After the election of United States Senator the members of the Legislature and other friends of Gen. Cameron met in the Lochtel dining room and after the General had received the congratu-lations of his many friends he addressed them as follows:

them as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Your greeting is very kind and cordial, and I thank you for it. I thank God that in spite of the slanders my enemies have repeated, for twenty years, my fellow citizens, who have seen my life from day to day, have always stood by my side and helfed me to repel them. This last struggle of my political life has ended in victory. I desire this as an answer, to yindicate I desire this as an answer, to vindicate my honesty to my children and my friends. I now propose to put these slanders behind me, and to forget alike, the liars who coined them, and the fact that good men, in some cases by the repetition of them were induced to believe and repeat them.

Of the eighty-two Republican members of the Legislature, my friends assure me that sixty of them preferred me to any other candidate, and would have I desire this as an answer, to vindicate

sure me that sixty of them preferred me to any other candidate, and would have voted for me, rather than liave witnessed my defcat. The character of my supporters is as gratifying to me as their numbers. Any one, who knows anything of our politics, who will read the list of those who voted for me will find names as pure and horomable as that of the purest christian moralist among my rivals; and quite as unlikely to listen to any corrupt proposal. Just to listen to any corrupt proposal. Just there I leave the whole matter, putting all falsehoods, and animosities, and

all falsehoods, and animosities, and prejudices, together under my feet; and L.go forward to the honorable duties to which my native State has called me for the third time.

Six years ago I thought that slavery was the strength of the rebellion, and ought to be destroyed without delay. I wished also to arm all black men who would volunter. Of course I thought I wished also to arm all black men who would volunteer. Of course I thought that clothing a black man in the American uniform clothed him also with the rights of an American citizen; and I am always sorry to see a black soldier, and reflect that even Pennsylvania denies him the Ballot—the only weapon whereby he can protect himself. I hope to live to see the word "white" stricken from our own Constitution, and the spirit of caste, based upon color, utterly destroyed.

The Southern territory is disloyal. The loyal men of to-day must guard their children against another treasonable rebellion. The Constitutional Amendments and impartial suffrage will help to do this, but universal amnesty will help to undo it.

Of Andrew Johnson I said long age

that he was a traitor to his party, an enemy of his country, and a bad man. He has done many bad things, but nothing worse than offering the offices of the country to those few unprincipled men who agreed to desert and be

pled men who agreed to desert and betray the great Republican organization for his patronage. He joined the Democratic party long ago. He has a right to give them the offices, but he has no right to dispose of them at auction to weak-kneed Republicans.

The pauper labor of Europe is again competing with our labor, and our manufactures languish for want of protection against it. Pennsylvania needs no assurance of my devotion to her interest in this regard, which is the interest of the whole country. I will continue to labdr in season and out of season to protect our manufacturers from ruin, and

the whole country. I will continue to labdr in season and out of season to protect our manufacturers from ruin, and their workmen from being thrown out of employment, or their wages reduced to starvation point. For I hold that the taue welfare of its laboring classes.

Gentlemen, I trust that this is my last political struggle. I have nothing more to desire, and I hope we will all forget the bitterness—the unjustifiable bitterness—I think, of the late contest. For my part I will try to act as a representative of all the Radical Republicans of Pennsylvania, without regard to past differences or dissensions. With my temperament I cannot forget my friends who have stood by me so nobly, but I will try to forget—and forgive—the unjust calumnies, and the political opposition I have experienced.

Garting and Essave of a Young Lady.

## Capture and Escape of a Young Lady from the Comanche Indians.

The Leavenworth Bulletin gives an account of the capture and escape of Miss Sarah Jane Luster from the Comanche Sarah Jane Luster from the Comanche Indians, which possesses much interest. She was living in Texas with a family named Babb. Some months ago, during the absence of Mr. Babb, a band of No-con-ak Comanches came to the house. They were invited in by the children of Mrs. Babb, but refused until sitsfield that there were no men about the premises. Then they went in and attempted to carry off one of the children. Mrs. Babb but refused until sitsfield that there were no men about the premises. Then they went in and attempted to carry off one of the children resisted and clung to her children resisted and clung to her children resisted and clung to her children with desperation; where upon one of the savages went behind, seized her by the hair. drew her back and cut her throat. This horrid deed was committed under the eye of Miss Luster, who had taken refuge in the upper part of the cabin, and so shocked her as to cause a groan of agony, thus leading to the discovery of her presence. She was immediately captured (leaving a sleeping babe in the cabin) and so shocked her be discovery of her presence. She was immediately captured (leaving a sleeping babe in the cabin) and so shocked her broad and conceived a plan to mount it and leave in a direction from which the Indians had brought green corn, from a eix days absence: thus showing a settlement within three days, ride. Her preparation all complete, she was first day and night exhausted the created by the barking of dogs, and compelled to retire to her lodge. The recond effort was made during a dark and storny night that drove both savages and dogs within doors. She could not take both the children, but theeldest, a bor, mounted the horse and fielt. The first day and night exhausted the created with fatigue and anxiety, tied the horse by a lariat to her looky, and laid down to rest; she fell adverse, to awake a captive once more to the condition of the several and laid down to rest; she fell adverse. The first day and laid down to rest; she fell adverse to a wasteful cus Indians, which possesses much interest. She was living in Texas with a family heavy proserated with fatigue and anx-ety, tied the horse by a lariat to her body, and laid down to rest; she fell asleep, to awake a captive once more to the Indian; this time to the Kiowas, she was taken to the camp of her new captora, only to reorganize her plans of escape, preferring death in an effort for theretter wither then life in her heard

once more she escaped with her chocoasteed, and after days of weary travel
and nights of sleeplese anxiety, reached
the fants Pe road, sixty miles Past of
the fants Perroad, sixty miles Past of
the fants Past of
the fants Perroad, sixty miles Past of ount for the financial reverses of indiction Charles Fremont Houston, are at Council Grove night. The latter was commonly of the common of the financial reverses of indictions and that any water found by digging is as salt as salt can make it; that a half dollar deposited in the same as that passed first by the House and rejected by the Senate last House and rejected by the Senate last found by digging is as salt as salt can make it; that a half dollar deposited in the solid from them by a Tab-a-nam-a-ca, in what respect, and in what degree? If the is one dollar more of paper money in circulation than is needed for Common Leavenworth, from whom we iearn that both of these examped captives are corrected to this city, and will be at the Prosecution of the business of the transfer of widuals.

Is the commercial workly guilty of all, or any of these indiscretions? If so, in what respect, and in what degree? If the is one dollar more of paper money in circulation than is needed for the country. The heirs of deceased the prosecution of the business of the transfer of the same as that passed first by the senate last dound by digging is as salt can make it; that a half dollar deposited in the soil is eaten, up by the salt, and after thing days one vestige of it can be found?

We hear, almost daily, complaint of the mails, attributable no doubt to snow years service. The heirs of deceased drifts, "my policy," changes of postmary, then there is an Inflation of soldiers are entitled to this bounty.



CIRCULATION 1,700. We are under renewed obligations to our brethren of the press for their generous notices of the recent enlargement of this paper. We laid the papers aside for further reference, and on looking for them to clip out their good words, found but one remaining. Our brothers of the

WEDNESDAY, JAN 30, 867.

guild will understand from this why we do not make the handsome acknowledgement their kindness merits. The Agitator will endeavor to deserve the continued good opinion of its Re-

Chief Justice Woodward has written a letter declining a re-election to the Supreme Bench of the State. This may be considered a revival of common sense before dissolution. Some of the Copperhead papers are lamenting this decision of Judge Woodward, and express a hope that he will consent to We join in this hope. He never had one jot of sympathy with the people, and never served the interests of the people. We should be glad to know that he had turned his back upon his former record and decided to serve the people in some capacity. At present there is no public man in the State who is so deservedly unpopular.

The Clinton Democrat, under its new management, is a most delightful paper. Its editors have revived the old ante-rebellion threat of resistance to what they are pleased to call "abolition misrule," with 300,000 fighting men in destroyed.

The South, however, is more controlled by social influence than by political principles. If you are wise and firm you may possibly educate the rising generation into loyalty, but there is no method of stasesmanship which will make this generation of the South loyalty to the Uulon and to the flag. The polson of thirty years cannot be eradicated by the subserviency of the President, or by the statutes of Congress.

Let us look the truth in the face. The Southern territory is disloyal. The took to the woods and to Canada during the war are likely to do much active service apart from robbing hen-roosts and frightening women and children.

## THE MONEY CRISIS.

Any man may escape a great calamity by running away from it. But it requires courage of a very high order to face the storm which threatens wreck and ruin to him who retains his balance in the face of it, and bears a manly hand for his own and his neighbor's salvation.

It will probably not be news to our readers that the land is ringing with prophecies of a coming financial crash -a panic like that of 1837, which some saw, and all have heard of; like that of 1857, which is so recent that we need not mention it further.

hears a disconsolate dog baying at the will not pass in its present form.

Because, says Mr. Pike, the producer has lost a wasteful customer in the Government which lately prosecuted a great war; and because the South which last year stepped into the Government's place as consumer, has bought all she trail." [Laughter and applause.]"

ome of the world of trade. Is the indi- The rules were suspended to permit the liberty rather than life in her horrid Once more she escaped with her cho- crashes? He is not. He experiences gold coin. It provide that the Gov-

ment. Not upon the cash in hand, but humor.

serve the people in some other capacity. real property, and ascertain whether it Post Office appropriation bill passed. is clear of liens. Now, if you will examine the record for the state of the finances and assets of the United States, you will find that the liens do not cover a millionth part of the assets.

What follows? This: that so long a the Government does not draw upon its principal to pay interest and carry on business, there can be no inflation that necessitates financial panic.

Production underlies and unholds all other interests. So long as its integrity remains intact; so long as the produce can sell for remunerative prices, there can be no crash unless it be forced. Ruin must not only be invited, but urged ere it can come under such circumstances. Ruin will never come voluntarily while the great staples are selling a even ten or fifteen per cent, less than at the will of usurpers, and might turn present. Last year the prices of these staples ruled too high. - The laws of trade are correcting that; and in the process it is not improbable that, like pendulum, the prices may go somewhat past the golden mean, and reduce the margin of profit to the producer. But wheat will not go below \$2, butter will afford a fair profit at 25 cents, 15 cts for cheese in bulk will pay well, beef at 9 cents and pork at 12, will pay. And that the prices for staples will rule permanently below these points we do not

Force is being used to bring on a crisis in our financial affairs; and the guiltiest men of all are those who are exciting the popular mind, and thus rendering it more sensitive to panic influences.

CONGRESS.

Jan. 17. SENATE.—The bill to build a ship canal around Niagara Falls, was taken up by a vote of 20 to 15. The tenure of office bill also came up and gave rise to an exciting discussion, pending which adjourned. House.-Mr Stevens's Reconstruction

bill came up and was discussed at considerable length. No vote reached. Jan. 18. SENATE.—The resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, rejecting the Constitutional amendment was received. The tenure of office hill came

missioners, and urge upon them a carethe United States shall remain there,
nor be put again in circulation. This
bill looks toward the abolition of the
National Banking system and the esNational Banking system and the esTakypayer. tablishment of what is equivalent to

Jan. 19. SENATE.-The Bankrupt Bill came up. Several amendments reported from the Judiciary Committee were adopted.

House.—The discussion was upon the

Reconstruction bill. Mr. Scofield addressed the House at length. In the course of his speech he made the following good point on Mr. Seward:

forms as Proteus, and is as tenacious of life as a Saurian.

However, we shall dare all these difficulties, and, in as much as in us lies, endeavor to prevent the arrival of the "Coming Crisis."

Why should there be a crash?

Because, says Mr. Greeley, a paper dollar does not represent a dollar. Salvation lies in a swift return to specie payments.

Because, says Mr. Pike, the producer has loct a wasteful customer in the Gov-

way. The individual citizen is an epit- without civil Governments was referred. vidual subject to periodical financial reading of a bill to regulate the sale of

ver are no longer currency, but com- the opponents, who constituted the modities. Were the national currency based upon these metals, this coin, and the excess of paper very large, there would be danger of a collapse. But neither greenbacks nor national bank notes are based upon gold. They are based upon the faith and credit of the Governtham of the night. Everybody kept in good modities. Were the national currency Johnson strength in the House, sucupon the fuith and credit of the Govern- the night. Everybody kept in good

ment. Not upon the cash in hand, but upon the cash in hand, but upon a million kings the value they represent an increasing in the cash in hand, but upon a million kings the value they and undeveloped regards of the country. The ability of this Government to redeem its promises is not disputed by any true American. In fact, there has never been a time, within our memory, when the public confidence was so profound as it is at this very time.

We say of the man of large estate,—"He is perfectly safe." Land constantly increasing in the constantly increasing in the country, constitute the bauking capital of the United States.

Credit is really based upon real property. If you lend a man money you do not inquire how much cash he has in bank; you examine the record of his real property, and ascertain whether it is clear of liens. Now, if you will ex-

FIRE IN OCEOLA.—On the afternoon of Saturday, 19th inst., the dwelling of Mr. A. O. Preston was burned, together with its contents. The family was absent when the fire was discovered, and it was too late to enter when Mr. P. and the neighbors arrived on the ground.

S. S. CONCERT.-The Monthly Session of the Methodist Sunday School will take place Sunday evening, February 2, in the Church.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE!

Jan. 14. Mr. Humphrey read in place an act to declare Cedar Run, Elk township, a public highway.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That as all the legislative power of the National Government is rected in Congress. Hesotoca, That as all the legislative power of the National Government is vested in Congress, it is the imperative duty of that body to enact such laws, and provide for the establishment of such governments, in the States lately in rebellion, as will secure to every loyal person therein full and complete protection to life, liberty, property and the enjoyment of equal political rights, to the end that the foundation of such governments may be fixed on principles of eternal justice, which will endure for all time.

Hesotved, That the Clerk of this House be requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to each of the Senators in Congress, and Members of the House from the State.

Jan. 21.—Mr. Humphrey presented a bill to regulate the selection of Jurors in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Also an act todivorce Wm A Taylor.

wealth.
Also, an act to divorce Wm A. Taylor
from Julia his wife. Jan. 22. A bill
was read in place in the House to prevent the advertisement of gift schemes and lotteries in the newspapers of this Commonwealth. [Let it pass by all

means.)
Mr. Mann read a bill to appoint the fees to be received by the several officers of the State.
Also, an act to decrease the expense of public printing.

ABOUT THE POOR-HOUSE.

ED. AGITATOR:-The County Commissioners, last week, resolved to levy a tax of one per cent. for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for carrying out the provisions of the law passed last winter, providing for a County Poor House. The amount to be raised the present year, under this resolution, will exceed Twenty Thousand Dollars!

Exceed the demand so much that trade stagnates, and the sluggish tide rolls back upon the producer.

We have felt it necessary to discuss "the coming crisis" as a sentinel set to watch for the benefit of the public; but as we survey the field the vastoess of the work almost disheartens us. Its—Because, in addition to the power of coincidence—which fixes these financial convulsions at intervals of ten years—we must combat the superstitions of centuries and the tendency of the monetary world to panic.

2d—Because men who ought to know more about the laws of trade than we do have sounded the alarm.

Everal futile attempts to table the bill, lie passed by a vote of 29 to 9.

House.—Several speeches were made to table the bill, if passed by a vote of 29 to 9.

House.—Several speeches were made on the Reconstruction bill. Mr. Randall, (Dem. Pa.) reported a bill to authorize the issue of treasury notes not bearing interest as a sinking fund for bearing interest as a sinking fund for the poor preferable to the one proposed, and that with the salaries to Superintendents, and other expenses insparable from a county establishment, the cost of support will be considerably increased. Upon this feature of the subject, I propose to submit a few tho'ts in a future communication. But at this time, I wish to call the attention of the subject, I sit wish to call the attention of the subject, I sit wish to call the attention of the subject, I sit wish to call the attention of the subject, I sit wish to call the attention of the subject, I sit wish to call the attention of the subject, I sit wish to call the attention of the subject, I sit wish to call the attention of the subject, I sit wish to call the attention of the subject, I sit wish to call the attention of the subject, I sit wish to call the attention of the subject, I sit wish to call the attention of the subject, I sit wish to call the attention of the subject, I sit wish to call the attention of the subject, I sit wish to call the attention of the subject. Is it wish to

an United States Bank. Probably it A Wonderful Land with Stone Trees will not pass in its present form.

In the Eastern Slope newspaper we find a report of many of the curiosities and the great riches of the Black Rock county, in the southwestern portion of California. The reports of the singular features of that section are of many reatures of that section are of many years standing, but are so marvelous that they had seldom obtained credence. Among the wonderful stories we have heard is one of a petrified treethere seven hundred feet in length. The present report in part confirms previous statements, and establishes the fact that Black Rock is one of the wonders of the Pacific coast, like Yosemite, the Big Trees, the Geysers, &c. Besides the curiosities there appears to be an abundance of silver at Black Rock, but the ore is said to be of an unusual variety, and very difficult to work; but it has been worked with very good results at the mills at Washoe. The quantity of ore is so great that it is said it will justify the erection of a thousand mills. A gentleman who visited the section has exhibited to the editor of the Eastern Stope very many curiosities peculiar to the country strange petrifications from Because, says Mr. Pike, the producer has lost a wasteful customer in the Government which lately proscepted a great war; and because the South which last year stepped into the Government's place as consumer, has bought all she can pay for, and has no credit.

Because, say the grandmothers of Finance, there must be a financial crash every ten years.

Let us look at it in a common sense war. The individual citizen is an epitome of the world of trade. Is the individual subject to periodical financial crashes? He is not. He experiences a petrified forest, aparently floated there, many vast trees of solid stone, ranging from six to fifteen feet in diameter.— Doubtful as this tale may appear, shall we dare to disturb its correctness when least four days notice of the proposed sale, the highest bid to be taken. The The Reconstruction bill came up and was debated at length.

Jan. 22. SENATE.—Mr. Wilson a bill to equalize bounties. It is substantially the same as that pa-sed first by the House and rejected by the Senate last

head chief of one of Yam-per-re-ker, and delivered by him to restrict that beth of these waped captives are entitled to this city, and will be at the Planter sthis everying of the currency to just that monum. If the use of the National Pa., has undertaken be raise of the self-off of the use of the National Pa., has undertaken be raise of the self-off of the use of the National Pa., has undertaken be raise of the self-off of the use of the National Pa., has no deliar more of paper in circulation than is needed for legitimate of the was resumed. House,—A bill to provide a new test of the National Pa., has undertaken be raise of the National Pa., has undertaken be raise of the National Pa., has no deliar more of paper The exception is to those who were disconstruction is to those who were disconstructed the mails, attributable no doubt to snow drifts, "my policy," changes of post-thm streeting of the bad quality of the business of the bid quality of the business of the currency to just that monum. If the tariff bill debate was resumed.

House,—A bill to provide a new test of the second week in January. All those who wis to pleas thenselves under all warries and the bad quality of the business of provided in the prosecution of the business of the bountry, then there is an inflation of the business of the busi

A Novel Robbery.

drug being applied to wide-awake per-sons in their own houses. The facts are

CLINTON COUNTY—A daring burglary was committed at the Middle Ward Ho-tel, Lock Haven, on the night of Dec. 8th. The burglar entered the house 8th. The burglar entered the house through the sitting room window, and proceeded to the third floor where he robbed a stranger of \$25. Then he went to the room of Mr. King, proprietor of the house, and took his pants from the bed and carried them to the sitting room and rifled them of \$32. Next he went to the room occupied by a Mr. Shaffer from Sinnemahoning, who demanded who was there, when the thief Jerked Mr. S's pants from under the pillow and rat down stairs and into the streets, where the pants were picked up, minus a pocketbook containing about \$200, and a check for \$200. No clue exists as to whom the thief was.

A SHARPER AMONG US.—Some fellow from New York came to Lock Haven about the middle of the month and set about the middle of the mouth and set up a faro Bank in one of the rooms of the Montour House. Since that time he has been doing, as we learn, a very successful but quiet business among the lovers of games of that description, until on Monday night last an individual from up the river was tempted to engage in the game and was fleeced out of \$200. Complaint being made yesterday before one of our justices, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the sharper, but he had escaped or concealed himself before the writ could be served.—Clinton Republican.

BEAR KILLED.—The Hall Brothers of Unionville, we learn, succeeded on Friday last, in killing a very large bear, which they had followed for three days. They killed it within about three miles of the Snow Shoe depot. From the large number of deer and other animals killed within the past few months, we concluded that game generally, must have been unusually plenty this season.—Bellefonte Press. —Bøllefonte Press.

Anone the wealthy oil men of Pennsylvania is old John de Bennehoff, whose income estimated from the present production of his oil farm, is not less than \$400,000 per year. He still lives in his antiquated Dutch homestead, near the head of Bennehoff Run.

DR. FITCH'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORT-ERS, for sale at Roy's Drug Store.

Administrator's Notice. ETTERS of Administration having been granted upon the estate of Sylvester Treat, late of Chatham, deo'd, all porsons indebted eald estate, and all having claims against the same will cellat once and settle with LUCINDA TREAT, Adm'rx. Chatham, Jan. 30, 1867-31\*

NELS. MERINOES. ALPACAS.

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES

HARDWARE & CROCKERY.

TO DEBTORS.—All persons indebted to Geo.
W. Naval are requested to call at once and settle, and thus save cost.
W. T. DERBYSHIRE, Agent.
Wellsboro, Jan. 23, 1867. Sw.

ADDISON BANK.

PECIAL DEPOSITS; Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent per annum for six months and longer, and four per cent. per annum for one month.

Collections made on all points and promptly emitted for.

Foreign Drafts and Passenger Tickets suplied.
Government Securities bought on favorable

erms.
Liberal accommodations offered to depositors.
T. MOORE, Cashier.
Addison, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1867-tf. AMPS.—A new kind of lamp for Kerosene-no breakage of chimneys.—at FOLEY'S.

D. ANGELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS of, and Wholesale and Re-tail Dealer in Doors, Sash, and Blinds. Also Planing and Turning done to order.

AIR WARNING.—The term of office of the subscriber as Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Tioga county, having terminated on the 30th of November last, all persons indebted to him for the recording of Deeds, also all Excentors, Administrators and Guardians, having unsattled accounts with him, and who wish to save costs, are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

H. S. AROHER.

Wellsboro, Jan. 16, 1867-4w\* t of low wist-be even when wish to save costs, are ment of the term. No deduction will please apply at the commence ment of the term. No deduction will be reserved than the commence ment of the term. No deduction will be reserved than the commence ment of the term. No deduction will be reserved than the commence ment of the term. No deduction will be made for absence from lessons except in cases of protracted illness.

Miss Todd has made the Art of Teaching given to such as are desired.

A tive Committee

Burgess.

Jan. 7, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Hiram Kimball, Administrator of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar to the commence of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar to the complex of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar to the complex of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar to the complex of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar to the complex of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar to the complex of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar to the complex of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar to the complex of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar to the presented to the Orphan's Court of said county on Thursday, the 7th day of February next for confirmation and allowance.

D. L. DEANE, Register.

Burgess.

Jan. 7, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Hiram Kimball, Administrator of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar to the prevent that Hiram Kimball, Administrator of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar to the prevent that Hiram Kimball, Administrator of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar to the prevent that Hiram Kimball, Administrator of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar than the prevent that Hiram Kimball, Administrator of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar than the prevent that Hiram Kimball, Administrator of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar than the prevent that Hiram Kimball, Administrator of the sette of Jacob Duryes, late of Delmar than the prevent that Hiram Kimball, Ad

Knoxville, Tioga Co., Pa., Jan. 16. 1867-1y.\*

BEE-HIVE EXCHANGE!

WILLIAM Shakspeare, the "Swan of Ajon," was a great stadent of human nature; but the great poet never fully explained that characteristic of human Nature which leads people to rush to the Bee-Hive Exchange as to a center of attraction. They seem to know to a

That a good buyer makes a good seller, and that purchasing their groceries of a man who regards the interests of his customers when he buys his stock, is actually putting their loose change out at interest. When you want anything extra and chasn, call on

MATHERS

Who does not sell his customers, but does sell FLOUR, PORK, FISH, CORN MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, BUTTER, CHEESE, APPLES, POTA-TOES, ONIONS,

TOGETHER WITH

et cetera.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, PRUNES, RAISINS, SAUCES, CANNED FRUITS, DRIED FRUITS,

and all those articles which cause your store rooms to "BLOSSOM AS A ROSE."

- 持續等 MATERRE

BUTTER, CHEESE AND LARD,

ALSO BUTE

for which he pays the best prices cash, or ex-change. If you buy of

Mathers

Your wives will not scold, your children will no cry, and you will never be out of money. Re member the place.

MATHERS'S.

Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 30, 1867.

HARKNESS & RILEY, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, OVER HUGH YOUNG'S BOOK STORE. DOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds made to

Order and in the best manner.

REPAIRING of all kinds done promptly and JOHN HARKNESS, WM. RILEY. Wellsboro, Jan. 2, 1867-ly.

Molasses, Syrups, and all that constitutes a first-ionable hours.

Wellsboro, Jan. 2, 1867-tf.

AN ORDINANCE

To REGULATE THE SALE OF WOOD.

Be it ordained by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Wellsboro, that from and after the due publication of this ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person to sell wood within the limits of the borough of Wellsboro except by the superficial, or solid cord, or by fractional parts thareof.

superfields, or solid cord, or by fractional parts thereof.

See. 2.—If any person shall sell wood for fuel within the limits of the borough of Wellsboro, which upon actual measurement by the Inspector of wood shall prove to be less in quantity than represented by the vendor, upon proof of the fact, before the Eurgess or any Justice of the Peace of the said borough being made, the wood of said offender shall be seized by the Inspector of wood declared forfeited, and sold for the use of the said Borough of Wellsboro.

Sec. 5.—It shall be the duty of the Burgess and Council annually to appoint an Inspector of Wood, whose duty it shall be to measure wood on sale, when called upon to do so, and to certify the true measurement thereof in writing; and said Inspector shall before entering upon the duties of his office, be obligated in the same manner and form as the High Constable is obligated.

Sec. 4.—The fees of the Wood Inspector shall be as follows: For every measurement of wood in Wagons or Bieighs, 10 cents; for the measurement of wood in anality, on the ground, for each cord, superficial or solid, 5 cents—to be paid by the party requiring his survices. And for every seizure and sale of wood, as provided for in the second section of this ordinance, one-half of the proceeds thereof.

Sec. 5.—Sales of wood declared forfeited under this ordinance shall be peremptory, and for the highest and best price bidden for the same.

1867. WRIGHT & BAILEY. 1867.

this ordinance shall be peremptory, and for the highest and best price bidden for the same.

Attest,

Mr H. COBB, Attest, Chas. L. Sienens, Sec'y. Jan. 7, 1867.

CEDIMANUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF GARDENS.

Be it ordained by the Bargess and Council of the Borough of Wellaboro, that hereafter it shall be unlawful for Poultry to run at large within the limits of the borough from the first day of April to the first day of October of each year.

Sec. 2.—If any person shall permit his or her poultry to run at large, in violation of the first section of this ordinance, he or she, as the case may be, upon complaint and proof made before the Burgess or any Justice of the Peace of said-borough, may be fined in the sum of 25 cents for every hen, duck, goose or turkey, or the young thereof, respectively, so found trespassing upon private grounds, to the damage of the same or annoyance of the owner.

Sec. 3.—Fines imposed for the violation of this ordinance shall be levied and collected as in other cases under the statutes and ordinances they are ORDINANCE POR THE PROTECTION OF GARDENS.

sases under the statutes and ordinances they are unde collectable. M. H. COBB,

J. A. PARSONS'

40.00 Is how solling himmilto stock of

BALMORALS, SKIRTINGS, BEA-VERS, COATINGS, CASSI-MERES, FLANNELS, &C.,

at largely reduced prices, in order to prepare for Spring Trade. My stock has been full of bargains all the season, and the present reduction make strong inducaments to any one who wants goods in our line, to call and see us. The Domestic stock is as large now as during the fail, and averages lower prices than at any time this season.

Best Prints only is & 6d per yard. Good Printa, fast col's 15 cts per yard. Common Prints, only is per yard. Fine Brown Sheetings only is per yd. Heavy Shirtings yd wide, 1s & 6d pr yd Kentucky Jeans 25 cents per yard. Bleached Muslim yd wide, 25 cm per yd

and all other goods equally cheap. I desire call especial attention to my stock of custs work from the Chester Shoe Manufacturing Co

Ladies' Kid polish Boots, Ladies' Kid Balmorals, Ladies' Kid Halmorals, Ladies' Kid Congress Gaiters, Ladies' Kid Plain Boots, Eadies' Lasting Congress Gaiters; Misses Kid Balmorals, Children's Kid Shoes.

which work we warrant to be of the best class and intend to sell it at a much lower scale of prices than such work is usually sold. I intend to do the same by this work that I have always done by my stock of Richardson's Boots and Shoes, warrant every pair, and make good any that fail to give satisfaction. I intend to give this work a fair trial and think the arrangement

J. A. PARSONS

MERCHANT TAILORING

WELLSBORO, TIOGA CO., PA.

John B. Wilcox

HATS, CAPS, TRAVELING BAGS, FANCY VESTINGS of all Kinds, BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRIM-MINGS. READY-MADE CLOTHING of our own manufacture,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

W E commence this year with an exclusively CASH business.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT!

CASH PAID FOR OATS!

CASH PAID FOR CORN!

CASH FOR EVERYTHING!!

CASH !

CASH

CASHT

Wellsboro, Jan. 9, 1887-1y.

LARGE STOCK OF FLOUR FOR

LARGE STOCK OF FEED FOR

The Manufacturing Department will be under the supervision of Mr. J. B. SHAKSPEARE well and favorably known to the public. A generous patronega is solicited. Wellsboro, Jan. 2, 1867.

OTICE.—Notice is hereby given that are application has been made to the Court of Common Piesa
of Tloga county, by Hiram Freeborn, John E. White,
Augustus Alba, to grant a charter of incorporation for
religious purposes, to themselves, their saucotates and
saccessors, under the name and style of "The Knoxville Free Church Association," and if no suffering
reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court will
decree that they become and be a body corporate.

Jan. 7, 1867.

J. F. DONALDSON, Prothly.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named Administrators have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Troga County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphaus' Court of said county on Thussday, the 31st day of January, 1867, for confirmation and allowance.

Final account of Horstio N. Aldrich, Administrator of the estate of Frankin Potter, desceased, Account of Thomas Gee 4nd Jeshus G. McCollum Administrators of the estate of Ambros Place, dee'd. Account of Lydis G. Bizby and W. C. Ripley, Administrators of the setate of Ambros Place, dee'd. Account of William Bache, Administrator of the setate of Ambros Place, dee'd. Account of William Bache, Administrator of the setate of Ambros Place, dee'd. Account of William Bache, Administrator of the setate of John B. Murphy, deceased.

Wellsboro, Jan. 2, 1307. D. L. DEANE, Register.

LARGE STOCK OF PORK FOR Call and see us. WRIGHT & BAILEY.

All persons indebted to us by note or book ecount must call and sellie or pay costs.

Jan. 3, 1867. WRIGHT & BAILEY.

WALEER & LATHROP, HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, STOVES, TIN-WARE,

BELTING, SAWS, CUTLERY, WATER LIME, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Carriage and Harness Trimmings.

DEALERS IN

HARNESSES, SADDLES, &c. Corning, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1867-ly. A MERICAN WATCHES in Hunting Silver Cuses from \$27.50 up at FOLEYS. THE TRIBUNE FOR 1867.

The Tainux enters upon the year 1867 more expediency of enlarging our pages—time making. The Tribung the largest and the chesport new-paper is Amgrica—was doubted by many. We have found our account in it: The circulation of the Tribune is steadily increasing, and our ad-The fritume is strainty increased, and our advertising patternage has increased so much that it is more difficult to print our news that when we used a smaller sheet, and this difficulty we can only meet by frequently publishing supplement

only meet by frequently publishing supplementary pages.

The close of the war has imposed upon The Tribune the discussion of momentous and pseudiar groblems. We have met them as head me could, ishoring with sinerity for Freedom Social Progress, Political Equality, Impartial Softinge—All Rights for All A Republican President became the enemy of Republicanism, and we have been called upon to denounce and exides the treacheries of a degraded Administration. It was not without pain, certainly not without much thinking, that we made an issue with Freedom to the hinking, that we made an issue with Freedom to the treatment of the presentatives to power. The elections of 1368—as important to the nation as Lee's surrender—make new duties. Reconstruction is now the datty of the country—political reconstruction—reconstruction to the nation as Lee's surrender—make new duties. Reconstruction is now the daty of the
country—political reconstruction—reconstruction
in finances and tariffs. We are no longer pressed
by war necessities, and we must amend our war
experiments. The present condition of the currency is a grievous evil. Trade suffers; our
manufacturing interests are in a precarious state.
A dollar does not mean a dollar, but its fraction
It may be sixty cents, it may be ten. It is a sentiment, not a fact. When the laborer earns his
dollar, he does not know whether he has one loaf
of bread or ten. All business is feverish and unsettled. We think this can only be remedied by
a wise said interpid policy at Washington—by
reducing the enreancy to the specie basis. Upon
this we shall insist.

The necessity of Protection to Labor again
presses upon us. We regret that on this most important measure the Republican party is divided.
An honest but mischievous minority in the West,
particularly, are endeavoring to create a policy
which can only result in the prostration of American
Industry—the degradation of Labor and the
aggrandizement of English capitalists. During
the many years of our work we have struggled

aggrandizement of English capitalists. During the many years of our work we have struggled against this interest. We believe Protection more necessary now than ever before, and we shall insist upon the broadest and wisest legislation for the Rights of Labor.

In the perplexing question of Reconstruction we see no reason to amend the policy which we have asserted since the close of the war. It then seemed to us that Emancipation of the Black should be followed by Suffrage for the Black. We did not see the policy of a promiscuous configen.

did not see the policy of a promiscrous confiscation and langing. We had too mach blood in war to ask for blood in peace—even to graify angry vengeance. It seemed important that the South should concede Suffrage, and that the North should concede Amnesty. Some of our friends disapproved of this; but Congress has followed our advice. Amnesty has been approved by Congress—to a greater extent than we claimed in The Tribune. We have held that the men who starved captives in Rebel dangeons, who murdered surrendered prisoners, who violated the rules of war, and aided the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, should be tried and punsished. Congress and the Administration have agreed that no punishment should be inflicted even upon men who are charged with these crimes, and the only measure looking like punishment is the amondment of disfranchisement from holding office, which is merely a sentimental and not a practical penalty. On the other hand, the passage of the Utvil Rights Bill, the Freedmen's Bursan Bill, and the Bill for Suffrage in the District of Columoia, show that reconstruction will not be consummated without suffrage and protection for the Blacks. The policy of The Tribune has been practically adopted by those who differed with in thing its discussion. We nover quarrel with friends who are impatient with us. We do them the justice of believing they go their way to what is right, just as we trust they will do us the justice of believing we go our way to what is right. We work for the same object, but perhaps in different ways. We have no bigher aim than to secure peace to this nation, and to all nations—liberty, progress, heppiness, virtues, and the universal brotherhood of man. And for this we shall continue to toil in our best way.

We have reorganized and strengthened every department of The Tribune. We have correspondents in every part of this country and in every country of the world; resident correspondents in every part of this country and in every country of the world; resident correspondents in every part

TERMS. WERKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year-52 numbers 200
Mail subscribers, clubs of five 900 Ten copies or over, addressed to names of subscribers, each 170
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscri-

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail subs'b's, 1 copy, 1 year-104 numbers.\$1 00 do. 2 copies, do. do. ..... 7 00 dd. 5 copies, or over for each copy, 3 00 Persons remitting for 10 copies \$30 will receive an extra copy for 6 months.

Persons remitting for 15 copies \$45 will receive an extra copy one year.
For \$100 we will send thirty-four copies and Taz
Dany Trisums.

DAILT TRIBUNE. Ten Dollars per annum.

Terms, cash in advance.
Drafts on New York, or Post-Office orders, payable to the order of THE THEFUNE, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Subscribers who send money by Express must pay Express charges. Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Wellsboro—E R Kimball.
Bloss—Patrick Bannan Elijah Plummer, Daniel McVoy,\* Thomas Sample, John A. Martin,\*
James Trahy, Stephen Bowco\*
Cosington Boro—P. L. Clark\*
Jackson—Lefler & Rockwell.\*

··· And in the second second

the state of the s DRESS GGODS, SHAWLS CLOAKS,

单点组织设置 袋

Jan. 23, 1867.

E S T A B L I S H M E N T

we door above the Meat Market,

WELLSBORO, PENN'A,

Respectfully announces to the trading

public that he has a desirable stock of Groeries, comprising, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Melasses, Syraps, and all that constitutes a firstlisss stock. Oysters in every style at all the constitutes a firstlisss stock. Oysters in every style at all the constitutes a firstlisss stock. Oysters in every style at all the constitutes a firstlisss stock. Oysters in every style at all the constitutes a firstlisss stock. Oysters in every style at all the constitutes a firstlisss stock. Oysters in every style at all the constitutes a firstlisss stock. Oysters in every style at all the constitutes a firstlisss stock. Oysters in every style at all the constitutes a firstliss stock of the century rounds bout, that he has opened a Merchant Tailoring Establishment one door above W. H. Smith's Law Office, where he is now ready to manufacture to order all garments which go to make up a gentleman's wardrobe, such as

SHIRTS, Under and OVER SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECK-TIES, &c., &c.

He will also keep a good stock of fashionable

and a general assortment of

A PPLICATION'S FOR- LICENSE, register.

A PPLICATION'S FOR- LICENSE, register is hereby given that the following named persons have made application for Tavern Lucensess and Eating House Licenses, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sussions the 30th day of Jannary, jurt, at two o'clock P. M., when all interested may attend if they think proper.

JF DONALDSON, Jan9, 1867.

TAVERN LICENSES.

Wellsborg- Miner Walkings D G Ritters.

Wellsboro-Miner Watkins,\* D G Ritter\*
Bloss-Michael Kelly\*
Jackson-S W Reynolds\*
Lawrenceville-Mosas Costley\*Win H Slosson\*
Westfield-E G Hill,\* Geo Close.\*
Covington Boro-Shannabrook & Willoughby\*
J. O. Pine\*

Caola—Charley Graham.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of A administration baving been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Eli Doane, late of Chatham, deceased, all persons indebted to said astate are required to make immediate payment, and those having cloims against the same will present them to

J. J. DOANE.

REBECCA DOANE,
Chatham, Jan. 2, 1867-5\*\*