

The New Orleans Republican of the 5th July, publishes the following correspondence from New Orleans, which also was telegraphed a few days ago.

New Orleans, May 17, 1867.—General James Longstreet.—GENERAL.—In your admirable letter of the 6th ult., you remark that your efforts at reconstruction will be vain and useless unless we embark in the enterprise with the sincerity of purpose which you commend and successfully.

The spirit which inspired the above paragraph, together with the fact that thousands of brave soldiers are still left to follow their leader wherever he may see fit to call them, has emboldened me to extend to you an invitation to attend a mass meeting in Lafayette Square to-morrow evening, at which Henry Johnson, a distinguished leader in the Republican party, will address the citizens of New Orleans.

An address was proposed to each other, and it was agreed that the citizens were not wisely united in efforts to restore Louisiana, to her former position in the Union through the party in power, and which in all probability will retain power for many years to come? If you accept I shall be glad to hear your views on the condition of public affairs.

Respectfully yours, &c., JOHN M. G. PARKER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 3, 1867.

MR. DEAR SIR:—Your esteemed favor of the 15th ult. was duly received. I was glad to hear that you had an opportunity to hear Senator Wilson, and was agreeably surprised to meet such a frankness in a politician as you have shown. I have maturely considered your suggestion to "re-visit" the subject, and was agreeably surprised to meet such a frankness in a politician as you have shown. I have maturely considered your suggestion to "re-visit" the subject, and was agreeably surprised to meet such a frankness in a politician as you have shown.

The Agitator.
WELLSBORO, PENN'A.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867.
CIRCULATION 1740.

The latest opinion of Attorney General Stanbery practically nullifies the Reconstruction measures adopted by Congress. It declares that the civil officers appointed by the military commanders in place of traitors removed in the late rebel States, cannot act, but that new elections must be held by the people of those States. The President appears to be anxious to reject the Reconstruction measures, and the necessity for a session in July cannot longer be denied. If Congress neglects to interfere between the country and Andrew Johnson, we may confidently look for a return of chaos in the South, and disturbances elsewhere. We have never been for impeachment or confiscation; but if the President persists in using one man's power to nullify acts of Congress, we shall advocate his condign punishment in dead earnest.

SIXTY-SIX BOUNDS.

The 18th of June, 1867, ought to be a great and important day. On that day a great and important battle was fought at Aquia Creek, Virginia, otherwise known as the "Mother of Presidents." The battle was divided into six distinct and momentous "phases," making in this country, what the correspondent of the Tribune calls "a scene which, for brutality, has never been equaled in this country." In few words it was a prize-fight between Samuel Colyer and Barney Aaron, the celebrated light weights, for the championship of America, and on the 6th round Aaron was declared the victor.

It is proper to state what we see stated of the combatants. Mr. Colyer is the proprietor of a Concert Salon in Baltimore, of good family, strictly temperate, and not addicted to the use of profane language. We hope this is a good enough record, but it would have been better still had the biographer stated that he was a member of some church in good standing. Of Mr. Barney Aaron we know little or nothing, except that he is said to look like a malignant devil, and has been in the prize-fighting business for a dozen years. Both are undoubtedly "honorable men," so are they all, all honorable men.

We are told by the same veracious correspondent that the boat chartered to convey the friends of the P. R. to the battle ground was crowded to excess, with pickpockets, pugilists, gamblers, burglars, Department clerks, Government officers, newspaper men and respectable citizens. He further states that we can easily believe, that such a mass of devils of all kinds never before sailed on the Potomac river. We also cordially agree with a remark by a rough, that had the boat sunk, it would have carried down a greater load of sin than any wreck ever before.

We are further told that seats overlooking the battle-ground were prepared for 2,500 persons; and that these seats were filled to the full. Soon after the combatants appeared, and after shaking hands in an affectionate manner, and recording a bet of \$100, began to hit out from the shoulder. The official report is too long for us, and our readers must take the account in our poor language. It runs something like this:

1.—Aaron punches Colyer and draws blood. 2.—Colyer sends Aaron upon the ropes. 3.—Aaron sends Colyer to grass. 4.—Colyer knocks Aaron down. 5.—Aaron hits Colyer an awful blow, and the latter knocks the former into a ditch. 6.—Drop game—nobody hurt. 7.—Drop game—nobody hurt. 8.—Aaron's friend declared a victory, but the referee decided against him. 9.—Big thing. Both badly pounded. 10.—Combatants smothered as they pitched in. 11.—Colyer's eye closing up. 12.—Both down. 13.—Bets even. 14.—Colyer raises a lump on Aaron's nose. 15.—Both down. 16.—Aaron sent to grass. 17.—Both got bruised. 18, 19, 20.—Black eyes on all sides. 21.—Colyer's face looked like jelly. 22, 23, 24.—Aaron dodges and shams. 25.—Last three minutes, great brutality and great cheering. 26th to 30th.—Colyer's eye closed, Aaron plays sneak, Colyer's face a perfect jelly. 40 to 65.—Closed eyes, jelly-face, and last, plucking goal, 60th and last.—Both parties plucked and tired. Colyer being blind by this time, Aaron is supposed to have a slight advantage, being able to see with both eyes. They pitch in, tussle, mill, gouge, and go down—Colyer under. Aaron gets up and Colyer doesn't. Therefore Aaron is adjudged to be the winner. Whereupon much rejoicing among those who bet on Aaron, and much swearing among those who bet on Colyer.

The appearance of the combatants after the fight is said to have been disgusting. Very likely. The affair seems to have been disgusting all the way through. We read along cherishing a hope that the fight might result in two funerals. Our disappointment was very bitter. These brutes still live, and will fight again no doubt.

The referee was Mr. William McMullin, alderman, and Chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee of Philadelphia. Mr. McMullin entered the ring with becoming dignity, and said:

"Boys, I did not come here to referee, but to see a fight like this, which I like to see. I have no prejudice for any man, and will not discharge my duty without fear. If any man strikes foul, I will caution him, and if any man does a foul thing, I will caution him, and if any man does a foul thing, I will caution him."

Mr. McMullin, Chairman of the Philadelphia City Democratic Executive Committee, also notified newspaper men, that if any of them said he was appointed referee he would drop their ears when he got home to Philadelphia. But Mr. McMullin, being nothing but a bully, will not singly attack any man for telling the truth.

We do not find much fault with this fight. It was not in our political or social family. To be the sub-stratum of what is called Democracy, from top to bottom. If such deluged to pound and fight, why 'tis their nature to; and we cannot find fault. But it would not be out of place for the keepers of our raffians to discourage such brutal exhibitions, and punish the parties. It looks little as if prize-fighting was about to compete with horse ball and croquet.

The Saratoga Register. Democratic, propounds a series of questions to any Radical, which we publish herewith, and reply to each briefly:

1. How do you restore a Union?
2. How do you preserve a Constitution?
3. How have you benefited the negro?
4. Who was benefitted by the war?
5. How much better off is the poor now than before the war?
6. In so much as this: Before the war the Democratic party held that capital should own labor. Since the war the laborer sets his price, works for whom he pleases, and receives the wages in his own right.
7. Why not believe in equal taxation?
8. Why not exempt the poor working man as well as the rich bondholder?
9. The poor working man pays just as much tax as anybody according to his wealth, and no more. The rich bondholder pays his income tax, if honest, and such other taxes as may properly be assessed against him.
10. Which benefited this country most—Democracy, which made it, or Republicanism, which destroyed it?
11. As Democracy did not make the country, and as Republicanism will hardly destroy a Republic, the question need not be answered.
12. Why tax the poor soldier who fought for his country, and exempt from all taxation the bondholder who staid at home, and stole from his country?
13. Permit us to choke the three unreasonable lies which make up that question. You know, if you know enough to vote, that the soldier is not taxed for the war debt. You ought to know that the bondholder is not exempted from bounty, relief, and capitation taxes. You do know that the working men of the North own more bonds than the rich men, and that but for the taking of these very bonds the soldier could not have been subsisted, paid and equipped. Do you send your paper to a race of fools, that you so abound in cheap demagoguery? We have replied to your questions. Will you publish the reply?

Departed the service of Andrew Johnson, on Monday, June 10, 1867, Mr. JAMES JONES, late Postmaster at Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, and editor of the *Valley*, in the fourth year of his official age.

To those who feel called to mourn the demise of our brother, we say, dry your tears, for your loss is his gain. For many months his demise was daily expected, and our sympathies have been going out toward him constantly, as they ever do toward a tongue-tied editor. Mr. Jones had long been ailing, and his health had been gradually failing. He had been ailing, and his health had been gradually failing. He had been ailing, and his health had been gradually failing.

Remarkable Wedding.
We have to record the most remarkable marriage ceremony on record. It occurred at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 15th of June. The bride was Miss Quicksall, a young woman named Samuel Quicksall, "not wisely but well." She had sued her deceiver for a divorce, and the court had granted it. She was then married to the groom, who was a young man named Samuel Quicksall, "not wisely but well." She had sued her deceiver for a divorce, and the court had granted it. She was then married to the groom, who was a young man named Samuel Quicksall, "not wisely but well."

Patent Medicines.
YANKEE NOTIONS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, TOILET SOAP, CLOTH, HAIR, TOOTH & NAIL BRUSHES, MIRRORS, WINES & LIQUORS, & C.

DRUG STORE.
P. R. WILLIAMS & CO. No. 5 Union Block, Wellsboro, June 26, 1867.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!
MOW AND REAP BY HORSE POWER! THE CAYUGA CHIEF.

WOODS' MOWER.
Executed by Notice.

UNION HOTEL.
MINNER WATKINS, PROPRIETOR.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.
WILLIAM TOWNSEND, PROPRIETOR.

MASONRY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Wool!
Buy the Best.

Wool!
Buy the Best.

Wool!
Buy the Best.

P. R. WILLIAMS & CO.
NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES!
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, & PUTTY.

PATENT MEDICINES.
YANKEE NOTIONS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, TOILET SOAP, CLOTH, HAIR, TOOTH & NAIL BRUSHES, MIRRORS, WINES & LIQUORS, & C.

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Wool!
Buy the Best.

Wool!
Buy the Best.

Wool!
Buy the Best.

New Firm and New Goods.
S. STAPLES & SON
DRY GOODS, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Yankee Notions, &c.

DRY GOODS.
Common Prints, 10 cents. Handkerchiefs, 12 1/2 cents. English Prints, 10 cents. Dress Goods, 12 1/2 cents. Extra quality, 15 cents. Denims, Tickings, Stripes, &c., are equally cheap.

GROCERIES.
In this department we shall keep a general assortment of goods, and sell at the lowest prices.

Boots and Shoes.
All styles, kinds, and qualities, from the best manufacturers, which will be sold at a small advance from cost.

Hardware, Yankee Notions, &c.
In fact, we shall endeavor to keep everything needed in a country store.

BUTTER, EGGS & PRODUCE.
of all kinds, taken in exchange for Goods.

Buffalo Scales, PLATFORM & COUNTER SCALES, constantly on hand at manufacturer's prices, at S. STAPLES & SON, Keosauqua, June 6, 1867.

HARDWARE, which I selected with care and am selling as low for Cash as can be bought in any market.

COMMON AND CHOICE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, S. A. W.S. (12 kinds), KEOSAUQUA, N. Y.

AXES, ADZ, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, LOOKS, KNOBS, LATHES, HINGES, BUTTS, BITTS, SOREWS, AUGURS, CHISELS, GOUGES, &c.

POKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, SCOOPS, FORKS, RAKES, SCYTHES, & C. NAILS, COMMON, FINISHING AND CLINCH, 14 KINDS.

CARRIAGE BOLTS, ALL SIZES, FROM 1-4 X 1 1/2 TO 1-2 X 8 INCHES.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS CALL AND SEE. E. A. S. STAPLES, N. B.—All persons indebted to me are requested to call and pay within 30 days. E. A. S. STAPLES, Keosauqua, June 12th, 1867.

Orphans' Court Sale.
Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Tioga County, Lerman A. Mitchell, Guardian of the Estate of Edw'd B. Mitchell, deceased, in and to the sale, for cash, upon the premises in Tioga Township, on the 6th day of July 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., all of the interest of said minor in the following described land:

Beginning at a post in the west side of the road between the lands of E. B. Bentley and lands late Richard Mitchell at the south-west corner of said Bentley's orchard; thence north 89 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds east 12.83 acres to a stake in the woods; thence south 34 degrees 12 minutes 30 seconds west 12.83 acres to the place of beginning—containing one-fourth of an acre more or less with a dwelling house thereon. TIOGA, June 19, 1867. Guardian.

Orphans' Court Sale.
Notice is hereby given that Harris Hoch, a minor child of Lovina Hoch, deceased, will purchase and take the land of said minor child of said Lovina Hoch, deceased, in and to the sale, for cash, upon the premises in Tioga Township, on the 6th day of July 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., all of the interest of said minor in the following described land:

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THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WASHER.
Washing Made Easy. This is the way it is done.

BE CLOTHED!
JOSEPH INGHAM & SONS, two miles east of Wellsboro, Pa., are prepared to manufacture a coat for you, or shares, as may be desired. They make

FLANNELS, FULL CLOTHES, CASIMERE, MERES, DOESKINS, and can promise to satisfy customers. They pay particular attention to

ROLL-CARDING & CLOTH-DRESSING.
Twenty years experience in the business warrants them in expecting a generous patronage. No shoddy cloths made here.

Notice to Builders and Contractors.
The Board appointed to erect suitable buildings for the County Poor House will receive proposals for the building of the same on the site selected by the Board. Said House is to be sixty feet long, forty feet wide, two stories high, with a stone basement, and to be built of brick, which will be furnished by said Board on the premises. All other materials, excepting stone for basement, to be furnished by Contractors. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Commissioners' Office at Wellsboro, on and after the 17th day of June next. Proposals will be received by said Board at the Commissioners' Office at Wellsboro, on and after the 17th day of June next. Proposals will be received by said Board at the Commissioners' Office at Wellsboro, on and after the 17th day of June next.

THE PLAGE TO BUV DRUGS.
A. T. Lawrenceville Drug Store, where you will find every thing properly belonging to the Drug Trade.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
and of the best quality for Cash. Also, Prints, Oils, Varnishes, Lamp's, Fancy Notions, Violin Strings, Fishing Tackle, Window Glass, &c. Cash paid for Flax Seed. C. P. LEONARD, Lawrenceville, May 8, 1867.

Real Estate Sale.
The Subscriber will sell or rent the following described property, to-wit: One lot of Tioga County, one tavern stand in Lawrenceville. One farm, on which he now resides, one-half mile from three churches, two School Houses, two grist mills, one oil mill, and about the best view of the line of the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville Railroad. The farm contains 160 acres of good land, 60 acres timber, well watered and very productive. It requires that the land should be sowed and planted, however, to produce a crop of grain. It is a desirable farm in Jackson township, 175 acres, a first-rate place for a cheese factory. The above real property is for sale, and other stock, cheap on reasonable terms. M. S. BALDWIN, Lawrenceville, Apr. 17, 1867.

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