

Recent legislation of Congress the under-
fact makes it apparent, that there
less than 10 political parties are not
the very commencement of the Rebel-
each Honorable as it with a signifi-
the war was not "waged,"
upon our part, in any spirit of oppres-
subjugation, nor purpose of conquest
or overthrowing or interfering with the
established institutions of those
States, but to defend and maintain the
supremacy of the Constitution and all
made in pursuance thereof, and to
preserve the Union with all the dignity,
equality, and rights of the several States
unimpaired; and that as soon as these
objects were accomplished, the war
ought to cease. In some instances
Senators were permitted to continue
their legislative functions, while in
other instances Representatives were
elected and admitted to seats after their
States had formally declared their right
to withdraw from the Union, and by the
endorsement to maintain the right by
force of arms. All of the States whose
people were in insurrection, as States;
were included in the apportionment of
the direct tax of \$20,000,000 annually
laid upon the United States by the act
approved August 5, 1861. Congress, by
the act of March 4, 1862, and by the ap-
portionment of representation thereunder,
also recognized their presence as
States in the Union; and they have,
for judicial purposes, been divided into
districts, as States alone can be divided.
The same recognition appears in the
recent legislation in reference to Ten-
nessee, which evidently rests upon the
fact that the functions of the State were
not destroyed by the Rebellion, but
merely suspended; and that principle
is, of course, applicable to those States
which, like Tennessee, attempted to
renew their places in the Union.

"The action of the Executive Depart-
ment of the Government upon this sub-
ject has been equally definite and uni-
form, and the purpose of the war was
specifically stated in the Proclamation
issued by my predecessor on the 22d day
of September, 1862. It was then so-
lemnly proclaimed and declared that
"hereafter, as heretofore, the war will
be prosecuted for the object of practically
restoring the constitutional relation be-
tween the United States and each of
the States, and the people thereof, in
which States that relation is or may be
suspended or disturbed."

"The recognition of the States by the
Judicial Department of the Government
has been clear and conclusive in all
proceedings affecting them as States in
the Supreme, Circuit and District
courts."

"In the admission of Senators and
Representatives from any and all of the
States there can be no just ground of
apprehension that persons who are dis-
loyal will be clothed with the powers of
legislation for this could not happen
when the Constitution and the laws are
enforced by a vigilant and faithful
Congress. Each house is made the
"judge of the elections, returns and
qualifications of its own members." When
a Senator or Representative is elected,
his certification of election may be at
once be admitted or rejected; or,
should there be any question as to his
eligibility, his credentials may be re-
ferred for investigation to the appro-
priate committee. If admitted to a seat
it must be upon evidence satisfactory to
the house of which he thus becomes a
member that he possesses the requisite
constitutional and legal qualifications.
If refused admission as a member for
want of due allegiance to the Govern-
ment, and returned to his constituents,
they are not to be considered as rep-
resenting the United States. If, on the
other hand, he is admitted to a seat
and sworn to the United States will be
allowed a voice in the legislative coun-
cils of the nation, and the political pow-
er and moral influence of Congress are
thus effectively exerted in the interests
of loyalty to the Government and fidel-
ity to the Union. Upon this question
the vitality affecting the restoration of
the Union, and the permanency of our
present form of government, my convictions,
heretofore expressed, have undergone
no change; but, on the contrary, their
correctness have been confirmed. The
admission and rejection of members to
loyal members to seats in the respective
houses of Congress was wise and ex-
pedient a year ago, it is no less wise
and expedient now. If this anomalous
condition is right now—if, in the exact
condition of these States at the present
time, it is lawful to extend to them
representation, I do not see that the
question will be changed by the efflux
of time. Ten years hence, if these
States remain as they are, the right of
representation will be no stronger—the
right of exclusion will be no weaker.
The constitution of the United States
makes it the duty of the President to
recommend to the consideration of Con-
gress "such measures as he shall judge
necessary or expedient." I know of no
measure more imperatively demanded
by every consideration of national in-
terest, sound policy, and equal justice
than the admission of loyal members
from the now unrepresented States.
This would consummate the work of
restoration, and exert a most salutary
influence in the re-establishment of
peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling.
It would tend greatly to renew the
confidence of the American people in
the vigor and stability of their institu-
tions. It would bind us more closely
together as a nation, and enable us to
show to the world the inherent and
unquestionable right of a Government
founded upon the will of the people, and
established upon the principles of lib-
erty, justice, and intelligence. Our
increased strength and enhanced pros-
perity would irrefragably demonstrate
the fallacy of the arguments against
free institutions drawn from our re-
cent national disorders by the enemies
of republican government. The ad-
mission of loyal members from the
States now excluded from Congress, by
allowing doubt and apprehension, would
tend to capital, now awaiting an op-
portunity for investment into the channels
of trade and industry. It would allevi-
ate the present troubled condition of
those States, and, by inducing emigra-
tion, aid in the settlement of fertile re-
gions now uncultivated, and lead to an
increased production of those staples
which have added so greatly to the
wealth of the nation and the comfort
of the world. New fields of enterprise
would be opened to our progressive
people, and soon the devastations or war
would be repaired, and all traces of our
domestic differences effaced from the
map of our country.

"In our efforts to preserve 'the unity
of government which constitutes us one
people' by restoring the States to the
condition which they held prior to the
Rebellion, we should be cautious lest,
having rescued our nation from perils of
threatened disintegration, we resort to
consolidation, and in the end, absolute
despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence
of similar troubles. The war having
terminated, and with it all occasion
for the exercise of powers of doubtful
constitutionality, we should hasten to
bring legislation within the boundaries
prescribed by the Constitution, and
return to the ancient landmarks estab-
lished by our fathers for the guidance
of succeeding generations. 'The Con-
stitutions, which at any time exist un-
der changed by an explicit and authen-
tic act of the whole people, is accorded
obligatory upon all.' 'If, in the opin-
ion of the people, the distribution of

modification of the constitutional pow-
ers be, in any particular, wrong, let it
be corrected by an amendment in the
way in which the Constitution design-
ates. But let there be no change by
unauthorized declaration, and the signifi-
cance of which free governments are
destroyed." Washington spoke these
words to his countrymen, when, follow-
ing by their love and gratitude, he vol-
untarily retired from the cares of public
life. "To keep in all things within the
pale of our constitutional powers, and
cherish the Federal Union as the only
rock of safety," were prescribed by
Jefferson as "rules of action to en-
dear to his countrymen the true principles
of their Constitution, and promote a
union of sentiment and action equally
desirable for their happiness and safety."
Jackson held that the action of the Gen-
eral Government should always be
strictly confined to the sphere of its
appropriate duties, and justly and forc-
ibly urged that our Government is not
to be maintained nor our Union pre-
served "by invasions of the rights and
powers of the several States. In thus
attempting to make our General Gov-
ernment strong, we make it weak. Its
true strength consists in leaving indi-
viduals and States as much as possible
to themselves; in making itself felt, not
in its power, but in its beneficence; in
its control, but in its protection; not in
binding the States more closely to the
center, but leaving each to move unin-
structed in its proper constitutional or-
bit." These are the teachings of men
whose deeds and services have made
them illustrious, and who, long since
withdrawn from the scenes of life, have
left to their country the rich leg-
acy of their example, their wisdom, and
their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspira-
tion from their lessons, let us emulate
them in love of country and respect for
the Constitution and the laws."

The Agitator.

WELLSBORO, PENN'A.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1866.

CIRCULATION 1,650.

With valence 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 his
widow and orphan, and to do all which may achieve
and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves
and with all nations.—A. LINCOLN—March 4, 1865

THE MESSAGE.

It is necessary to say something about
the President's Message, but one needs
some practice in what lawyers call "talk-
ing against time"—(or talking about
nothing) to discharge this annual duty.
We have read it unexpectedly—not
anticipating any evidence of wisdom
born of experience or of common sense
awakened by the verdict of the people
at the ballot-box.

Andrew Johnson will have credit for
sending the weakest of all State papers
into the halls of Congress. We read it
carefully, looking for some evidence of
brains; we re-read it, thinking that a
President must have some brains; but
two readings failed to develop the evi-
dence. In common parlance, we prefer
less water in our milk than Mr. John-
son affords in his Message. It is des-
perately thin, halting, weary, dull, flat,
stale and unprofitable.

Mr. Johnson still moans over the un-
representedness of the ten erring sisters
in Congressional halls. He returns to
his often reproaches of the obstinacy of
a Congress which refuses to yield up its
prerogative to Andrew Johnson who
has suffered more than any man by the
rebellion. His Message reminds us of
the tailor's wife who, being given to
obstinacy, persisted in saying "Scissors"
to her ninth part of a lord of creation.
It will be recollected that the tailor
one day got tired of the repetition
of the shop-board word by his unamiable
wife, and dragged her to a conven-
ient horsepond wherein he soured her.
Coming up, she ejaculated the hated
word "Scissors!" He immersed her
again and prolonged her stay some-
what. On letting her up she sputtered
out "Scissors-s-s-s-s-s!" He soured her
under again, holding her there still longer,
and a little too long for her wind.
On coming up she was unable to articu-
late, but held up her right hand and
moved the fingers with the incisive
motion of a pair of Scissors—thus vindic-
ating her prerogative to have the semblance
of the last word.

So, this subdued reproach by Mr.
Johnson reminds us that he is bent
upon sticking to his "Scissors." The
fall elections nearly quenched him, and
his remonstrance sounds more like the
muttering of a man in extremis
than the utterance of a vigorous states-
man.

In the third paragraph as published
elsewhere, Mr. Johnson speaks of
having done what he did in 1865, ad in-
terim, as made necessary by the failure
of Congress to provide for the govern-
ance of the subdued South. This is
miserable quibbling indeed. When
Mr. Johnson was placed where he now
is by a great crime, his first duty was
the convening of Congress in special
session. The last rebel army had just
surrendered, and the Confederate Gov-
ernment had toppled down. Here
was an entirely new condition of public
affairs. The question of restoration
was brought forward for the first time.
A wise man would have felt the great
and pressing need of counsel with the
law-making power in that moment of
suspense. His action on that occasion
furnished new evidence of the truth of
the old adage—"Fools rush in where
angels fear to tread."

This disingenuousness runs through the
entire portion of the Message relating
to the condition of the country. He alludes
to the admission of Tennessee as an ex-
ception. He might have informed the
country that Tennessee was admitted
simply because she accepted the terms
prescribed by Congress as precedent to
restoration; and that every other South-
ern State would be admitted on the
same terms. But this was not to the
purpose of this dishonest President.

Again—he says that the seats of 50
Representatives and of 20 Senators, are
vacant, not by their consent, but by
the obstinacy of Congress. Without
their consent? No, Sir, WITH their con-
sent. These States vacated their places
in Congress in 1861, against the protest
of Andrew Johnson himself. If there
be a vacant seat there it is vacant

by the action of Southern men. When
a man steals a horse he first vacates his
position among honest men. Will any
friend of Andrew Johnson have the
hardihood to say that this horse-thief
is to be received back into his old place
in society at will, and because stealing
does not pay at last?

Mr. President, you ought to have
learned that crime disables the perpe-
trator in many respects. Treason dis-
ables traitors. Congress says that these
people late seeking the life of the na-
tion must purge themselves of their
crime before they can aid in making
laws for decent people to live under.—
The loyal people of the country have
endorsed Congress. And there the
conditions are stated, there they must
stand as stated, until complied with.—
There is no escape from it save in that
great war which your Blairs and their
echoes threatened during the cam-
paign. If you intend to resist the peo-
ple, say so. It will not consume much
time to convince every traitor and apolo-
gist for treason that the majority shall
rule this nation.

Congress may as well be on the watch
for new acts of usurpation. This Mes-
sage is a blind, else Andrew Johnson is
verging upon idiocy.

XXXIXth Congress--2d Session.

Congress assembled on Monday week.
The attendance was unusually full.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner called up the
act to regulate the elective franchise in
the District of Columbia, which was
laid over under the rules.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to pre-
vent the illegal appointment of officers
of the United States. The bill pro-
vides that no money shall be paid to
any officer rejected by the Senate and
reappointed by the President.

Mr. Williams, of Oregon, introduced
a bill to prevent the removal of officers
without the consent of the Senate, when
such officers shall be found properly
qualified; but that such officer shall
hold his position until his successor
shall be appointed and confirmed by
the Senate.

Both bills were laid over until the
Committees should be appointed.

After the reading of the Message the
Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Elliott introduced, under
a suspension of the rules, a bill to
repeal the act empowering the Presi-
dent to pardon rebels before trial.—
The bill passed 111 to 29.

Every "Democrat" voted against sus-
pending the rules, to permit the intro-
duction and passage of this bill.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, introduced a
bill to fix the time for the regular meet-
ings of Congress. The bill provides
that the 40th Congress and its succes-
sors, shall meet on the 4th day of March,
the day of its commencement, and on
the first Monday in January next there-
after, and on the second Monday of No-
vember next preceding the end of the
term for which the Congress is elected.

The Judiciary Committee was in-
structed to inquire into the expediency
of providing a mode of trial for all cases
of impeachment before the Senate.

A new bill to equalize bounties was
introduced by Mr. Schenck. The
House adjourned after the reading of
the Message.

No business of importance transacted
on the second day.

SENATE.—Dec. 5. A bill for the ad- mission of Nebraska as a State was in- troduced.

The House bill repealing the bill
giving the President power to pardon
rebels was referred to the Committee
on the Judiciary.

A joint resolution to amend the Con-
stitution so as to make the President in-
eligible for reelection was referred.

HOUSE.—A bill to curtail the appoint-
ing power of the President was called
up by a motion to reconsider entered
by Williams, of Pittsburgh. He spoke
an hour upon the motion. After being
amended, the bill was made the special
order for the next day. Adj. at 2 P. M.

The House did little but discuss the
bill to provide for the meeting of Con-
gress on the 4th of March following the
election of Representatives, during
Thursday.

WELLSBORO ACADEMY.

CLOSE OF FALL TERM 1866--SENIOR AND SUB-
SENIOR ROLL OF HONOR.

Lucy Williston,
Lucy Oliver,
Helen Hammond,
Addie Archer,
Mary Sullivan,
Bliss Blair,
Emma Blair,
C. Mitchell,
Wm. Dickinson,
Geo. Dickinson,
Louisa Baché,
C. Stanton,
Milton Lounsbury,
Mary English,

Junior Roll of Honor,
Frank Rogers,
E. E. Dickinson,
Irving Truman,
Wm. Niles,
Don Seely,
Albert Hart,
Chas. Van Horn,
Arthur Roy,
Geo. Sherwood,
Geo. Cogdell,
Geo. Brown,
C. Lounsbury,
Andrew Forsyth,

CLASS LEADERS,
Miss Williston 3 classes
Nora Landis 2 classes
Mellie Williston 2
Lorenzo Williston 2
Nellie Robinson 2
Addie Archer 2
Eliza Blair 3
Emma Blair 3
C. Mitchell 3
Helen Hammond 3
Don Seely 3
Albert Hart 3
Geo. Bassett 2 classes

MISS May Williston, for highest standing,
scholarship perfect.
Wm. and Geo. Dickinson, for highest standing
among the senior young men. They fast lots
and the lot fell on Wm. Dickinson.
Miss Marie Robinson, for highest standing
among sub-seniors.
Irving Truman and J. E. F. Dickinson, for
highest standing among junior boys. The lot
fell on J. E. F. Dickinson.
Misses Nora Landis and Ellen Swope, for
highest standing among junior girls. By casting
lots Miss Nora Landis received the prize.
Miss Ellen Swope, for best spelling among
junior girls during term.
Geo. Bassett, for best penmanship.
Total value of prizes, \$31.00.
A prize was offered to the student earning the
highest standing in mathematics, but so many

were about equally perfect, that no prize was
awarded.

The department and scholarship of many other
who received no prize were very particular.

In order to give "honor to whom honor is
due," and to do justice to none, it was found
necessary to form two honor rolls; and they do
not include all of worthy students. We've not had
before so many earnest, faithful, persevering
pupils.

Rightly considered, the last has been our best
term of school. Let the friends of Wellsboro
Academy be glad and rejoice.

D. D. VAN ALLEN, Principal.

At this season of the year, when so
many of our people are suffering from
colds, we call attention to Ayer's Cherry
Pectoral as a sure cure, not only for
coughs and colds, but all affections of
the lungs and throat. Having used it
in our family for many years, we can
speak from personal knowledge of its
efficiency. There may be other reme-
dies that are good, but in all our ex-
periences this has proved to be by far the
best. Its qualities are uniform and
wholly reliable. It is pleasant to take,
and should be kept at command, by
every family, as a protection against a
class of complaints which seem har-
assing in the beginning, but become dan-
gerous and dangerous if neglected.—[N. H.
Register.

GEORGE W. EYON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Law
office, Toga Co., Pa. Bounty, Pension,
and Insurance Agent. Collections promptly
attended to. Office 2d door below Ford House.
Dec. 12, 1866-3t.

FOUND.—In Main street, Wellsboro, on the
5th inst. an OVER COAT—the owner will
please call my room, prove property, pay for
advertising and take it away.
Dec. 12, 1866-3t. A. B. EASTMAN.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Dip-
toms of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of
WELLSBOROUGH will be held at the Banking
House on the 24th Tuesday of January, 1867.
Dec. 7, 1866-3w. J. L. ROBINSON Cash.

FALL BROOK COAL.—The undersigned,
having made arrangements to furnish coal
by the TON or CAR LOAD, coarse or fine, soli-
cits the patronage of the public.

BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done
in the best manner. S. M. GIER.
Toga, Dec. 1, 1866-4t.

FREE TO EVERYBODY.—A large 6 pp.
Catalogue, teaching how to remove Tan,
Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Sal-
lowness, Eruptions and impurities of the
skin. How to force Whiskers, restore, curl
and beautify the hair; renew the age, cure Drunken-
ness, Nervous Debility, and other useful and val-
uable information. Stereotype and for sale
dressed BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, 286
River Street, Troy, N. Y. Dec. 5, '66-1m

New Jewelry Store.

W. H. BAKER, late of Mansfield, having
rented a portion of Webb's Drug Store
for the prosecution of his business, respectfully
announces to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicin-
ity that he is now prepared to serve them in his
capacity as a Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Ka-
paizer and dealer in a skillful manner and with
promptness.

He has also a fine assortment of choice pres-
ents for the Holidays.
Dec. 12, 1866-1t. W. H. BAKER.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR the most popular and best selling Sub-
scription Books published!

We are the most extensive publishers in the
United States, (and nearly all other countries), and
can afford to sell books cheaper and pay
agents a more liberal commission than any other
company.

Our books do not pass through the hands of
General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription
works do), therefore we are enabled to give our
cannvassers the extra per cent. which is allowed
General Agents. Experienced canvassers will
find the advantages of dealing directly with the
publishers.

Our series embraces the most popular works on
all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly
both North and South.

Our agents, (as nearly all other subscription
works do), therefore we are enabled to give our
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Our series embraces the most popular works on
all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly
both North and South.

NEW GOODS!

J. R. Bowen & Co.,
THE LARGEST STOCK

HAVE just returned from New York with a
large assortment of

WINTER GOODS,
EVER BROUGHT
INTO THIS MARKET.

May now be seen at the
CASSIMERES, BEAVER CLOTHS,
TWEEDS, FLANNELS,
Also, a large line of

MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, AL-
PACAS, and other DRESS GOODS
and DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Also, a large and new assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
at greatly reduced prices.

LADIES FURS—a nice assortment, new
and cheap.

BON-TON, SILVER SPRING, and other
kinds of HOOP SKIRTS.

YANKEE NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
GROCERIES.

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,
and many other things which we will be pleased
to show to all who will call and examine our

STOCK OF GOODS
Before purchasing elsewhere, as we believe it
will pay you for your time and trouble.

SMALL PROFITS, QUICK SALES, &
READY PAY IS OUR MOTTO.

Don't forget to call at the
EMPIRE STORE, NO. 2 UNION BLOCK.
Wellsboro, Dec. 12, 1866.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Wm.
Townsend, Wm. A. Nichols, and others
have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of
Toga County for a charter of incorporation un-
der the name and title of "The Toga County
Agricultural Society," and if no objection be
made, that said charter will be granted at Janu-
ary term 1867.
J. F. DONALDSON,
Dec. 12, 1866-3w. Prothy.

NEW FLOUR, GROCERY, AND PRO-
VISION STORE.

Edwin B. Carvey,
Is ready to furnish customers with
FLOUR, COMMON TO BEST, PORK,
HAMS, MACKEREL, WHITE
FISH, CODFISH, AND
PRIME GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.
Next door to Converse's store.
Wellsboro, Dec. 12, 1866-1y.

DISOLUTION.—The partnership hereto-
fore existing between Jas. D. Jones & L.
A. Gardner, is this day (Dec. 6), dissolved by
the withdrawal of the senior partner. All mon-
ies due the firm of Jones & Gardner are to be
paid to L. A. Gardner. Mr. Jones will remain
in Wellsboro for a few months for the purpose of
settling old accounts. All persons indebted to him
are hereby notified to call and settle at once, as
he is resolved to close up old matters without
delay.
JAMES D. JONES,
L. A. GARDNER.

Wellsboro, Dec. 12, 1866-3w.

D. F. STONE,
TAKES this method of announcing to the citi-
zen of East Charleston and vicinity that he
has just received a suitable stock of

GROCERIES,
CONSISTING OF
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, SYRUP,
MOLASSES, TOBACCO, OIL,
BROOMS, RAISINS,
PAILS, SPICES,
PEPPER, &c., &c.

Good GREEN TEA for 12c. per lb.
SUGARS from 1c. to 17c. cents per lb.

And everything in the
GROCERY LINE
At as low rates.

Call and see us. Don't ask us for trust, to be
plain we don't keep it. Remember the "an-
nule" that came to grief because he couldn't
make "both ends meet." D. F. STONE.
East Charleston, Dec. 5, 1866-5w.

RENEWED, DENTIST, MANFIELD, Pa.,
grateful for the liberal patronage
hitherto received, will continue to do so to pro-
vide all dental operations, as to merit the rapidly
increasing professional demands now engaged.
All operations in all departments of the profes-
sion executed in the best possible manner. Ad-
vice of his ambition.
Dec. 5, '66-4t

Administrator's Notice.
Letters of Administration having been
granted upon the estate of Martha Jane
Cooper, late of Chatham, dec'd., all persons in-
debted to, and all having claims against said de-
cedent, will call and settle with
28Nov66-5w
N. E. HASTINGS, Adm'r.

NOTICE.—David Jones, John R. Jones and
David Lewis, have this day applied to the
Court of Common Pleas of Toga County, for a
charter to incorporate them, their associates and
successors, for religious purposes, under the name
of "The First Welsh Congregational Church of
Morris Run," which will be dissolved and granted
at the next term of said court unless objected to.
J. F. DONALDSON,
Dec. 5, '66-3t Prothy.

HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

THE LARGEST STOCK
EVER BROUGHT
INTO THIS MARKET.

May now be seen at the
CASSIMERES, BEAVER CLOTHS,
TWEEDS, FLANNELS,
Also, a large line of

MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, AL-
PACAS, and other DRESS GOODS
and DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Also, a large and new assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
at greatly reduced prices.

LADIES FURS—a nice assortment, new
and cheap.

BON-TON, SILVER SPRING, and other
kinds of HOOP SKIRTS.

YANKEE NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
GROCERIES.

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,
and many other things which we will be pleased
to show to all who will call and examine our

STOCK OF GOODS
Before purchasing elsewhere, as we believe it
will pay you for your time and trouble.

SMALL PROFITS, QUICK SALES, &
READY PAY IS OUR MOTTO.

Don't forget to call at the
EMPIRE STORE, NO. 2 UNION BLOCK.
Wellsboro, Dec. 12, 1866.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Wm.
Townsend, Wm. A. Nichols, and others
have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of
Toga County for a charter of incorporation un-
der the name and title of "The Toga County
Agricultural Society," and if no objection be
made, that said charter will be granted at Janu-
ary term 1867.
J. F. DONALDSON,
Dec. 12, 1866-3w. Prothy.

NEW FLOUR, GROCERY, AND PRO-
VISION STORE.

Edwin B. Car