 12. And all this was done within one hour after the veto reached the capital.

That will do. Congress has a large quality of backbone. Three times three for Congress.

One Mr. Theodore Wright addressed the "Democratic" club at Lock Haven on the 4th of July. The "Democrat" publishes the speech.

He said that until Wendell Phillips should bring up a mulatto family, he ought not to preach popular equality.

Mr. Wright may not know that Wendell Phillips is married to a white woman. And while she lives, it is not probable that Wendell Phillips will marry. We understand the rule among Copperheads: to be quite the reverse—that is, in some localities. Perhaps the speaker was thinking of that.

We see that a negro has applied to the United States Court at Louisville for a copyright of a book of poems, entitled "To Columbiads," and dedicated to Lincoln, Grant, and Butler.

Now mark how the tenth-rate rhymesters of the South will howl.

But neither Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, nor Whitier, the poets of America, will take alarm.

A Clymer paper declares that Mr. Clymer will receive the full vote given to Woodward in 1863, and that he will be triumphantly elected.

Considering that Curtin had a majority of 15,325 over Woodward, we should say that Mr. Clymer's chance of election was rather slim.

The Connecticut and New Hampshire Legislatures have ratified the Constitutional amendment. The Johnson men in the Tennessee Legislature have acceded so that there is no quorum. Otherwise the amendment would be ratified there at once!

Ah, we remember; it was not long ago that the rebel members of the Tennessee Legislature seceded in order to defeat a measure recommended by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson ordered a new election. Will Mr. Johnson order a new election to remedy this new secession? Probably not.

The Tribune, and other papers, are making a great fuss about Mr. Seward's baptism into the church of St. Tammany.

There is nothing singular about it. Mr. Seward has been a confirmed sot for eight years. Like attracts like. Men gravitate to their places like the planets. So there is nothing strange about Mr. Seward's formal coalition with Tammany Hall.

The Republican Conventions of Ohio, Vermont, and Maine, omitted all reference to the President in their resolutions. The Erie Dispatch asks: "Who is the dead duck now?"

THE WAR IN EUROPE.
Late advices bring tidings of a great battle between the Prussian and Austrian armies, in Bohemia. The battle lasted twelve hours, when the Prussians succeeded in flanking the Austrians and routing them utterly. The Austrian killed and wounded are reported at 20,000, and as many more captured. The Prussian loss was also heavy.

On receipt of news of this battle, Louis Napoleon proposed an armistice, which, according to latest news, has been effected. It is said that Austria has ceded Venetia to Napoleon, who will hand it over to Victor Emanuel, King of Italy. It is generally believed that this ends the war in Europe.

RAYMOND, of the New York Times, has repudiated the coalition between the rebels and the President, said coalition being about to receive color and form at the Convention to be held at Philadelphia, August 14.

Probably the boy will have to be received back into the Republican fold; but take courage! it will be only for a little while. He is so slippery!

We have received the first number of the Johnson organ published in Williamsport, by whom does not yet appear. The editor is D. S. Dunham, of whom we seem to have heard in past times as the editor of a Lock Haven paper. Mr. Dunham, in his opening article, proposes to fight ultraism wherever he finds it, and to "fight the fight" within the Republican lines. We beg to assure Mr. Dunham that this is more of a shower than he supposes; and that if he expects to dodge between the down-pouring drops and keep dry, he will not realize his expectations.

The new papers of this color, everywhere, claim to be the "real, genuine, original Jacobs." However, the paper before us starts off with a speech by Senator Cowan. The editor has, probably, been asleep since 1861, and does not know that Mr. Cowan has not acted with the Republican party for about four years. He (the editor) also objects to Mr. Theodore Wright as a candidate for Congress, and proposes to substitute Mr. James Gamble. Mr. Gamble is something of a conservative of—Mr. Gamble's interests, we believe, and in what other respects he may be conservative we know not.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of the New York Times, and member of Congress, fears that Congress may invoke an insurrection of the people to sustain its policy. Mr. H. J. Raymond, do you not know that the people already sustain Congress in their quiet, orderly way? Don't you know, further, that, if you and your base fellows undertake to force "my policy" upon the country, you will be polished off in short order? Don't you know that the masses will never undertake another civil war until there shall be a clear field in the rear? They used to call you "the little villain;" you write yourself down an ass.

C. L. Vallandigham, Jesse D. Bright, and Charles J. Faulkner, are visiting President Johnson, with a view to the appointment of John B. Weller, of California, Secretary of War in place of Stanton.

Think a moment: Vallandigham was an open traitor during the war. Jesse D. Bright was expelled from the United States Senate on a charge of abetting treason; and Charles J. Faulkner was at one time an emissary of Jeff. Davis in Europe.

Suppose Mr. Johnson takes the advice of these men—can we hope to escape another terrible calamity?

The Williamsport Bulletin, alluding to the United States Senatorial question, recommends Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, for that position. Mr. Armstrong is a man of decided ability and culture, and would contrast agreeably with Cowan.

We have heard of nothing so appropriate and pat as the announcement that Dan Rice will be the Copperhead candidate for Congress in the 19th district. He is the best clown in the ring, and would faithfully represent his party if elected. Any other snake in his class would do it as well.

ANOTHER INVASION.—The Southern rebels are jubilant and unanimous over the proposed Philadelphia Convention. They are all going to "line" when they come there, and will "rebel" in Pennsylvania. And they will get Gettysburg road after it, too.—Jameson (N. Y.) Journal.

It is only the conclusion of Lee's pleasure excursion in 1863. He announced his intention to visit Philadelphia.

We agree with the New York Herald that most of the appointments being made by the President are loafers. But what else can the President do? He uses the best material he can find among the hybrids. Don't abuse a man for doing his best.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!—Every evening (Sundays excepted), at S. S. Spencer's, first door below Roy's block, Wellsboro, Pa. Parties wishing ice cream, can be accommodated at any time of day or evening. Price, 75 cents per quart. Table prices: Ice cream, 15 cents; with cake and lemonade, 25 cents. July 16, 1866.

PICTURES, PICTURES.—The subscriber respectfully calls attention to the fact that he has opened a Photograph Gallery in Tiooga, where he has been a short time for the purpose of making and delivering lectures for all who may desire them.

All kinds of photographs, and pictures, ambrotypes, &c., taken in the best style of the art.

A good assortment of cases, photograph frames, albumen, and all the latest improvements in photography. These desiring a good picture, will do well to give him a call soon.

Tiooga, July 25, 1866. W. CARRIE.

ESTRAY.—Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 12th instant, a yearling bull. The owner will prove property, pay charges and take him away. D. ANGELL.
Dersfield, July 25, 1866-30*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Trustee of the estate of J. & E. B. Webster, of Mansfield, who have been discharged as insolvent debtors; and all persons indebted to said insolvents or holding property belonging to them, are hereby required to pay and deliver back each sum of money and property due and belonging to said insolvents, to me; and all creditors are requested to present their accounts at an early day.

MITCHELL,
Wellsboro, July 25, 1866-4*

L. B. POWELL,
SCRANTON, PA.

GENERAL wholesale agent for the Celebrated PATENT PLATE PIANOS, manufactured by DECKER BROS., CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS, HAINES BROS' PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, and Treat, Linsley & Co's Melodeons.

Orders from Dealers and Teachers especially solicited. Address, L. B. POWELL, July 20. 118 Petrus Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

WELLSBOROUGH FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE AGENCY.
W. H. SMITH, GENERAL POLICY AGENT FOR TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

	Cash Capital.	Assets.
Homes, N. Y.,	\$2,000,000	\$3,589,812
Atlas,	2,000,000	3,800,437
Phoenix,	1,000,000	2,000,000
North American, Philad.,	1,000,000	731,000
Penn.,	600,000	600,000
Farmers' Mutual, Middle Penn.,	357,402 92	250,000
Wyoming,	250,000	250,000
Yonkers Mutual, N. Y. City,	600,000	600,000
Columbia Mutual, Lancaster, Pa.,	500,000	500,000
Globe Mutual, Life, N. Y. City,	500,000	500,000
N. Y. Accidental,	500,000	500,000
Travelers' Accidental, Hartford,	500,000	500,000
Squire's Life Assurance Society,	500,000	500,000

Non-Hazardous, Hazardous, and Extra-Hazardous Risk taken at reasonable rates. Policies Issued, and all Losses adjusted at this Office.

W. H. SMITH, Wellsboro, Pa. July 25, 1866-4*

TIOGA CO. COURT PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge for the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Royal Wheeler and Victor Case, Esq's, Associate Judges in Tiooga county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 10th day of July, 1866, and to me directed, for the holding of Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at Wellsboro, for the County of Tiooga, on the 4th Monday of August, (being the 27th day of) 1866, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables in and for the county of Tiooga, to appear in their own proper persons, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and returns, and to those persons of which their offices and in their behalf appoint to be done, and all witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons, are required to be then and there attending, and not to depart at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time, agreeably to notice.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office in Wellsboro, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

LEROY TABOR, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westfield Oil and Mining company will be held at the Petroleum house, in Westfield, Tiooga county, Pa., on Wednesday, August 8, 1866, at four o'clock P. M., to elect Directors and do such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. B. BREESE, Sec'y pro tem.
Westfield, July 25, 1866.*

THE ZETNA AND THE PORTLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS JULY 1, 1866.

Cash on hand in bank and with Agents,	\$267,320 09
United States Stock,	\$12,277 23
Real estate, unimproved,	50,359 05
State Stocks,	498,000 00
New York Bank Stocks,	734,170 00
Hartford Bank Stocks,	270,810 00
Milwaukee Bank Stocks,	159,000 00
Railroad Stocks, etc.,	278,007 50
Mortgage Bonds, City Co. & R. R.,	1,011,126 00
TOTAL	\$4,075,830 55

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted and not due,	\$221,236 35
Net	\$3,854,594 20
Income for last year (net),	\$2,933,399 94
Or a daily income of \$7,300.	
Losses and Expenses for same time \$2,644,234 30	
Total losses paid in 47 years,	\$19,127,410 06
viz: Fire, \$17,243,000 99. Insured, \$1,884,409 07	
Government and State Taxes paid,	\$179,178 34

Loss by Portland Fire July 4th.

The total amount covered by Zetna policies on property destroyed or damaged, is \$208,864, of which salvage will be about five per cent. Our total loss will not vary much from \$200,000, and is being promptly adjusted and paid. This sum is five per cent. upon the assets, a large but slightly exceeding our government and State taxes paid last year, or a proportion equal to a \$5,000 loss for a company of \$100,000 assets.

The necessity for insurance and the value of property, several large corporations, are forcibly illustrated by this fire. Several well known insurance companies are destroyed. Portland has a population of 35,000, was handsomely built, mostly of brick or stone structures—protected and screened with upwards of 8,000 shade trees—bounded on three sides by water—indeed, literally, almost rising from the ocean—and with a good steam fire department—yet it has \$10,000,000 of property consumed in a few hours, upon a holiday, when its people are least occupied—from the very insignificant cause of a contemptible fire cracker.

Remember the trifling origin of fires that sweep away in a few hours the earnings of years. Consider your best interests and give the Zetna agent a call, if you need proper insurance security. Policies issued at fair terms.

W. H. SMITH, Agent.
Wellsboro, July 25, 1866-4*

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

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

ROBERT J. HOOKER, of Jackson, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

BENJAMIN VANDUSEN, 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 Register & Recorder, 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 F. VANNESS, of Randolph, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

ISAAC PLANK, of Brookfield, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

HENRY S. ARCHER will be a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

JOHN Y. DONALDSON will be a candidate for the office of Probationary, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

JOSEPH DARLING, of Shippen, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

CLARENDON RATHBONE, of Liberty, will be a candidate for Probationary, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

JOHN Y. DONALDSON will be a candidate for the office of Probationary, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

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, 1866-1y.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER GOODS
At the People's Store, Corning, N. Y.

adapted to the wants of all classes; and as we laid in for a good stock just before the late advance in New York, we are now enabled to sell most of our goods at about

NEW YORK PRICES.

LADIES' SUITS,
and the finest line of
FRENCH MUSLINS AND ORGANDIES
ever offered in this market. We also have a nice assortment of
LADIES' SACQUES, TALMAS AND BASQUINES,
in cloth and silk, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
for men's and boy's wear, is kept very full, and on short notice and in the latest style.

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,
of every variety.
GINGHAMS,
ALPACAS, POPLINS, DELAINES,
CHALLIES, SUN UMBRELLAS,
JEANS, COTTONADES, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS.

Our facilities for BUYING GOODS are UN-
SURPASSED by any in this section, and we wish it understood that
We do not intend to be UNDERSOLD by any.

We tender our thanks to the citizens of Tiooga County, who have patronized us, and respectfully invite those who have never done so to call and see us. Store opposite the Dickinson House on Market Street, three doors west of the corner, and two doors east of Hungerford's Bank.

SMITH & WAITE,
Corning, N. Y., June 27, 1866.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the premises of the subscriber, in Delmar, on or about the 28th of June, ultimo, two bright red two year old steers. One of the steers has the end of one ear docked, and the other has large spread horns. Any information of the above steers will be thankfully received. M. W. WETHERBERE.
Delmar, July 18, 1866-3y.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WORK.—The pictorial book of anecdotes and incidents of the rebellion: Heroic, patriotic, romantic, humorous and tragical. Splendidly illustrated with over 300 fine portraits and beautiful engravings.

Work for, genial humor, tender pathos, startling interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless and alone among all its competitors. The valiant and brave hearted, the picturesque and dramatic, and the witty and the satirical, the tender and pathetic; the roll of fame and story, camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac and siege; startling surprises, wonderful escapes, famous words and deeds of men, and the whole painted in a masterly manner, are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner, as our historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.

This work sells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partisan works, and want something humorous, romantic and startling. We have agents clearing over \$200 per month. Send for circulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
507 Mitnor at, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Robert G. White, of Tiooga, has been placed in charge of tract No. 1590, and the parts of tract No. 1589, in the vicinity of Bab's creek, belonging to the heirs of Luke W. Morris; and all persons are forbidden trespassing thereon, under penalty of prosecution.

ELLISTON P. MORRIS,
805 Market st., Philadelphia.
July 4, 1866-6m

HUMAN HAIR MANUFACTURING.—By Mrs. U. C. Campbell, who is now prepared to manufacture on short notice, anything in the line of hair work, such as wigs, curls, tresses, braids, shampooing, dyeing, cutting, &c. Residence one door above Bigony's Hall, Wellsboro July 4, 1866.

NOTICE.
Edwin Dyer, ex. Anthony Schoder and Mary S. Schoder, his wife, Thomas B. Jacques, Samuel B. Jacques, Isaac and Jacob Schoder, ex. Samuel C. Jacques, Ellis Lewis, Robert G. White, and James Lowrey.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Tiooga county, August Term, A. D. 1865. No. 51.—*Breve de partition pendente.*

Notice is hereby given to the above parties to this proceeding in partition, that by virtue of the above writ of partition, an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises therein described, on Friday, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making partition at the valuation and appraisal of the said real estate, as in the said writ recited; and that any party who desires to be heard in opposition to the said partition, or to place the said parties can attend if they think proper.

LEROY TABOR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, July 4, 1866-0t

Farm for Sale.
THE undersigned having purchased a portion of the Thomas J. Berry farm, lying just outside the borough of Liberty, north and west of Crooked creek and Tiooga river, desiring to sell about eighty acres of it, on reasonable terms.

It is some of the best land in Tiooga valley; and for its quality and proximity to the railroad, and a good horse market, is one of the most desirable farms for a home in the county of Tiooga. The price will depend somewhat upon the amount of money the purchaser can pay at time of sale; yet if necessary time will be given for a portion, secured by bond and mortgage.

Also for sale a number of pleasant building lots, cheap.

C. H. SEYMOUR,
Tiooga, Pa.
July 11, 1866-3t

Bradford Reporter please copy and send bill to this office.

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