This last assault was stubbornly and furiously made, and as desperately repulsed as it was made. Yet, in spite of our defences, in spite of the strength of our position and the im-mense advantage of our artillery, we mense advantage of our artillery, we had suffered severely, and our ammunition was running low, and we could plainly hear their hoarse, ominous cry, in pick off the d—d artillery men," and fearfully was it obeyed, for a concentrated fire of full five thousand muskets belched their deadly consuming fire around the cone of that devoted knoll, where the brave gunners and their artillery horses were lined against the dark sky beyond. It was a whirlwind of death, cutting down and riddling everything before it; and in less time than I have taken to describe it, killed the brave Captain Atwell and the brave and chivalric Lieut. Edward Geary, the only two officers present, with twenty five of their men, and killing and disa bling forty-five out of forty-eight of their horses tethered in the neighborhood. It was the incarnation of slaughter; but the only wonder was that they had not done it sooner. It was a fearful hour. Our hearts almost stood still. Where was Hooker? Did he not hear the roar of battle? Surely he must hear its echoes, and come to our relief. It was a terrible moment; but the in-domitable Geary was equal to the issue. He stood like some stoic of old, unmoved amid the wreck around him. Assailed by six times his force; cutoff from succor, in the midst of an unknown country; his ammunition almost exhausted; one-fourth of his command sweltering in death around him; all his staff killed or wounded, and his heroic son, his first born, the embodiment of every noble virtue and manly promise, a mangled corpse near by; yet calm and undis-mayed he still rode unscathed along his weakened lines, encouraging and order-ing, and firing his men with his own indomitable pluck and resolution to stand to the last extremity. But why attempt this midnight scene

—its horrors and its mighty issues? It would require the pen of a Scott, a Napier, or a Hugo, to do it justice—to portray the deadly struggle through the long hours of that autumn night, when a nation's life hung in the balance— while a nation slept unmindful of the fact. To give the just meed of praise to the brave officers and men that there bled or manfully battled until the gray of morn; to tell how charge after charge was repulsed until our ammunition was exhausted; when we replenished from our dead, wounded and prisoners; how we watched hour after hour for the relief that came not, until the last car-tridge was exhausted, and we fixed bayonets to sell the last issue with cold steel; and how the enemy, baffled and foiled and kept at bay through the long night, had all his plans disarranged, and so lost the prize for which he made his swoop—for the stubborn, prolonged and unheard of resistance of Geary defeated his plans and saved the 11th corps from the combined assault intended; and how after hours and hours of dreadful struggle, the enemy hastily retreated just before day, leaving over a thousand killed and wounded, besides many hundred prisoners in our hands; and how, just after day, Generals Grant and Thomas, from Chattanooga, and Hooker and Howard, from Brown's Ferry, came on the battle field and congratulated Gen. Geary on his glorious and unpartle; how great was their surprise when they found that he had fought it single handed and alone, they supposing that Gen. Shultz had been dispatched with a division to his aid as soon as the first echo of the fight was heard the night before. Yes, all this would require greater space and ability than I can command, for I have not time to condense this article into its proper limits, for each moment as I write some new incident rushes on the mind and clamcere condolence of his superiors, as tendered him on that eventful morning, or of the frank and eloquent tributes paid then, and afterwards, by both Grant and Hooker, in which they freely acknowledged him to be the savior of our army, and with it, of all the mighty isborn and prolonged resistance consumed deserves not only enduring fame, but the honest gratitude of every patriot in the land, instead of, as in the subsequent battle of Lookout, being shorn of his just renown and assailed with political slander, or overslaughed by others, who played an inferior part in the dreadful fray; for the writer stood by his side in both of those fearful conflicts, and in and abused by Copperheads. the last, as well as in the first, can testify that on both occasions our success was wholly owing to the genius of his brain and the dauntless nerve of his single heart. He alone carried out the asofficer and alone on the mountain until the day was won. But he is as modest as he is brave, and suffers upstarts, who were not even under fire on those occa-I have not seen Gen. Geary since he

started with Sherman on his famous "march to the sea," and may never see cannot be still and see him unjustly assailed. Therefore, I beg you will give this a place in your columns, for, God knows, he is entitled to all the praise and place you can possibly give him.

We shall have to set our friend HAM, of the Wayne County Herald, right. We advocate the punishment of thieves, robbers, and murderers as a measure of public safety. There is not a man livwhom we bear malice. Yet we demand the punishment of every enlightened offender against the peace of society .-For such we have no forgiveness as a citizen, until their repentance is followed by reform. We suppose God punishes offenders without malice. We suppose He forgives offenders when they repent and reform. We try to do likewise. That's all.

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1866.

With MALICE toward none, with CHARITY for ALL, With firmness in the RIGHT, 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 hi widow and orphans, and to do all which may s and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselv and with all nations.—A. Lincoln—March 4, 1865.

CIRCULATION 1,650.

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

JUDICIARY.

For Associate Judges, VEIL,.....of Liberty. E. T. BENTLEY,.... of Tioga

COUNTY.

For Congress, Hon. S. F. WILSON, of Wellsboro, (Subject to the decision of the Conferees.)

For Assembly, Dr. W. T. HUMPHREY, of Oceola, JOHN S. MANN, of Coudersport, (Subject to the Conference.) Prothonotary, &c.,

JOHN F. DONALDSON, of Wellsboro. For Register and Recorder, DARIUS L. DEANE, of Delmar.

For Commissioner, PETER V. VANNESS, of Rutland.

For Auditor, ISRAEL STONE, of Delmar.

We are glad to note the prosperity of the Warren Mail, in its enlargement to the size of The Agitator. COWAN (not the Senator) makes one of the raciest papers in Pennsylvania. Here's to his further prosperity by the rule of arithmetical progression.

"Ye Democracie" have nominated Mr. THEODORE WRIGHT, of Lock Haven, as their candidate for Congress against STEPHEN F. WILSON. Mr. Wright tried it in 1864, and failed. He spent large sums of money without avail. He is a Copperhead of the purest breed, wealthy, ambitious, but not yery wise. It is a square fight, and will be desperately fought. Wright was defeated in 1864 by upward of 800 majority. The district gave 1987 majority for the Regive Wilson not less than 1500 majority next October. Bring on your bears.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM:

By the announcement of meetings fixed for next week you will see that the campaign is opened. ULet us have a quiet talk about it.

This is to be a fierce campaign. There will be hard words and hot contention; there must be victors, and there must be vanquished.

So we counsel every man to keep his passion well in hand. Mere passion is brutish. Be earnest—the earnester the better. Words, though harsh, must be tolerated. Violence there need be none. If there be any offered, let it be offered by our opponents. And if they offer it, resent it in such a manner as that it shall become dangerous to offer it again.

Our opponents are desperate. They do not bear defeat well. They threaten, who had, ignorantly or ironically, called they bluster, and bluff, already. We him a man of honesty and integrity. of a tree begrimed with the smut of bat nor bluster, nor bluffing, can deter us grades, depending upon the moral elefrom doing our whole duty as freemen. It is our duty to strike full and forcibly upon the front of treason. To do this, we must "strike down its allies!"

Call things by their right names .-Call traitors traitors, liars liars, and demagogues demagogues. Always call things, and men, by their right names. Mr. Seward calls the rebellion an "unpleasantness" between the North and ors for utterance. Nor can I relate the fortitude with which Geary bore up under the loss of his noble son, or the sinmen punished. Therefore do not be induced to copy Mr. Seward.

Our Copperhead opponents will not their dialect, which is a bad specimen in camp. of billingsgate, when they speak of, or sues hanging thereon; normention with just praise, the heroic and patriotic names that bore a part in that night;—but, suffice it to say, that Geary's stubto, us. They will call us disunionists, strongholds voted against the amendrebels called us thieves and murderers. the night, hurled back the rebels, baf- Yes-just as the leaders of the Copperfled and bleeding, and thus saved us head party called our Union soldiers from untold disaster; for all which he "Lincoln's hirelings," "thieves," and

robbers." How it is with you we cannot say.-Personally, we care nothing for such abuse. So long as horse-thieves, counterfeiters, libertines and traitors hate and abuse us, we are willing to be hated

So much for the philosophy of endurance under abuse. Now for the work.

And first—we may as well reveal one receive as many votes in this Congressional district as the Copperhead candidate for Congress. Rather, our opposions, to rob him of his just meed of nents do not intend that he shall receive so many.

For this reason: Mr. Clymer's defeat is conceded in the State. But he is to nor communicate with him again, but I be used to defeat, if possible, the Republican candidates for Congress in this district and two others.

The plan is this: Copperheads will say to Republicans: "Geary is a good fellow; he fought well. We will vote for Geary, if you will vote for our candidate for Congress."

Exactly so. No doubt there are hundreds of our opponents who would be glad to trade off Clymer to defeat STEing on the earth, good or bad, against PHEN F. WILSON. Andrew Johnson would be very glad to defeat Mr. Wil-

> To this we reply, that not only will Gen. Geary be triumphantly elected Governor, but Mr. Wilson will be reelected to Congress. And all this with-

Tioga Republicans do not trade off Why, asked Prentice, don't the planets cut off the comet's tail, when it passes among them? They all have publicans in the lower counties of the pill to take by rebels.

district can be cheated by these politi-

cal gamblers. Again: It is alleged, and we do not doubt it, that the Copperheads have raised the nice sum of \$200,000 to carry three Congressional districts in Pennsylvania.

This money will be used freely .-Whether it will be enclosed in Copperhead papers, and sent to those who are supposed to be groggy-kneed, as it was by Buchanan's satraps in 1856, we cannot say. But it will be used; and a great deal of it will be used in Tioga county.

We therefore commend to our friends in every election district, vigilance. If you find anybody on the fence, ask him to lend you five dollars; and we'll be bound, if you get the money, it will smell of copper.

Again: The Copperheads will endeavor to raise the cry of "Nigger."-They will try to intimidate some by calling them "nigger-lovers," and so forth. Personally, we don't object to that sort of thing. We "make no bones" about declaring that the negroes, so far as we know them, are better citizens than the Copperheads who fought against every effort to put down rebellion. We don't intend to be mealymouthed; but we'do say that neither negro suffrage nor negro equality, nor white suffrage nor white equality, have anything to do with this contest; and any man who proclaims to the contrary, is either an ignoramus or a knave. He can take either horn, or neither.

On the contrary, the sole question in sene between the parties this fall, is: Shall the Government be administered, and the laws made, by men who were true to the nation during the nation's peril; or shall the reins of power fall into the hands of the Southern rebels and their Copperhead allies?

And you, and every one of us, is called upon to give a straightforward and open answer to that question at the polls on the 9th day of October next. We are ready. Are you?

Up to this time nearly three-fourths of the expenditures of the Freedmen's Bureau were in aid of the poor whites of the South. Query: Do Copperheads object to feeding the poor whites of the South? In further evidence of this fact we give herewith an extract from the Houma (La.) Guard, in which publican State ticket last fall. It will a fine compliment is paid to Lieut. G. A. Ludlow, a citizen of Charleston, in this neighborhood. Read it:

"The sufferers from overflow in this parish "The sumerers from overnow in this parish have received one month's rations. This has been a very great relief to many a poor family that has been living upon the charity of others, who were but poorly able to give. Many of these families have been overflowed two years in succession. Lieutenant Ludlow, of the Bureau here comes in for a full share of the thanks of our people for the active interest he has taken in their behalf. The course pursued by the government officials towards our unfortunate fellow citizens, in contributing to their relief, and the unfeigned and active sympathy manifested in their behalf go further towards conquering the 'rebellious spirit of the South than all the battles that were

fought during the war." We suggest to our Copperhead exchanges that they might publish this testimony in favor of the Freedmen's Bureau, if they are not afraid to let their readers see it. Publish it.

A professional thief and gambler once brought a suit for slander, laying the damages at a high figure, against a man grades, depending upon the moral elevation of the subject.

We thought of this when reading in the last speech of Andrew Johnson his anathema upon "a calumniating and subsidized press."

He alludes to the press which advocated his election. The Republican press did vouch for Andrew Johnson as a man whose devotion to freedom and loyalty was profound. The press was mistaken. Hence, calumnious.

In 1864 the people of this Commonwealth were called upon to vote for or against an amendment of the State Conspeak of us softly. They will not change stitution giving soldiers the right to vote

> At that election all the Copperhead ment, as follows: Berks, Clearfield, Columbia, Elk, Fulton, Lehigh, Monroe. Northampton, Pike, and Wayne counties.

> We remember that the Copperhead paper in Wayne made an earnest appeal to its party to come out and vote against the amendment. They came out and gave 777 majority against the amendment.

Just now the advocates of the election of Mr. Clymer are beseeching the soldiers to vote for him. In other words -when the soldiers were carrying the musket in defence of the Government, soldiers were not fit to vote. We supsault on Lookout, and was, the senior fact, to wit: Hiester Clymer will not they cannot be coaxed or lied into voting the Copperhead ticket.

The New York World characterizes the Philadelphia Convention of Southern Unionists, now in session, as made up of the "mean" whites of the South. It is not more than fair to retort that the World's chief is one of the meanest whites in the North, and its party is like unto him. We remember how he once was very glad to get an introduction to South. That was in 1861. That was before he declared that he was in the market at any price equal to one's day's expense of the World.

The President, accompanied by Mr. Seward, Gen. Grant, and a military guard, is on his way to Chicago to witness the ceremony of the inauguration of the Douglass monument. At Philadelphia he made a speech, in which he used the personal pronoun one hundred and forty-three times.

The Southern papers say that the platform of the Bread-and-Butternut Convention is pretty good excepting that portion thanking the soldiers and sailors of the Union armies and navy for their services. That must be a hard FORESHADOWINGS.

in a grown grown and a second fire

If, after the President's order for the suppression of the Convention of Union men in New Orleans at all hazards, and the terrible and unprovoked slaughter of unarmed men which followed upon that order, there was needed further evidence of Andrew Johnson's apostacy and complicity with the rebels in the South, the general tenor of his speech in response to the committee of the Philadelphia Bread-and-Butternut Convention, at the White House on the 18th instant, would be ample. We have not to look far for evidence of his perfidy, in his utterances since the 22d of February last. But all that had gone before, hardly prepared us for the usurpations foreshadowed in his speech of the

18th. We have read that speech with care and now confess that we wish, either that it had never been made, or that we had never read it. It is the utterance of a recklessly bad man It falls upon the sense like some of the speeches made by the major fiends at the great council held in Hell by Lucifer. This man speaks as if he believed the people were sunk in the profoundest deeps of ignorance. He boasts of his life-long devo tion to the Constitution, in the teeth of his recent setting aside of the special guaranty of that instrument in the N. Orleans massacre. Heasks if any man against liberty since he was the alderman of a village. Mr. President: the question before the

people is not in reference to your many public positions-ranging from journeyman tailor to President of the United States. It is not your votes which afflict and alarm the true-hearted people of this country. Rather it is your reckless abuse of power which came to you through the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in whose place you are infinitely unworthy to stand. You have betrayed the trust reposed in you by a your friends and consorted with the enemies of free government. You have attempted to dictate to the people thro' their representatives in Congress what shall and what shall not be done. You have insulted the people by treating their delegates with scorn and contempt. You have disgraced the position you hold by appearing before the representatives of all civilized nations in a state of gross inebriation. But in addition to these things, you have set aside the guaranties of the Constitution, and given the Union men of Louisiana to the merciless knife and pistol of rebels who lately were in the field against the Government and the Constitution.

This incentive to massacre will never be forgiven by the masses who constitute the glory and strength of the country to-day, or by those who shall take their places in some future day. The historian of these times will record it as a sin unforgiven and not to he forgiven. It was atrocious, Andrew Johnson.~ Not "all the rain in the sweet heavens" can wash out the stain of that bad action. Not all the crocodile tears shed over the sight of degenerate Massachusetts and South Carolina walking into the Philadelphia Convention arm in arm, can wash out that stain.

But to the latest and worst evidence of Andrew Johnson's apostacy. We shall take but a single paragraph from the speech, premising that it looks less ugly apart from the context than in cor nection with it. In alluding to Congress the President says:

"We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumed to be, the Congress of the United States, but in fact a Congress of only a part of the

The italies are ours-the atrocious words Andrew Johnson's.

Now mark it: The Constitution expressly makes Congreess the Judge of the President. It alone can arraign and impeach him. Thus is he made the subordinate of the Congress which he characterizes as "hanging upon the verge of the Government." Mark it well; for either it is the shadow of meditated usurpation, or it is the babbling of a pot-house politician. We do not say that it is either. But wise men do not lock the door after the horse is stolen.-We say to the people in all candor that if they would avert the worst they must prepare for that worst. Stand ready .--Threats need not terrify, but they should

forewarn. In 1856 "ye democracie" advertised mass meetings in this part of the State under the motto-"Buchanan, Breckinridge, and free Kansas." We observe that they now advertise "Montgomery Blair, late a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet." This is a flattering deference to public sentiment hereabout, but we would mildly suggest that the sentence be modified to express the exact truth, to wit: "M. Blair, lately (kicked out) of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet."

By the way, this reminds us of a good hit made by Mrs. Fremont at Montgomery. She came down to Washington in 1861 to see the President about a tangle in the affairs of the Department of the West.

Old Francis P. Blair and Montgomery were present, and the old man told her she had better go back and attend to domestic affairs; adding: "We make and unmake men here." Mrs. Fresome of the "mean" whites of the mont, looking full at Montgomery, retorted: "Yes: I have seen some men of your make; and if you can't do better than that, you had better quit the business !"

> The punishment of renegades to principles is certain. At a late meeting of the Republicans of Westmoreland country, Cowan's home, he addressed a note to the Chairman of the meeting asking that he might have the privilege of addressing his old friends and neighbors. His request was submitted to the audience, and after due consideration was unanimously refused. The people decided that Cowan had forfeited the confidence and respect of his old friends, and disgraced the State. That was righteous retribution.

Peace is declared in Europe.

he people, the President has given the official dispatches of General Sheridan touching the New Orleans massacre, to the public. It now appears that the Tribune was right in asserting that Sheridan's dispatches were garbled and suppressed by the powers at Washington. We give one of his dispatches

here. It needs no comment: "

"Office U. S. Military Telegraph, Hoors. War Department, U. S. Grant, General, Washington, D. C.:
"The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th in this city, the more revolting it be-comes. It was no riot. It was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not ex-ELLED IN MURDEROUS CRUELTY BY THAT OF FORT PILLOW. IT WAS A MURDER WHICH THE MAYOR AND POLICE OF THE CITY PERPETRATED WITHOUT

THE SHADOW OF A NECESSITY.

"Forthermore, I BELIEVE 11 WAS PREMEDITArep; and every indication points to this. I re-commend the removal of this bad man. I be-deve it would be hailed with the sincerest gratification by two-thirds of the population of the city.

There has been a feeling of insecurity on the part
of people here on account of this man, which is or people here on account of this man, which is one so much increased that the surety of tife and property does not rest with the civil authority, but military.

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General Commanding."

All we have to add is this: General Forrest, the Fort Pillow Butcher, presided at a Johnson meeting in the Southwest, a few days ago.

The Geary Mass Meeting at Reading s reported to have been the largest over held in the State. This is bearding the lion in his den. It is said, and we have can point to a vote which he has cast no reason to doubt it, that Berks county will give a smaller majority for Clymer than it did for Woodward. The soldiers there are falling away from the old par ty line and girding up for Geary.

The truth is, that the Clymer leaders do not hope to elect Hiester Clymer.-They are disheartened and overloaded with his record. He is as distasteful to the masses of Pennsylvania as Vallandigham was in Ohio. He opposed the raising of men and money to put down the rebellion; he opposed the increase of the pay of the soldiers; he opposed the enfranchisement of the soldiers: generous people. You have cast off and the other day he said at a public meeting that he would not blot out a single vote or act of his public life during

> Quite a small dog among the Copperhead papers in the eastern part of the State, comes to the conclusion that Gen. Geary is guilty of every crime or charge laid at his door by small "dorgs," and which neither Gen. G. nor his friends deny. "We charge him" so and so, says this fellow, "and he does not deny t; therefore he is guilty."

> That is excellent logic. This same editor denounced Andrew Johnson as a Caligula and a beast less than two years ago. Johnson did not deny it; therefore Johnson is a Caligula and a brute. Ah!

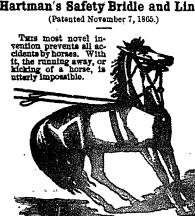
> EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been granted upon the estate of Phebe Huyler, late of Westfield, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and all claims against the same must be presented to
> HOLLISTER BAKER, Exec'r.

Westfield, Sept. 5, 1866-6**

THE Committee on Statistics, appointed at the Tioga County Soldiers' Convention, are requested to meet at Wellsboro, on Friday, Sept. 14, to make such arrangements as are necessary in order to accomplish the object for which they were appointed.

M. L. CLARK, September 5, 1866. - Chair'n of Com.

Hartman's Safety Bridle and Lines. (Patented November 7, 1865.)



MOST valuable article for all who drive horses. See "Agriculturist" for March, 1866. ommended by Wilkes, of the Spirit of the

Times; Bonner, of the New York Ledger, and many other celebrated horsemen.

The subscriber owns the patent for Tioga, Susquehanna and Bradford counties. Individual or township rights for sale, on favorable terms.

Harness makers who wish to make the lines for their customers who have individual rights will their customers who buy individual rights, will be dealt with liberally.

By a slight alteration, the safety lines may be attached to almost any bridle.

All persons are cautioned against making or using the bridle or lines, in the counties aforesaid,

without authority from the undersigned.
ROBERT C. SIMPSON. Wellsboro, Sept. 5, 1866-tf

Poor House. THE undersigned having been constituted by act of the Legislature Commissioners for the selection of a location and site for the erection of a Poor House for Tioga county, will receive proposals for the purchase of a farm for that purpose. The proposals will state the township and particular location; number of acres, improved and unimproved; the kind of buildings thereon and fences; the character of the soil, whether upland or alluvial; together with such other particulars as the owner may choose to set out. The selection is to be paid for, either in cash or by county obligations, as the county Commis-

sioners may elect.

Bidders will fix their lowest price, as no underbidding will be received. Proposals to be addressed to William Bache, Wellsborg, and endorsed "Poor House Proposals." They will be opened by said Commisioners on the 18th day of September next, and the selection made as soon thereafter as a proper examination of the different premises offered can be made.

WILLIAM BACHE,

T. L. BALDWIN, J. H. GULICK, J. G. PARKHURST,

August 29, 1866,-4t

Orphans' Court Sale. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Tioga county, bearing date the 27th day of August, A. D. 1866, the following described real estate, late the property of David Close, deceased, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, at two o'clock P. M., to wit:

A lot of land in Westfield township, Tioga co. Simmons, and on the west by other lands herein-after described and lands of A. B. Close; con-taining about 50 acres, known as the W. O. Tuttle

lot of Bingham lands. Also, all that other lot situated in the township aforesaid, and described as follows: Bounded on the north by lands of said A. B. Close, on the the north by lands of said a. s. plose, on the east by the lot above described and said lands of William Simmons, on the south by lands of Wm Simmons and Mintonye, and on the was by lands of — Mintonye and the public high way; containing about 12 acres. Terms, cash occurrention of sale.

E.S. SEPLEY,

Adm'r of David Close, dec'd.

September 5, 1866-4;

In obedience to the stern demand of TSTRAY. Strayed from the pasture of the Good News to Soldiers and their subscriber, near Munsfield, on Mouday, Au gust 27, two miled cows; one cherry red, five years old, straightish horns, mark of buttons on the horns; the other a light red cow, nine years old, with turn up horns, lettear partly off. Any information respecting them, or return of property, will be suitably rewarded.
GEORGE SLINGERLAND.

Mansfield, Sept 5, 1866-1t DRUGS FOR THE MILLION.

WEBB'S DREG STORE.—The undersigned respectfully appearance. od respectfully announces that he has assumed the entire control of the

DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE.

Second door below Holliday's Hotel, which he has fitted up for that purpose, and having largely increased his stock is now prepared to furnish his old customers and all others with

Real Test

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICINAL USE.

ment of this. Such as

B.

Horse and Cattle Powder, Coal Oil. Alcohol, Linseed Oil, Glass, Paints, Putty, Sponges, A great collection

of the best

OLU LIDEN WOLF TRY Perfumery Manufactured, Toilet Soaps of various kinds, and good quality, Tobacco

and Cigars of the most approved Brands always on hand.

He would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of N tions, consisting of Hair, Tooth,

Paint, Flesh and Nail Brushes, Cutlery, Pipes, Drink. ing Cups,

 $\cdot \cdot \mathbf{B}$

Chess & Backgammon Board, Chess, Dominoes, &c. Also a large assortment of Toys for Children.

B.

Particular attention will be given to Pre paring Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes. Satisfaction given to all who favor him with their patronage. R. B. WEBB, Druggist. Aug. 1, 1866.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa. School Year for 1886-7. HE next term of this institution opens Wednerday, September 5, 1866, and continues until Friday, December 7. The second term opens Monday, December 10

This term includes a vacation of one-week during the Christmas holidays.

The third term opens Monday, March 25, and continues until Thursday, June 27, 1867. Each term continues fourteen weeks. Expenses for fall and spring term, including board, room rent, tuition, book rent, fuel and washing, \$58 00 Book rent per term,

Total expenses for school year,...... No sxira charges.

No students received for a less time than one

term.

The Musical Department is under the direction of able and experienced Professors.

For further particulars send for catalogue. Address

F. A. ALLEN, Principal.

August 15, 1866.—3m

WELLSBORO ACADEMY.

THF fall term of the 44th year of this institu-tion will commence on the 6th of September, 1866, under the following Faculty, to wit: Rev. D. D. Van Allen, A.B., Principal, Profes-sor of German, Natural Science, and Belles Let-

tres. 1 Miss S. A. Van Allen, Preceptress, tencher of Higher English and Mathematics.

Miss Fannie J. Holland, Vice Preceptress, teacher of French, Latin and Mathematics. Miss Alice A. Landis, (Alumna,) assistant in Cemmon English and Mathematics. Mrs. Juliette Sherwood and Miss Hattie A.

Truman, teachers in the music department.
Mrs. Bryden teacher of Painting and Drawing.
Captain J. H. Shaw teacher of Vocal Music. Turrion .- From \$4 to \$10, with no incidentals For further particulars see catalogue.

The former well known and eminent success of this school, under the conduct of Mr. Van Allen and his able associates, precludes the necessity of The Trustees take this opportunity, however,

to say that the management of the school has met their entire approbation, and they can confidently recommend the Wellsboro Academy to all who desire a thorough education.

J. EMERY, President. H. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS! BULLARD & TRUMAN,

Wellsboro, August 15, 1866.

WELLSBORO, PA.,

STATE to the trading public that they start for New York the first of September, when they will buy as good an

Assortment of Goods

as was ever offered in this market. COME ONE, COME ALL, EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

We charge nothing for showing goods, and consider it no trouble. August 29, 1866. I IFE AND TIMES OF ELDER SHEAR-DOWN.—Those who wish to secure a copy of this excellent work, can do so by calling at this office soon.

August 29, 1868.

WANTED-FIFTY BUSHELS OF WANTED—FIFTY BUSHELS OF TOR SALE—One sow, with nine pigs of the dried raspherities, 50 do of blackberries—weeks old; five pigs, two months old; of more paid; or months old. All of improved bread paid; by J. R. BOWEN & CO.

Wellshore, August 15 1688

Heirs.

f.L who have any interest in war claims A f.L who have any interest in war claims, will find it to their advantage to read the following acts of Congress which have recently become law:

Sec. lat of an act of June 6, 1865, provides for the sight of an interest who have lost the sight of the

Sec. lat of an act of June 8, 1865, provides for all soldiers or sailors who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of \$25.

Sec. 2. To those who have lost both feet, or are ottally disabled in the same so as to require are totally disabled in the same on as to require constant attendance, the sum of \$20.

Sing. 3. Those who have lost one hand or one Foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of

SEC. 4. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under act of March 3, 1865, in con sequence of being in the civil service of the [States Government, are restored. fathers and brothers, as well as to mothers and

In addition to the above act, to such persons are embraced by it, Congress, before its clear July 25, 1866, passed a bill granting additional bounties, and also one increasing the pension to widows and orphans, and extending the benefit to it. The pension laws to the heirs and representatives of certain invalid applicants, to wit:

Sec. 2 of the act of July 25, 1856, provide for pensions to widows of deceased soldiers are the pensions. pensions to widows of deceased soldiers or sailpensions to windows of decoused dodders or sailors at the rate of two dollars per month for each child of soldier or sailor under the age of sizteen

SEC. 3 gives an increase of pensions to those widows now receiving a pension of less than aight dollars per month, except Revolutionary wide at

This act provides a bounty of one hundred dol. lars to all three years' men enlisting since April 19, 1861, and fifty dollars to all two years' men who enlisted since said period.

The above is additional to the \$100 or \$50 to a said to a bounty provided for in previous note.

Blanks will be forwarded to all who wuh my assistance in the dellection of these claims, with

J. L. BELDEN & Co.

KEP constantly on hand a fine stock of Pur Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.,

for Medicinal and Sacremental use; also all the popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Varnishes, 6il, &c., all kinds of brushes, Dye Colors, Dyo Wood, and Stuffs, fine Toilet Sosps, Perfumery, Pon-

ades, Cosmetics, &c., STATIONERY, PENS, PENCIL?

Memorandum Books, Pass Books, &c , Potash in bulk at 15 cents per pound, Kerosene Oil, Lamp Oil, Turpentine, Benzine, &c.

Particular attention given to compounding Physician's and other Prescriptions. We guaran-

Aug. 15, 1866-tf. J. L. BELDEN & CO. THE

PORTLAND FIRE

ASSETS JULY 1, 1866. Cash on hand in bank and with Agts, \$257,320% United States Stock-.270.812 0

Losses and Expenses for same time \$2,541,294 N Total Losses paid in 47 years \$19,127,418 if viz: Fire, \$17,243.000 99. Inland, \$1,884,49 ff

The total amount covered by Ems policies the total amount covered by Ema police to property destroyed or damaged, is \$206,554, a which salvage will be about five per cent total loss will not vary much from \$200,000, and is being promptly adjusted and paid. This is is five per cent, upon the assets, a figure bathight ly exceeding our government and State taxiff in last year, or a proportion cound to a \$5,000 is ast year, or a proportion equal to a \$5,000 in

for a company of \$100,000 assets.

The necessity for insurance and the raise it course. Policies issued at fair terms.

WM. H. SMITH, Agent

THE subscriber offers his farm for sale, or taining 100 acros, 40 acres of which are at der good improvement. Good frame house that on, one and a half story high; also a new harm barn, 30 by 45 feet. A thrifty young oredsti-dapple, pear, and cherry trees, mostly grafted in all. Well watered by nover failing springsting and farm is situated in Delmar township, 30 feet. road leading from Stony Fork to Pine creat

R OY'S CHOLERA DROPS—A sure, ate and but, dysontery, colic, cholera infantum, crast spams, griping pains in the howels, and the surantidote for CHOLERA.

Charleston, August 22, 1866.

hand or a foot, the sum of \$15.

In addition to the above act, to such personal

BOUNTIES.

proper instructions.
All claims against the United States Gorange

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

BLOSSBURG, PA.

WINES AND LIQUORS,

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Fresh Oatmeal and Pearl Barley at 10 cusps pound. We are sole agents in Blossburg for Dr. N. Wester's Ext. Eireweed, and warrant it cure Scrofuls, Salt Rheum, Sourvy, Pimples on the face, and all diseases arising from impurstate of the Blood if used according to directions.

Remember the Store, opposite the new Coal Co's Store, Bloasburg, Pa.

ÆTNA

Losses unadjusted and not due __\$221,235 li Net. \$3,854,590 20.

Loss by Portland Fire July 4th

wealthy, strong corporations, is forcibly illumited by this fire. Several weak insurance congruises are destroyed. Portland has a population of 35,000; was handsoinely built, mostly fire brid or stone structures—protected and screened this upwards of 3,000 shade trees—bounded on live sides by water—indeed. Firefully, almost rims sides by water—indeed, literally, almost finish from the ocean—and with a good steam ira is partment;—yet it has \$10,000,000 of proper consumed in a few hours, upon a holiday arise its people are least oceupied—from the very inficant cause of a contemptible first cracker. nificant cause of a contemptible fire cracker. Remember the trifling origin of ares that said away in a few hours the earnings of years sider your best interests and give the Etna 352

Wellstoro, Jul~ 25, 1846.-41

terms apply to the subscriber, on the place, and A. L. Ensworth, at the Bingham office, Wellson ALVAN N. WEBSTES.

ment promptly adjusted and collected.

WM. B. SMITH, U. S. Pension and Bounty Agent Knoxville, Tioga County, Aug. 15, 1366.

tee satisfaction, both in quality and price.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Hartford Bank Stocks Miscellaneous Bank Stocki...

Raifroad Stocks, etc, 273,061 3 Mortgage Bonds, City Co. & R. R. 1,011,136.3 كد لا\$4,075,830 ك TOTAL LIABILITIES.

Income for last year (net)......\$2,933,599 H Or a daily income of say \$9,300.

Government and State Taxes paid 3179,175 34

Zarm for Sale.

Delmar, August 22, 1866,-tf

paid by J. R. E Wellsboro, August 15, 1866.